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HISTORY

OF THAT PART OF THE

SUSQUEHANNA AND JUNIATA VALLEYS,



Pa.

EMBRACED IN THE

72

COUNTIES OF MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, PERRY,
UNION AND SNYDER,

IN THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

16325

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

• V. I Pt. 1

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS, PECK & RICHARDS.
1886.

1927667

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JAS. B. RODGERS PRINTING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA. *nk*

PREFACE.

In presenting to its patrons the "History of Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder Counties," in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—the result of the systematic labor of trained and capable men, during a period of nearly a year and a half, and embodying also the fruits of many years of toil on the part of several able students of the local annals—the publishers feel the gratifying consciousness that they have not merely fulfilled, but far exceeded all obligations entered upon at the inception of the work. While they do not arrogate to themselves, or claim for their staff of writers, such infallibility as would be a requisite to the production of a work absolutely free from trivial and inconsequential error; they yet believe implicitly that the volumes they now place before the people are, in all essential matters, correct and authentic, and that therefore they will not only withstand the test of candid, catholic criticism, but that the character of the History will grow in the respect of the public, just in proportion as familiarity with it increases.

The publishers announce with sorrow the death of the chief editor of this work, Franklin Ellis. When the History which he begun had almost reached completion, the brain which thought and the hand which wrought were stilled in death, and his work was concluded, upon the plan he had projected and followed, by others who in various fields had labored with him and understood his method and purposes. The earth chapter of his life closed, not altogether unexpectedly, nor yet definitely apprehended, at the Cameron House, in Lewisburgh, Pa., on Monday morning, December 14, 1885, after a lengthened illness, of which, however, the acute and alarming period was quite brief. So passed away a man remarkable "for general historical lore, especially of what may be called modern history; always modest, of retiring disposition, yet sensible of his value as a writer; tenacious of all that is just and right between men." He had labored as a writer of local histories for about ten years, and

produced in that period, either wholly or in part—as writer and editor—a considerable number of works, all of which rank as standard authorities upon the regions of which they treat. He was a careful investigator, a conscientious and chaste writer, logical and perspicuous, and in naught meretricious or superficial. At the outbreak of the war he was residing in New York, and went into the Federal service as a member of the famous Seventh Regiment. Later he re-entered the army as a lieutenant in the Forty-second New York Volunteers, but was soon transferred to the Signal Corps, and attached to General Keyes' staff. He served at times with General Casey, General Couch, General "Baldy" Smith, General McClellan, General Hooker and General Sheridan, being with the latter commander over a year. Afterwards he was transferred to the West, and served on the staffs of Generals Rosecrans, Negley and others,—the whole period of his army life being three years and five months. He was a native of Massachusetts, born at Old Dedham (now Norwood), a suburb of Boston, April 27, 1828, and his remains now rest in the cemetery at his birth-place.

That part of the General History devoted to the Revolutionary War was taken up from notes left by the editor-in-chief and completed by Alfred Matthews, of Cleveland, Ohio, of the publishers' corps. Prominent among the writers engaged upon the preparation of this History from its beginning was Austin N. Hungerford, of Ithaca, N. Y., whose practical and varied experience for a period of ten years was of great value on this work.

In the General History, the chapters upon Geology (I.) and the Indian tribes of the region (II.) were respectively the work of Professor George G. Groff and Professor A. L. Guss. In the history of Mifflin County the chapters on Armagh and Brown townships were contributed by John Swartzell; on Union and Menno, by Miles Haffley; on Decatur, by Samuel

Sterritt; and on Granville, by Walter L. Owen. The sketch of the McVeytown Presbyterian Church was contributed by the Rev. E. H. Mateer, and the sketch of the German Brethren by William Howe and S. R. Rupert.

In the history of Juniata County the sketches on the Progress of First Settlements, First Appearance of Geographical Names on the Tax-List, Negro Slavery and Servitude, and the histories of the townships of Lack, Tuscarora, Milford, Turbett, Beale, Spruce Hill and the boroughs of Port Royal and Patterson were contributed by Professor A. L. Guss, of Washington, D. C. The sketch of the Bench and Bar was contributed by A. J. Patterson, Esq.

In the history of Perry County the sketch of the Bench and Bar was contributed by Hon. B. F. Junkin; the sketch of the Medical Profession, by Dr. James B. Eby. The histories of the townships of Greenwood, Liverpool, Buffalo, Watts, Howe, Juniata, Oliver, Tuscarora, Miller, and the boroughs of Newport, Millerstown, Liverpool and New Buffalo were contributed by Silas Wright; Toboyne, Jackson and Madison townships by J. R. Flickinger; Spring and Carroll townships, by Horace R. Sheibley; Penn township and Duncannon borough, by Professor J. L. McCaskey; Rye township and Marysville borough, by Dr. G. W. Eppley; Saville, by E. U. Aumiller, and sketches by J. L. Markel.

In the history of Union County the sketch of the Bench and Bar, the borough of Lewisburgh and the townships of Buffalo, East Buffalo, Union, White Deer, Kelly and Gregg were contributed by J. Merrill Linn, Esq.; the townships of Hartley, Lewis, Limestone, West Buffalo, and the boroughs of Mifflinburg, New Berlin and Hartleton by R. V. B. Lincoln. In Snyder

County, chapters on the Bench and Bar, the Medical Profession and the townships of Penn, Jackson, Monroe, Middle Creek and the borough of Selin's Grove were contributed by Horace Alleman, Esq.; the townships of Chapman, Washington, Union, Perry and West Perry and other sketches were contributed by Professor Daniel S. Boyer; the information concerning the townships of Centre, Franklin, Beaver, West Beaver, Adams and Spring and the borough of Middleburg was gathered by G. C. Gutelius and Dr. J. Y. Shindel, of Middleburg.

In behalf of the writers of their staff, the publishers express cordial thanks to the officials of the several counties, the members of the press, the clergy and all who have assisted in the furtherance of making this work an exhaustive and accurate treatise on the region which has been its province. Especial mention should be made of some individuals who, through their possession of exclusive or extensive information, have been enabled to give peculiarly valuable assistance. Among such were William P. Elliot, General Thomas F. McCoy, William McCay, David Jenkins, Daniel Dull and George Frysinger, of Mifflin County; Robert McMeen, B. F. Burchfield, Captain James J. Patterson, J. Stewart Lukens, James Law, Hugh T. McAlister, General William Bell and Dr. I. N. Grubb, of Juniata County; James B. Hackett, James Woods, George A. Smiley, William A. Sponsler, William Sheibley, James L. Diven and the members of the Historical Society, of Perry County; John Blair Linn, Judge John Walls, Paul Geddes, M. L. Shoch, H. P. Glover and Alfred Schooley, of Union County; David Witmer, J. G. L. Shindel, A. K. Gift and the Rev. J. P. Shindel, of Snyder County.

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*pioneers who served in
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Portion of
Reading Howell's
MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA

(1792)

embracing, Mifflin, Juniata &
Perry Counties.

Engraved Expressly for this Work





Portion of
Reading & Berks
MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA
(1792)

Surveyed by Mifflin, Junata &
Perry Counties.
Engraved & Published by the Author



OUTLINE
 MAP
 OF
 MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, PERRY,
 UNION & SNYDER
 COUNTIES
 PENNA.

Engraved Expressly for this Book

HISTORY
OF THAT PART OF THE
SUSQUEHANNA AND JUNIATA VALLEYS,
EMBRACED IN THE
COUNTIES OF MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, PERRY,
UNION AND SNYDER,
IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL FEATURES AND
GEOLOGY—BOTANY.¹

BY GEORGE G. GROFF, M.D.,
Professor of Natural History in the University at Lewisburgh, Pa.

I. POSITION AND GENERAL FEATURES.

THE counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder and Union lie near the centre of the State and on the right bank of the Susquehanna River, all, excepting Mifflin, resting on the river. They form a somewhat irregularly triangular block of land, fifty miles from base to apex, and fifty miles wide at the widest point, while a line drawn from the southwest to the northeast would measure about eighty miles in length. Of this triangle, Perry County forms the base, its southern boundary being the Blue Mountains, which are unbroken by a single water-gap along the boundary of this county; Union forms the apex, the Susquehanna River the eastern side, while all, except Snyder, form portions of the western boundary. Mifflin extends farthest to the west, Snyder farthest east.

¹To the reader who may desire to become acquainted with the principles of geology, we recommend Le Conte's "Elements of Geology," or Dana's "Text-Book of Geology."

If one rides over these counties in a direction parallel to the river, he will find the country a continued succession of rolling mountains with intervening valleys. Commencing at the southern border of Perry County, we pass from the Blue Mountains into Sherman's Valley, which forms the greater portion of that county. The county really consists of two great troughs, separated by the arch of Half Falls Mountain. Each trough is subdivided by several minor ridges. The Tuscarora Mountains are passed and one descends into the trough of Juniata County. This county consists of one great depression, bounded on the south by Tuscarora Mountains and on the north by the Blue Ridge and the Shade Mountains. Mifflin consists of two troughs, separated by Jack's Mountain, the southern bounded on the south by the Blue Ridge and the northern limited on the north by Stone Mountain. The southern valley is Ferguson's and the northern Kishacoquillas. Snyder County is penetrated by Turkey Ridge, Shade and Jack's Mountains, between which lie extensions of Turkey Valley and the Lewistown Valley. Union County is penetrated on the west by spurs of Jack's Mountain, Path Valley Mountain, Buffalo Mountain, Brush, Nittany and White Deer

Mountains, between which lie Buffalo, White Deer and White Deer Hole Valleys. These, with innumerable smaller ranges and valleys, all extending in the general direction of south-west and northeast, form the face of the country. It is to be noted that along the Susquehanna River the valleys generally expand into an open country, but as one proceeds west they contract, the country becomes broken with innumerable ridges, very mountainous, and the valleys finally terminate abruptly in what are called "coves." Where the mountains extend to and are cut by the river, bold bluffs are formed, as in the case of Blue Mountains, Cove, Peters, Mahanoy, Berry's, Buffalo, Jack's and White Deer Mountains, also Blue Hill.

At Duncannon, on the Susquehanna River, the elevation above the sea is 356 feet, and the summit of Jack's Mountain, near Mount Union, in western part of Mifflin, is 2354 feet. Lewisburgh is 458 feet above tide-water, and the western part of Union County about 1500 feet. The fall of the Susquehanna River from Montgomery Station, just north of the Union County line, to Marysville, in the southern part of Perry County, is just 131 feet. The distance between these points being sixty miles, the fall is two feet to the mile.

It will thus be seen that the country slopes in two directions,—first, a rapid slope from the west toward the Susquehanna River, and from the north, south along the river. The drainage of the whole region is toward the Susquehanna River, and all the streams flow to the east towards this river, except those which enter the Juniata, this river forming a secondary drainage system. The waters of the Juniata, however, fall into the Susquehanna. The streams draining the region, commencing on the south, are Sherman's Creek, Juniata Creek, West Mahantango Creek, Middle Creek, Penn's Creek, Buffalo Creek, White Deer Creek, White Deer Hole Creek and their tributaries.

This broken and diversified country has much beautiful mountain and valley scenery and much rich valley soil.

II. MINERALS.

Minerals and rocks form the hard exterior of

the earth. Minerals are homogeneous and consist of but one material, while rocks often consist of several ingredients or materials. Thus, quartz and galena are minerals, while limestone and granite are rocks. Minerals and rocks pass, however, insensibly into each other.

These counties are not noted for diversified mineral wealth. They all possess iron ore, limestone, sandstone and building-stone, but nothing more of mineral wealth. The following is a list of the minerals which have been detected in this region, with a short description of each:

BARITE (heavy spar, sulphate of barium).—This mineral has been noticed one mile north of Fort Littleton, in Mifflin County, in veins in limestone. It is a white mineral and *very heavy*, by which character it is easily recognized. In composition it is a sulphate of barium (BaSO_4), and is in great quantities used to adulterate white lead. Valueless here.

CALCITE (carbonate of lime).—This is a soft, brittle and generally white or pink-colored mineral, found forming veins in limestone, or crystallized in cavities in that rock. In composition it is the same as marble or pure crystalline limestone (CaCO_3). It has been deposited where found, from solution, it being freely soluble in water containing carbonic acid. It has no value here.

CHALCANTHITE (copper sulphate).—This mineral has been detected in small quantities as an efflorescence, on the rocks at Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland. It is of a powdery form, light blue in color, and freely soluble in water, with a metallic taste. When dissolved in water, it makes a blue solution, and if into this solution a piece of clean iron or steel is thrust, it will be coated with copper. It is in too small quantity to be of any value. Composition, $\text{CuSO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

COAL.—This valuable mineral has been detected in a number of places in the district, in the Devonian rocks, in seams from one-eighth to one-half inch to one foot, or, as has been reported in Perry County, three feet. There is a seam about one-fourth of an inch thick in the rocks of Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland, in Union County. In Perry County it is

found at Duncannon, where there are two seams, one ten and the other thirty inches thick ; in the end of Berry Mountain, in Buffalo township, where there is a seam said to be three feet thick ; near Little Germany a vein three inches thick, and at numerous points in Buffalo, Berry and Cove Mountains small seams have been detected. The coal is, however, all soft, easily crumbles, and contains a large per cent. of ash, as the following analysis shows :

Volatile matter.....	14.38
Fixed carbon.....	48.28
Sulphur.....	.32
Ash.....	36.44
	—
	99.42

There has been a good deal of money wasted in this district, especially in Perry County, in a vain search for coal ; many persons blindly persisting that there must be mineral wealth in all mountains, since these can be good for nothing else. Our present knowledge of geology leads us to fully believe that no workable coal-beds will ever be found in these counties. The reason is as follows : Most of the coal of the world occurs in the rocks of one age, called the *carboniferous*. In the rocks below the carboniferous, coal has never yet been found in beds which are workable, though large workable deposits exist above the carboniferous. Now, all the known rocks of these counties are in the series below the carboniferous : hence, coal cannot be expected here, and all money spent in search of it will be simply wasted.

CLAY.—Clay suitable for brick-making can be found in most of the valleys of our district. Clay results originally from the decomposition of granite rocks and when pure is called *kaolin*. It is found in many rocks, as limestones and shales in varying quantity, and when these decompose the clay is set free. Heavy, wet soils contain too much clay. When clay is burned it becomes red, because the iron in it before burning is in the form of a colorless carbonate, which, in burning, loses its carbonic acid and becomes the red oxide.

FLUORITE (fluor spar, fluoride of lime).—This is a soft, purple or greenish mineral crystallizing in cubes, and associated with calcite in

limestone. It has been observed at Dale's Hill, in Union County. With us it has no commercial value, though fine crystals are highly prized for cabinet specimens, and in England it is sometimes used as a flux in smelting ores. Crystals of great beauty are found in Cornwall, England. Composition, calcium fluoride, CaF_2 .

GALENA (PbS , sulphide of lead).—This mineral has been detected in the Helderburg (Lewistown) limestone, in Northumberland County, below Sunbury, and has been noticed in the same formation in Snyder, Union, Perry and other counties. It may exist in paying quantities, but no good deposits have yet been found. Galena is a soft, lead-gray mineral, with metallic lustre, brilliant, crystallizes in cubes, and when struck with a hammer, cleaves into more or less perfect cubes. Galena usually occurs in pockets in limestone associated with calcite and fluorite. The only deposits in our country now profitably worked are in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

GEODES.—These are hollow pebbles or boulders of quartz studded on the inside with crystals. They occur of large size and great beauty at various places in the Mississippi Valley. Small ones have been observed in Tyrone township, Perry County. Calcareous geodes have been found in Lewisburgh, Union County.

IRON ORES.—In this district are found a number of the ores of iron, some of them in valuable deposits, though at present (1885) the low price of the metal has almost stopped the production of ores. The principal ores are *hematite*, called also "fossil ore" and "block ore ;" *limonite*, called also "brown hematite," "pipe ore" and "honey-comb ore," and when very soft, "yellow ochre," (also called "bog ore") ; *siderite*, or the carbonate of iron ; *melanterite*, or "green vitriol ;" and *iron pyrites*, "pyrites," or "fool's gold."

Hematite and limonite are the only ores worth working in this district, though there are hundreds of deposits of these ores which it will never pay to mine. Pyrites, melanterite and siderite are here practically worthless.

As iron is widely distributed in these counties, and many persons who own properties on which there is some show of ore are anxious to

know whether or not it will pay to open mines, the following points are suggested for careful consideration before any money is spent in digging:

1. The price of the ore delivered at the furnaces.
2. The cost of hauling to the furnaces.
3. The thickness of the bed.
4. The quality of the ore and yield of iron.
5. Cleanness of the ore,—freedom from clay, sand or shale.
6. Supply of water for working, if this is necessary.
7. The cost of mining, difficulties in mining, etc.

To these careful attention should be paid in all mineral exploration.

Iron ore occurs in most of the formations in these counties, but there are three horizons in which it has been mined with profit—*i. e.*, in the Clinton, Marcellus and Hamilton beds. The Clinton beds furnish the valuable fossil ore, *hematite*, of Perry, Mifflin and Juniata Counties. This ore is found in large deposits near Millers-town, in Perry County, at Dry Valley, in Union, and elsewhere. The following is an analysis of the Millerstown ore by Mr. A. S. McCreath, of the Second Geological Survey:

Sesquioxide of iron.....	78.571
Sesquioxide of manganese.....	.021
Alumina.....	4.927
Lime.....	.510
Sulphuric acid.....	.213
Phosphoric acid.....	1.502
Water and organic matter.....	6.015
Silicious matter.....	8.017
	<hr/>
	99.776

These Clinton hematites are derived from the decomposition of a "hard-fossil ore," which, in many cases, is little more than a ferruginous carbonate of lime, as the following analysis of an ore from near Millerstown will show:

Iron.....	.640
Phosphorus.....	.065
Lime.....	41.730=74.518 carb. lime
Silicious matter....	10.880

Hematite is always distinguished from other ores by producing a red or reddish streak when rubbed upon a piece of unglazed porcelain.

"Brown hematite," or limonite, is distinguished by producing a yellow streak when

rubbed on unglazed porcelain. It is the pipe ore of all these counties. It occurs principally in the Marcellus formation. It has been mined near Newport, New Bloomfield and other places in Perry County and probably in all the other counties. Analyses of this ore by Mr. A. S. McCreath show:

Sesquioxide of iron.....	50.285	61.143
Sesquioxide of manganese...	.051	.072
Alumina.....	5.101	2.937
Lime.....	1.070	.650
Magnesia.....	.342	.288
Sulphuric acid.....	trace	.107
Phosphoric acid.....	.146	.176
Water and organic matter...	7.465	9.980
Silicious matter.....	35.540	24.640
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.000	99.993

In the Hamilton beds the ore is fossil (*hematite*). There has been observed in Perry, Union, and probably in the other counties, narrow veins of a red specular hematite. This is a very pure and excellent ore, but the seams are unfortunately, narrow, not more than two to four inches wide and flanked by hard rock. An analysis shows it to be,—

Metallic iron.....	60.200
Metallic manganese.....	.050
Sulphur.....	.016
Phosphorus.....	.036

A peculiarity of this ore, as found in Union County, is that it is decidedly unctuous to the touch.

Siderite (carbonate of iron) has been observed three miles west of New Bloomfield. It is a grayish-blue rock and gives a gray streak. Requiring roasting, it is not so valuable as other ores. It is the ore generally found associated with coal-beds.

Melanterite (iron sulphate) has been observed as an efflorescence on the rocks at Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland, where it results from the oxidization of the pyrites in the rocks. It is of a bluish-green color, is soluble and has an astringent taste. The deposits in this district are of no value.

Iron Pyrites is a widely disseminated mineral. It is found in most limestones in small quantity; it occurs sometimes in great abundance with coal, and in this district generally in the

Hamilton black shales. It often occurs in beautiful cubical, octahedral or dodecahedral crystals. In coal it occurs in flat bands, sometimes of great beauty. In the Hamilton shales it occurs in the form of black, rounded nodules. These in places are so numerous as to form the bulk of the strata. When these nodules are broken open, they are often found to be formed about a shell or some other organic matter. In a well in Lewisburgh, Union County, which penetrated this shale, great numbers of very beautiful shells, fossilized in iron pyrites, were found. In this district the mineral is of no value, though it is used elsewhere as a source of sulphur and in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Iron pyrites when exposed to the action of the atmosphere or water, rapidly oxidizes forming iron sulphate, and sometimes sulphuric acid. This acid sometimes appears in spring water, forming an acid spring; at other times it unites with alumina, forming an alum clay or alum shale. In the same way as iron pyrites undergoes changes when exposed to the atmosphere, so do the other ores of iron, and indeed almost all rocks and minerals. The fossil ores are, near the surface, soft and easily worked; but if the vein dips rapidly, admitting water, they quickly pass into the hard calciferous ore. So the soft surface limonites, at greater depths, become hard carbonates.

Ochre.—There are two ochres found in various places in this district,—the red and the yellow. Ochres are iron ores more or less impure, in the form of powder, or are at least easily reduced to powder. Red ochre is in composition the same as hematite, while yellow ochre is a limonite. Both are used as pigments under the name of “mineral paint.”

The Formation of Iron Beds.—Iron is an element of almost universal distribution in nature. In plants it forms the coloring matter in the leaves. In animals it is the coloring material of the blood and skin, and in the earth it colors soils and rocks red, green and yellow. In soils and rocks it exists in the form of the insoluble sesquioxide. But whenever any organic matter decays in the presence of the sesquioxide, as do plants and animals at all times,

the sesquioxide is transformed into iron carbonate. The carbonate is soluble in water, and is slowly washed from the soil into the lowlands and swamps, where it is deposited as a carbonate so long as carbonic acid is present from organic decay; but when decay ceases, the carbonic acid gradually escapes and the ore becomes again an oxide. Hence, iron is formed in beds or seams, and not in veins, as are the precious metals. The heaviest and most valuable deposits of iron in all the world occur in the oldest rocks,—i. e., those called Archæan. Of this age are the celebrated deposits of Norway and Sweden, of Michigan, Northern New Jersey and British America, of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, in Missouri, and the great beds recently discovered in Utah, said in some places to be six hundred feet thick, solid, pure, magnetic oxide.

Formerly, when iron was reduced from its ores by means of charcoal fires, there were numerous furnaces throughout this district, which were supplied with ores from deposits near at hand. But when coal became the fuel, charcoal furnaces went out of use, and at the present time few furnaces are in operation, and these only along the lines of the railroads, while the production of ore has ceased, except where directly along the lines of rail transportation.

KAOLIN.—This is a soft, white, plastic material found on Jack's Mountain, in Hartley township, Union County, and probably elsewhere in the mountains. It is the basis of brick clay. When pure and free from iron, it will burn of a beautiful white color, and is used in the manufacture of porcelain. It is not probable that any kaolin in this district is free from iron, and hence it is only of value in the manufacture of the cheaper varieties of earthenware.

MALACHITE (carbonate of copper).—This ore is of a green color, and exists in small quantities in the rocks of Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland. The deposit there is of no value, and it probably will never be found anywhere in the district in body sufficient to work with profit. The only copper deposits in the United States now found profitable to work are those in the northern portion of Michigan.

QUARTZ.—This mineral is abundant in all

these counties and under many different forms. When pure and crystallized, it occurs in glassy six-sided crystals often terminated at both ends by six-sided pyramids. It is very hard, cutting glass readily. It is insoluble, infusible and without any cleavage. Quartz is the basis of sandstone, the grains of sand being rounded pieces of quartz. It exists massive in veins in limestone, shales and other rocks, where it can always be distinguished by its hardness. It forms all our beds of flint, hornstone and chert. Elsewhere quartz is found as amethyst, false topaz, rock crystal, smoky quartz, Cape May and California diamonds,—forms to some extent valued in jewelry. It is the most abundant mineral in nature.

SAND.—Some of the Oriskany sand rocks in Juniata County are easily crumbled into sand, which, from its purity, has been found valuable in glass-making, and quarries are now (1885) in operation at McVeytown and near Lewistown, the sand from which is being shipped to Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Over one hundred car-loads a day have been taken from these quarries. An analysis shows the following composition :

Silica (SiO ₂)	98.84
Alumina17
Oxide of iron.....	.34
Oxide of manganese.....	trace
Lime.....	"
Magnesia.....	"
Loss on ignition.....	.23
	<hr/>
	99.58

SULPHUR.—This mineral has been observed as a delicate efflorescence around some sulphuretted hydrogen springs in Toboyne township, Perry County. It is recognized by its yellow color and burning with a blue flame and the odor of a burning match. The deposit is entirely too small to be of any value.

SPRINGS—*Mineral*.—On Sherman's Creek, in Spring township, Perry County, are what are known as "the Warm Springs." They are beautifully situated under a high ridge of Hamilton sandstone and are much frequented by picnic-parties from the surrounding country. The amount of water poured forth is so great that

they seem more like underground streams issuing from the ground than regular springs. The water is considerably warmer than that in any other springs in the vicinity. Professor E. W. Clappole, on October 27, 1883, found the temperature of the water as follows:

East Spring.....	63° Fahr.
Middle Spring.....	61°
West Spring.....	60°

On the same day the temperature of the water in Falling Spring, three miles distant, was, according to the same observer, 55° Fahr.

In Toboyne township, Perry County, have been observed several springs whose waters bring to the surface sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is recognized by its fetid odor, like that of decayed eggs. This is produced in the interior of the earth from the sulphur in iron pyrites, or by the decomposition of organic matter. This water is the same as that of the celebrated Clifton Springs in New York and some of the mineral springs of Virginia, at which places the water is considered as of medicinal value.

Bridge's Mineral Springs.—In Mifflin County, on the banks of Jack's Creek, near Painter's Station, Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, in a very romantic situation, are located these springs, said to possess medicinal properties. The waters are said to be bitter and unpleasant to the taste and to contain muriate and carbonate of lime and soda, sulphide of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, with traces of alum and sulphuretted hydrogen. A large hotel has been erected, and those afflicted with chronic diseases are invited to come and partake of the life-giving waters. It is altogether likely that the mountain air, good table board and cheerful company will here cure many troubles which have long resisted persistent drugging, and this without much use of the medicinal waters.

Iron Springs (chalybeate waters) are numerous in many parts of this district. The soil near the spring is discolored by a red or yellow flocculent deposit of iron oxide. If such water be collected in a glass vessel, it is at first beautifully colorless, but in a short time it becomes filled with a muddiness, caused by the oxidation of the iron in the water, which issues from the earth in a colorless state.

The ordinary springs of the county all issue from the earth carrying in solution a considerable amount of mineral matters, as will be discussed under erosion. Those waters which contain a large amount of lime or magnesia are "hard," because these minerals curdle soap. Waters from limestones and many shales are "hard," while that from hard sand-rocks is generally very pure and "soft," containing little mineral matter.

III. ROCKS.

We will consider the rocks of this district under three heads,—

1. The different kinds; 2. The soils produced by their decomposition; 3. The geological ages.

The rocks which make up the great bulk of our formations are limestones, sandstones, shales, with small amounts of schists and trap-rocks. These, and boulders, conglomerates, breccias, flagstones, etc., will be described and their uses pointed out so far as they have any known.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS.—Geologists place all known rocks in three great classes, viz., *sedimentary*, *metamorphic* and *igneous*. The first are the sediments of ancient seas, lakes, etc., the second class has been formed from the first through the action of heat, while in the third class is placed all volcanic lavas. In Central Pennsylvania all our rocks give evidence that they are made of fragments collected together under water. This is true of *all* limestones, shales and sandstones. The only exception to this general rule are the trap-rocks of Perry County, which are igneous in origin.

LIMESTONE.—This valuable rock forms only a comparatively small portion of the surface of our district and belongs here to two different ages,—the Trenton and the Lower Helderberg, or Lewistown. This rock forms the floor of the Cumberland, Lebanon and the great Shenandoah Valley, and by its decomposition has produced their great fertility. Limestones may be divided into three classes, depending upon their chemical composition,—

1. The pure calcium carbonates; 2. The double carbonates of calcium and magnesium; 3. The impure stones containing silica and clay and called water-limes.

The following analyses of stones from Mifflin County will show how the varieties differ:

	Pure Limestone.	Magnesian Limestone.	Water Lime.
Carbonate of lime.....	97.651	54.285	60.214
Carbonate of magnesia.....	1.131	36.109	1.664
Oxides of iron and alumina	.426	1.422	5.384
Sulphur.....	.034	.151	.009
Phosphorus.....	.039	.011	.068
Insol. residue.....	.760	8.010	31.520
	100.041	99.788	99.850

Limestone has been formed from organic remains, probably almost always. Much is the result of *coral* growth, as may be seen at Dale's Hill and near Mifflinburg, in Union County. At other times it is formed entirely of molluscan shells, and again in places it is formed of the skeletons of crinoids, as in a bed at Lewisburgh, Union County (farm of Mr. J. W. Shreiner). Limestone is brought to the surface in solution in many spring waters and has sometimes been deposited from these waters in beds, more or less stratified, called *travertine*. But most of the earth's great beds of limestone are fossiliferous and produced by sea animals; hence, wherever we find a bed of limestone we can be quite sure the sea once rolled.

Limestone may be of all colors, from pure white (marble) to black, and from pure to very impure, from a firm hard rock to the softest chalk. Its principal varieties are *blue*, *gray*, *black*, etc., named from its colors, red and yellow colors being due to iron oxides, and black and gray to carbonaceous materials, for these burn white; it is called "fossiliferous," when containing fossils; "coral," when formed of coral; "crinoidal," when full of crinoid stems. "Bird's-eye" limestone is so-called from bright, sparkling crystalline spots the size of a bird's eye; silicious limestone, when containing silica. Chalk is soft limestone generally made of microscopic shells of sea animals. Marl is generally largely composed of shells, and hence, similar to limestone in composition. Tufa is a porous limestone made by deposits of lime by spring water over mosses, etc. Marble is purified limestone, which has been crystallized. It is all crystallized, though not always pure. There is no marble in our district. In Tyrone township,

Perry County, and west of Lewisburgh, Union County, a rock made of rough, angular fragments of limestone has been observed. Such rocks of angular fragments are called *breccia*.

Caverns, "sink-holes" and "sinking springs" occur in limestone regions and need some explanation. These phenomena are only seen in limestone regions. The explanation is as follows:

Limestone is, to a considerable extent, soluble in rain-water, especially when this contains carbonic acid gas in solution, as all rain-water does. Now, different strata and different parts of the same strata are of different degrees of hardness and of resisting power to the solvent action of water. The result is that rain-water, sinking deeper and deeper into the earth, eats its way through the limestone strata, until finally it forms an underground channel for itself. Sometimes, owing to a peculiarity in the rock or to other conditions, a cavern is hollowed out, while at other times the stream seems to only wear out a narrow underground channel. All limestone regions are full of small caverns made in the way described, but sometimes they become of great extent, as the celebrated Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, Luray and Weyer's, in Virginia, and others equally celebrated. In Pennsylvania there are interesting caverns in Centre and Berks Counties. In these caverns the formations hanging from the roof are called *stalactites*, those rising from the floor, *stalagmites*, while the mass spread over the floor is called *travertine*.

The first are formed in the following way: As the water comes through the roof of the cavern it carries a load of lime in solution, but on reaching the air in the cavern a portion of the carbonic acid in the water evaporates and some of the lime is deposited. Stalactites are often hollow, because evaporation takes place on the outside of the water forming the stalactite. Stalagmites are formed in the same general way.

Sink-holes are produced by a falling of the soil into caverns beneath. They are found in all limestone regions, and generally are produced in wet seasons. Where a number occur in one place, or in a linear series, they indicate the po-

sition of the cavern beneath. In this way the Luray caverns, in Virginia, were discovered, and finally sold for \$40,000. In Kentucky it is estimated that there are not less than one hundred thousand miles of underground streams. Several such are known near Lewisburgh, in Union County.

There are small caves at Dale's Hill, and at Winfield, Union County.

The Uses of Limestone.—This is one of our most valuable rocks, and, when it decomposes, it forms our richest soil. It is valuable for building purposes, for burning into lime, which is used in building and various manufactories, and as a fertilizer; also some varieties are used to make hydraulic cement. When limestone is burned it loses about one-half of its weight, which escapes as carbonic acid gas, and, at the same time, becomes of a lighter color. In this condition (quicklime) it has a greater affinity for water, and is of an acrid, caustic nature, eating into the flesh when handled. When exposed to the air it falls into a dry, mealy powder, called air-slaked lime; but, when water is added, it unites with the water, producing great heat and forming lime-hydrate or lime-cream. This, if exposed to the air, hardens, and, slowly absorbing carbonic acid, returns to the form of the original carbonate. Mortars slowly change to carbonate.

In reference to its use as a fertilizer there is a great difference of opinion among practical farmers, whose opinions are to be received with respect; but this is observed—that whereas formerly lime was used in great quantities, at the present time comparatively little of it is used. Its chemical action is believed to be to act upon organic matter already in the soil, and to make this more easily obtained by the growing crop. It thus adds nothing to the soil—only enables the crop to get more of what is there out. This is the belief in reference to it at the present time. It will be seen by this that lime may be used on limestone soil as well as on any other, and also that the use of pulverized, unburnt limestone can be of no value, since this has no power of acting upon organic matter. Also, lime long burnt and exposed to the air and rain, so that it is largely transformed back

to the carbonate, can be of little value, for it is only caustic lime which is of value here. But there are some conditions in which lime is of real value on the soil. One of these is where the land is heavy and sour with humic acids. These the alkaline lime neutralizes, and thus improves the soil; also, soils which contain silicate of potash, if limed, the silica unites with the lime, setting the potash free in the form of a carbonate—one of the most valuable of plant-foods. Such soils are benefited by lime. "Fat" or "hot" limes come from pure limestones free from magnesia, while "cool" or "lean" lime, preferred by builders, comes from stone containing magnesia.

When a limestone containing a large amount of silica and clay is burned, it does not crumble, as does pure lime; but if the stone is crushed to a powder, and then mixed with water, it has the property of uniting with the water and resetting into a hard, durable rock, and this it will do even under water. This is "water-lime." Such limestone is found at various points in Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, and probably in Snyder and Union Counties.

SANDSTONES.—These rocks are abundant in nearly all parts of the world and in our district. They are of all colors, from a nearly white, through gray, to deep red, or even sometimes black. Sandstones consist of grains of sand, produced at a former age of the world, just as sand is now produced, and afterwards cemented into a solid rock. The cementing material is either carbonate of lime or iron oxide. If the former, the stone will crumble in time, for the cementing material is soluble; but if the latter, the stone is very durable, for both the sand and the iron are very unchangeable. Some sandstones are, however, porous, and absorbing water, this in winter-time freezes and spawls off the stone. All sandstone should be tested by immersion in water to see if it becomes heavier. If it does, it is not a safe stone to use in expensive buildings.

The principal varieties of sand-rock are named, from a prominent or characteristic constituent, *silicious*, *calcareous*, *aluminous*, *ferruginous*, *argillaceous*, *granitic*, *micaceous*, and from their structure, *gritty*, *friable*, *laminated*, *concretion-*

ary, *shaly*, *conglomerate*, *cherty*. Sandstones are valuable for building purposes, but disintegrate into poor, thin soils.

SHALES.—These are rocks of a soft, rotten kind, which generally readily disintegrate into soil, and have a marked tendency to cleave parallel to the bedding of the rock. They insensibly pass into limestones on one hand, and into sandstones on the other. These rocks are very abundant in almost all parts of this district, forming a great part of the outcrops and of the soils. Many of them are red, as the Clinton and Onondaga shales; the Hamilton are black, while the Chemung shales are generally gray. The shales associated with the coal-seams are black through the presence of carbonaceous matter. From characteristic constituents, shales are named *clayey*, *alum*, *silicious*, *calcareous*, *ferruginous*, *bituminous*, *oily*, etc. Shales are doubtless hardened mud-beds.

SLATES AND SCHISTS.—These rocks, common elsewhere, do not exist, so far as known, in this section. They are often confounded with shales, and will hence here be defined. Slates are rocks, which may in general appearance resemble shales, but they are firmer, and the cleavage is vertical to the bedding, and not parallel, as in shales,—*i. e.*, shales cleave thus, $\equiv \equiv \equiv$; while slates thus, $|||$. Schists are crystalline rocks. They are bright and sparkling from crystalline particles, and are often full of distinct crystals. They are abundant in the southeastern part of the State. Slates and schists are doubtless transformed shales, and thus remotely beds of consolidated mud.

TRAP-ROCKS.—In Perry County are found narrow strips of a dark, heavy, tough rock, called "trap." It is believed to be a lava which has issued from the interior of the earth in some past age. They are found in the extreme eastern part of the county, near Keystone Post-Office, Duncannon, and at Montgomery Station, crossing the Susquehanna River into Dauphin County. There are several narrow belts of the rock, sometimes not more than four feet in width. The rock is distinguished by its color, weight and toughness. The belts cut the mountain ranges nearly at right angles. There seems to be no overflow of the lava, only a filling up

of the cracks or fissures in the rocks. Such veins of lava are called "dykes," and are common in many parts of our country. Thus there is a narrow belt of trap-rocks extending from Virginia through Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York to Connecticut and Massachusetts. Much of the mineral wealth of these States is along this region. Mounts Tom and Holyoke, in Massachusetts, and the Highlands of the Hudson River are of this kind of rock. The grandest eruptions of this kind known are found in the northwestern part of the Union, in Oregon, Washington, Montana and adjacent territories, where some forty thousand square miles are covered with lava, from one thousand to six thousand feet in depth.

FLAGSTONES.—Any rock which will cleave readily into thin slabs, which can be used for paving purposes, is called a flagstone. Such rocks are found near Lewistown, Juniata County, where there is a limestone yielding very good flags; and also near Liverpool, where there is a sandstone quarried for the same purpose.

CONGLOMERATES.—Along the Susquehanna River, and sometimes in the valleys and mountains, rocks are found which are formed of pebbles of a considerable size, cemented together. When the pebbles are rounded the rock is called a "conglomerate" or "pudding-stone." A conglomerate called the "millstone grit" underlies the coal measures of Eastern Pennsylvania, and it is from the coal regions that the rock comes which we find along the river. It is the same in nature as a sandstone, but with larger grains. When the pebbles in a conglomerate are angular, it is called a breccia.

BOULDERS.—These are rounded rocks generally found loose in the soil, or detached from other rocks. Most boulders show that their forms are due to the action of running water, though many are formed where found by the action of the weather rounding off all the sharp edges and angles. Boulders are often found far removed from the place of their origin. Thus, in the alluvial bottoms of the Susquehanna River we find boulders which have been transported for miles from the mountains at its head. So also in Buffalo Valley, Union Coun-

ty, are found buried in the soil numerous sandstone boulders, which have come from the mountains some miles distant.

STONE SLIDES.—On mountain-sides are often seen considerable areas covered so closely and so deeply with loose stones and rocks that no trees or shrubs can find a foothold. How were these produced? At such places there were originally projecting rocks and crags, which, through the action of the atmospheric elements, especially of frost, have been broken up and their fragments tumbled down the mountain-side. That this is the true explanation can be shown from a careful inspection of these slides, when, often, remains of the original crag may still be detected. The action of the elements still continues making the stones smaller year by year.

IV. SOILS.

The unconsolidated earthy material found in most places covering the rocks of the dry land is called *soil*. The dark, rich surface of the soil, which contains more or less of the products of decomposition of animal and vegetable tissues is known as *mould* or *humus*, while *subsoil* is that part of the soil where there is little, or no, organic matter. It is usually lighter colored and more clayey than the upper parts of the soil.

ORIGIN OF SOILS.—All soils originate from the decomposition of rocks. The agents producing this decomposition are the mechanical and chemical elements of the atmosphere. Of the former, frost, and of the latter, oxygen, carbonic acid, water and humic acids are the prime acting agents. That soils are produced from the underlying rocks can be seen by any one who will attentively examine the cuttings along the line of any railroad. (1) The soil will be seen to pass insensibly into the rock below. First mould, then soil, then subsoil, then friable rock, then harder and harder rock, until it becomes valuable building rock at perhaps many feet below the surface. (2) Oftentimes one small vein of rock is harder than the others, as a quartz vein in limestone or granite, and it will remain unchanged while the others will pass into soil; and this vein can thus be traced from

the perfect soil into the original unchanged rock. (3) The composition of most soils is so nearly like the rocks below that we cannot doubt but that they were formed from the rocks.

All have observed that soils on a hillside are not so deep as those in valleys. The explanation of this is that on hillsides the soil is constantly washing into the lowlands, there accumulating, while the rocks on the hills are denuded. Those soils which remain just where formed may be called *atmospheric* soils; those found at the *mouths* of rivers and along their banks, transported from a distance, may be called *alluvial* soils; those on the seashore, cast up by the waves, *littoral* soils; and those gravelly soils so common in the Northwest, and probably in our own Pennsylvania valleys, supposed to have been produced by glacial action, are known as *drift* soils.

In reference to the way in which the elements act to decompose rocks, it may be briefly stated: (1) Water enters the natural crevices in rocks, or into the pores of porous rocks, and freezing, expands and cracks off chips and slabs. This process is repeated indefinitely until some rocks become fine soil. This can excellently be seen along the line of any new railroad, where fresh rock surfaces are abundantly exposed to atmospheric action. (2) In nature, oxygen and water are great destroyers. These substances enter into combination with such substances in rocks as iron protoxide, iron sulphide, etc., and in the production of new compounds the cohesive power existing between the particles is overcome and the rock crumbles to pieces. Water acts much in the same way as oxygen, giving up its contained oxygen to the rocks. Carbonic acid is, however, our principal rock-destroyer and soil-former. Our limestones, sandstones and shales have their constituent particles cemented together by carbonate of lime. This is soluble in water containing carbonic acid. Hence, just as fast as atmospheric water can penetrate these rocks they crumble into soil. In some places the change has extended to great depths.

FERTILITY OF DIFFERENT SOILS.—*Limestones* the world over produce the rich soils. It is this rock which makes so valuable the soils of our great Pennsylvania valleys. *Sandstones*

and *conglomerates* generally produce a thin, light, "poor" soil, though not always. These soils are often susceptible of great development through proper use of fertilizers. Shales produce soils of varying fertility. Red shales in Central Pennsylvania generally decompose into a very good soil; black shales vary, some making a very sterile soil, and others a soil of some value. Gray shales vary, though the Chemung shale, which is abundant in Perry County and elsewhere, produces a barren soil. Chalky and gypsum soils vary, sometimes good, sometimes poor. Alluvial soils are generally very fertile, unless composed of too much sand.

DETERMINATION OF THE FERTILITY OF SOILS.—(1) Something may be known from the *color* and *texture* of a soil, as to its value, though this is not to be depended upon. (2) By the wild plants growing upon the land; some plants seem to be confined to sterile soils. The vigor and luxuriance of the vegetation indicate a great deal, and yet here, too, great mistakes have been made. Soils which would produce great returns when cultivated have often in new countries been passed over because the natural vegetation was not luxuriant. (3) The sure method is by observing the cultivated crop. In this connection, it is to be remembered that *all soils*, unless we may exempt river bottoms, contain in so small amount the chemical elements necessary for the ripening of seeds, that a very few crops will make such soils barren for the production of seed crops, unless stimulated by the use of artificial fertilizers. Nowhere has this been more clearly shown than in the exhaustion of the soils of our western prairies.

DISEASES PERTAINING TO DIFFERENT SOILS.—It has long been known that certain diseases seem more frequent on some soils than on others. Hippocrates treated at length in one of his works on the sanitary influences of the soil. Herodotus and Galen called attention to the same subject, as did also the Roman architect Vitruvius, who flourished about the beginning of the Christian era. He taught that a point of first importance in building a dwelling was to select a site upon *healthy soil*. We can only call attention to the facts that all

wet soils are unhealthy, and by wet we mean all which cannot be made perfectly dry. All swampy soils are unhealthy, and all soils full of decaying vegetable matters are unhealthy, as the made soils in many of our cities. A light, dry, porous soil is best adapted to health.

V. THE GEOLOGICAL AGES OF OUR ROCKS.

Geologists have divided time so far as it has affected our earth into the following seven ages, commencing with the oldest, viz. :

1. Archaean, or azoic, (no life).
2. Silurian, or age of mollusks.
3. Devonian, or age of fishes.
4. Carboniferous, or age of coal plants.
5. Reptilian, or age of reptiles.
6. Mammalian, or age of mammals.
7. Psychozoic, or age of man.

These ages are subdivided into "periods" and the periods into "epochs," as is shown in the following table. The thickness in Perry and adjoining counties is also indicated, as well as the composition of the rocks. The table is taken from F 2 of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

[NOTE.—Those periods in *italics* do not occur in our district. It will be observed that the rocks in these counties are all *below* the coal measures, though they extend upward into the Carboniferous age.]

AGE.	NO.	PERIODS.	THICK- NESS.	COMPOSITION.
CARBONIFEROUS.	XIII.	<i>Coal measures</i> . . .	2500	Sandstone, shale and coal.
	XII.	<i>Pottsville</i>	1000	Pebbles and sandstone.
	XI.	<i>Mauch Chunk</i>	2500	Red shale.
	X.	<i>Pocono</i>	2000	Gray sandstone.
	IX.	<i>Catskill</i>	6000	Red sandstone and shale.
DEVONIAN.	VIII.	Chemung	3000	Olive sandstone and shale.
		Portage	200	Shale.
		Genesee	200	Dark shale.
		Hamilton	1500	Shale and sandstone.
		Marcellus	200	Dark shale and limestone.
		(Upper Helderberg)	(absent)	
UPPER SILURIAN.	VII.	Canda-Galli	(absent)	
		Oriskany	25	Sandstone.
		Lower Helderberg . . .	200	Limestone and shale.
		Onondaga	1600	Shale.
		Clinton	800	Red sandstone and green shale
		Medina	1500	Sandstones and shales.
LOWER SILURIAN.	IV.	Oneida	500	Conglomerate and shales.
		Hudson River	1000	Slates and shales.
		Utica	500	Dark shales.
		Trenton	500	
		Chazy		Limestone.
		Catskill	5000	
	I.	Potsdam	2000	Sandstone and shale.

Total thickness, 32725 feet.

In the first survey of Pennsylvania by Professor H. Rogers, another system of nomenclature was used, the terms being the Latin for different periods of the day. These, with the present equivalents, are shown in the following table :

ture was used, the terms being the Latin for different periods of the day. These, with the present equivalents, are shown in the following table :

XII.	Seral,	Millstone grit.
XI.	Umbral,	
X.	Vespertine,	
IX.	Ponent,	Catskill.
VIII.	{ Vergent,	
	{ Cadent,	
	{ Post-meridian,	
VII.	Meridian,	Oriskany.
VI.	Pre-meridian,	Lower Helderberg.
V.	Scalent,	Onondaga.
IV. & III.	{ Surgent,	
	{ Levant,	Niagara.
	{ Matinal,	
II.	Auroral,	Trenton.
I.	Primal,	Potsdam.

In Perry County the lowest rocks are the Trenton limestone, found in the extreme western part of the county, in Horse Valley, in Toboyne township, though there are only traces of it there resting upon Hudson River shales and Utica shales. The highest rocks in the county are the Mauch Chunk red shale, found in the extreme eastern portion of the county in two patches in Buffalo and Rye townships, the former being an extension of the upper arm of the Pottsville coal-field, and the latter of the lower arm. The rest of the rocks are intermediate between these.

In Mifflin and Juniata Counties the lowest rock is also Trenton limestone, found forming the whole bottom of the Kishacoquillas Valley ; also a small patch in Beach Log Valley. The highest rock in these counties is the Chemung shale, which covers a large portion of the eastern, northern and southern parts of Mifflin County, and a portion of both the northern and southern parts of Juniata.

Snyder County has for its foundation rock the Utica slates and the Hudson River shales, which occur sparingly in west Perry County on the side of Shade Mountain. The highest formation is the Catskill red sandstone, which occurs forming a large portion of Shade Mountain and Blue Hill. In Union County the lowest rock is the Utica shale, found sparingly in the far western portion of the county. The Chemung and Hamilton shales, found in

GEOLOGICAL
MAP
OF
MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, PERRY,
UNION & SNYDER
COUNTIES

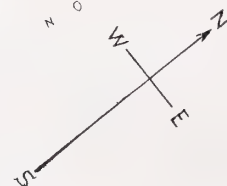
PENNA.

Entered Expressly for this Work



EXPLANATION OF COLOURS

Shale and Red Slate	XI
Penns. Sandstone	X
Catskill Red Sandstone	IX
Channing Shale	VIII
Frederick Lias	VII
Oriskany Sandstone	VI
Trenton Limestone	V
Clinton Shale	IV
Helderberg and Onondaga Sandstones	III
Basal River shale and Utica shale	II
Trenton Limestone	I
Topo. sh.	



the extreme northern portion of the county and on both sides of the mouth of Buffalo Creek, are the highest and youngest. In Union and also in the other counties there is unconsolidated rock material of later date, some of it possibly deposited since the advent of man. We refer to the extensive gravel and boulder deposits which can be found in Buffalo and other valleys. We are not certain how or when these deposits were made, whether through the agency of running water or of ice. At any rate, they are recent.

VI. THE ORIGIN AND STRUCTURE OF MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS.

1. DEFINITIONS.—*Formation*, all the rocks of one geological age. Its subdivisions are strata, layers, seams and beds.

Stratum, a thick bed or layer of rocks.

Layer, a division or part of a stratum.

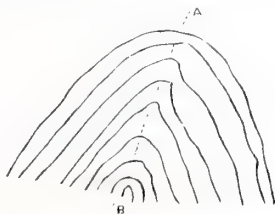
Seam, a layer quite different in composition from adjacent strata, as of coal or iron.

Bed, a thick, workable seam of iron or coal.

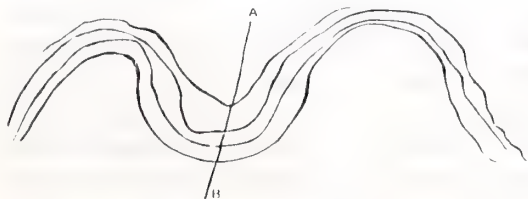
Outcrop, any portion of rock projecting above the soil.

Dip, the inclination of strata, or the angle they form with a horizontal surface.

Strike, the direction in reference to the points of the compass which an outcrop takes.



Anticline, a hill in which the rocks slope away from a central axis (*a, b*) as shown in cut.



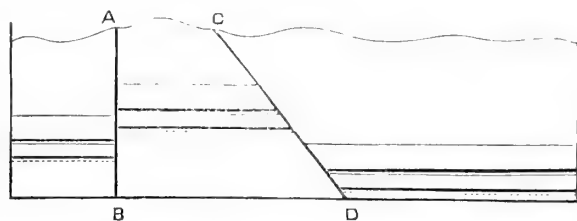
Syncline, a syncline is seen in a valley where the strata slope toward an axis (*a, b*), as in cut.

Monocline, a hill or valley in which the strata all have the same slope.

Joint, those division planes which cause most rocks to come from the quarry in more or less regular-shaped blocks; thus, *sandstone* is jointed into large, irregularly prismatic blocks; *granite*, irregularly cubic; *trap*, hexagonal prisms. Joints are believed to be produced in rocks by shrinkage in drying or cooling. Joints usually extend through strata of one kind only without changing.

Fissures, great cracks extending through all strata to indefinite depths into the earth. They have been produced by earthquakes and by fracturing of the crust as it shrinks in cooling.

Fault, a fissure in which the strata on one side are displaced, being pushed up or allowed to sink down. In mining regions faults are often very abundant and the cause of much trouble.



Law of Faults, the under-strata have been pushed up. This is so general that in mining it is always followed.

Nodule, a rounded rock-mass produced by a power somewhat resembling the crystalline force. Very small nodules are called oolites (fish eggs), larger ones pisolites (peas). They sometimes form hundreds of feet in diameter, as in crystalline formations in the Rocky Mountains. When the nodule takes on a form resembling an animate object it is called a concretion. Thus they are often found resembling turtles, heads of various animals, human footprints, etc. A concretion in the museum of the University of Lewisburg much resembles a muskrat.

Conformable: when strata lie parallel, they are said to be conformable; but when not parallel they are unconformable.

River Basin, the whole extent of country drained by a river and its tributaries; thus the basin of the Mississippi extends from the Allegheny Mountains to the Rocky Mountains.

River Valley, properly speaking, is all the country between the bluffs bordering the river; or, it is the country over which the river has at some time flowed. In some of our western rivers the bluffs are from twenty, forty to one hundred miles apart, as on the Missouri and Mississippi.

River Channel is the portion of the valley actually occupied by the stream.

Mountain, this term is loosely applied to every considerable elevation of country, no difference what its origin or structure. A *mountain system* consists of an elevated region of great extent, as the American Cordilleras—ten thousand miles long and one thousand miles wide, and consisting of several mountain ranges separated by great valleys. Each great component of a mountain system is called a *mountain range*; the Coast Ranges, the Sierra Nevadas and the Wahsatch are ranges in the Rocky Mountain system. The components of a range are called *ridges*, and isolated portions are called *peaks*.

2. THE AGENCIES PRODUCING MOUNTAINS.—These are two: (1) Lateral pressure of a contracting earth and (2) erosion of superficial waters. All mountain systems and mountain ranges have been produced, it is now believed, by the first of these means, while all ridges and peaks have been brought about by the second means. In reference to the first of these causes, it is now supposed that the earth is a cooling globe, the interior of which is cooling more rapidly than the exterior. This is brought about by the exterior receiving heat from the sun and external space, while the interior loses heat rapidly by conduction. Now the outside of the earth, following down the contracting interior, is subject to powerful lateral pressure, which continues until there is a yielding at some point. "Mountain chains are the lines along which the yielding of the surface to the horizontal thrust has taken place." The proofs that ranges are formed in this way are: (1) That the strata in mountain ranges are distinctly folded, as is well seen in the Alps, Appalachian and Coast Range of California. (2) Slaty cleavage is present in these folded rocks when they are of the right materials, and ex-

perimentally we know that slaty cleavage is produced by powerful lateral pressure. (3) The folded structure of mountains and various mountain phenomena have been produced by compressing many layers of plastic material, as clay, wax, etc.

There are certain facts generally observed in an examination of mountain systems, some of which will be noted, viz.:

1. Mountain systems are generally on the borders of a continent, and the *highest* systems facing the *widest* oceans.

2. Mountain chains have been formed of immensely thick sediments. In the Appalachian forty thousand feet; in the Wahsatch range fifty-six thousand.

3. The different ranges of a system seem to have been formed successively coastward.

4. The strata in a chain are often strongly folded, fissured and faulted.

5. Mountain chains are often one-sided—that is, have more and sharper folds, more metamorphism of rocks and more volcanoes on one side than on the other.

6. The highest mountains on the earth are the youngest.

It may be interesting to examine the different steps in the formation of a mountain range, such as one of our Appalachian ranges.

1. A downward bending of the crust as the sediments, which afterward formed the range, accumulated. It seems that at an early period in the history of the American continent there was land to the east and north of the present Appalachian Mountains; there was also land in the Rocky Mountain region, while the whole of the interior was a vast sea, extending north from the Gulf of Mexico. Now the sediments of which mountains are formed seem to be accumulations on the coast of some sea, and we suppose that the continent which lay where now the Atlantic Ocean is, furnished the greater portion of the sediments. It is possible that the Blue Ridge is the western portion of this ancient continent.

2. Studies of mountains show that the sediments accumulated in *shallow* water; hence the sea-shore must have *slowly* sank as the sediments gathered. Now when this sinking had pro-

ceeded to a great depth, as of forty thousand feet, the original crust would have penetrated into the regions of great internal heat, and would doubtless have become softened and weakened, and finally, probably completely melted off.

3. The third step would follow the second. The soft, unconsolidated strata would be called upon to resist the great lateral pressure of the shrinking globe, and the result would be a folding, crumpling, compression, and finally an elevation of the stratified sediments into one or more mountain ranges. The proofs of this have already been given.

These evolutions of mountains occurred with great slowness, requiring many ages for their fulfillment. The old geologists taught that mountains were suddenly formed in great convulsions of nature. Professor J. D. Dana estimates that the Green Mountains, elevated at the close of the Lower Silurian age, were not less than twenty million years in process of formation, and the Appalachian system, which was elevated at the close of the Carboniferous age, was thirty-six million years in formation, at the lowest estimate. These estimates are only introduced to show that geological time is long.

Our Pennsylvania streams nearly all cut through our mountain ranges. Now we can only explain this by supposing that the mountains arose so slowly that the rivers and streams were able to cut down as fast as they were elevated. In the Susquehanna River "natural dams" still exist, which the stream is cutting away. In the study of these we can gain an idea of the immensely long period it took to elevate the mountains.

The relative size of the earth to its mountains has been carefully estimated, and it is stated as follows: On a globe twelve feet in diameter, lines elevated one-twelfth of an inch would have the same relative height as the highest mountain ranges of the earth. It is an interesting fact that the deepest places known in the ocean are about as many feet in depth as the highest mountains are in elevation.

It will thus be seen that, as the earth continues to cool through time, existing ranges

must continue to be elevated, or new folds and new ranges produced. But the existing ranges are continually exposed to atmospheric erosion, and this has occurred to such an extent that there is in no part of America any feature of relief in any degree like what it was when first produced. In parts of Pennsylvania there is good evidence that in places this erosion has extended even to the depth of twenty thousand feet, and in other parts of the continent to an even greater extent. Professor J. P. Lesley, State geologist, in charge of the Second Survey, thus speaks,—

"The coal-beds which were formed just at the sea-level were elevated in some parts of Middle Pennsylvania to a height equal to nearly the whole thickness of the Palaeozoic system—that is, nearly thirty-five thousand feet, higher than the highest summits of the Himalaya Mountains. Frost above, and the undermining rains below, began their rapid work of destruction, which has lasted ever since. Nearly the whole area of the State east of the Allegheny Mountains lost not only its coal measures, but a vast majority of all the mineral strata underneath them. All that escaped destruction was what lay in the deep synclinal basins of the anthracite country, the little patch of Broad Top and the tip of the Cumberland or Frostburg Basin. For scores of miles the entire Palaeozoic system was excavated and planed down to the limestone at the base of the system. Along the central lines of Kishacoquillas, Nittany, Cance and other valleys the old Laurentian system cannot be more than one thousand feet below the present surface. All the rest has been carried off. The destruction was the greatest where the elevation was the greatest,—along the middle belt of the Appalachian Mountains. Out of this destruction were created, on the eastern side, New Jersey, Delaware, and the tide-water country of Maryland and Virginia; and on the western side, the lower half of Alabama and nearly the whole of Mississippi and Louisiana. In other words, the Protozoic mountains were wasted to form the Palaeozoic rocks of the interior; and the Palaeozoic mountains, in their turn, have been wasted to form the Triassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks of the seaboard."

Many persons seem to find it difficult to believe that this great destruction has occurred outside the brains of imaginative geologists. Probably it will be proper to dwell on the subject a little further. Careful estimates made on the sediments carried by the Mississippi River to the Gulf show that this, if spread over the whole basin of that river, would elevate it about $\frac{1}{5000}$ of a foot. In other words, the basin of

the Mississippi is denuded about $\frac{1}{50000}$ of a foot each year. In the case of the Ganges, it seems to be more rapid, the basin of that river falling one foot in two thousand years. Sir Charles Lyell says that two thousand boats, each carrying one hundred and forty tons of mud, would have to be employed daily to carry all the sediment borne daily by the Ganges. Now, it is to be remembered that the total elevation of the American continent is probably not more than seven hundred to nine hundred feet. To present the matter in another way, we quote from Report F 2, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, by Professor E. W. Claypole,—

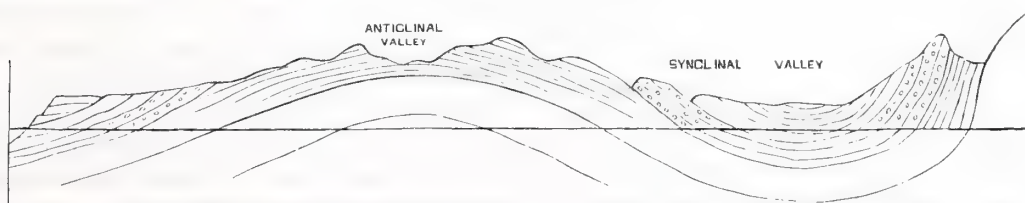
“In ordinary weather the Juniata water carries about eight grains of earthy sediment, or about one pound for every one hundred cubic feet of water.

“At Millerstown the river is about six hundred feet wide and four feet deep, with a current flowing about two miles an hour; that is, twenty-four million cubic feet of water pass Millerstown every hour, carrying two hundred and forty thousand pounds (120 tons) of rock sediment. In other words, one million cubic yards of the rock waste of Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon and Blair Counties pass through Perry County down the Juniata River to the sea every year. The water basin from which this river sediment comes measures about ten billion square yards. Its average loss per year is, therefore, about the ten thousandth of a yard. If we take into account the

erode more rapidly, there being no winter frosts to hold it in place, and there it is very common to hear intelligent persons speak of the “county washing into the Gulf as rapidly as possible,” and this is there evident to the most careless observer.

It is to erosion, then, that we probably immediately owe every present feature of relief in our country. Isolated peaks, all cross-valleys, all ridges have been produced by erosion, and even sometimes where originally valleys existed now are mountains, and the bottoms of valleys have become mountains.

Some rocks are harder and more enduring than others, and after ages of erosion it is the position and inclination of these hard rocks which mark the presence of the peaks and ridges, while the valleys are located where the rocks are softer or are more broken. If the strata are horizontal, then table mountains are produced; if gently undulating, then generally the anticlines will become converted into valleys, and the synclines into ridges or mountains. Thus the valley of East Tennessee, Kishacoquillas Valley, in Mifflin County, and most of the valleys in the anthracite coal regions are anticlinal. The mountains between Lewistown and Bald Eagle Mountain are synclinal.



gravel and stones rolled down the river in flood times, and carried down by ice, it will be safe to call it *the five-thousandth of a yard*.

“The whole surface of the Juniata country has, therefore, been lowered, say one foot in fifteen hundred years, or three thousand yards in thirteen million five hundred thousand years; that is, supposing the climate was always the same, and the Juniata River never did more work than it does now. But there is good reason for believing in earlier ages the erosion was more violent; this time may be reduced to ten, or even to five million years.”

In the southern part of our country, in the mountains of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, the land seems to

3. THE STRUCTURE OF MOUNTAINS.—It has already been mentioned that mountain ranges are formed of great thicknesses of sedimentary strata folded into a ridge. In the simplest form of a mountain there is but a single such ridge, as in the Uintah Mountains. In the next form there may be several ranges more or less compressed, as in the Jura Mountains of Europe, or in the Coast Range of California, or the Appalachian Mountains of Pennsylvania. Most mountain ranges, however, have stratified sedimentary rocks on their flanks, while the central part of the mountain consists of a gran-

itic mass of rock. In others, nothing is seen but granite, as in parts of the Rocky Mountains. The granite axis, or core, is believed to be produced from sedimentary rocks, highly altered.

VII. THE FOSSILS FOUND IN OUR ROCKS.

A fossil is any remains or evidence of an organic being found in the soil or rocks. The very lowest and oldest rocks are destitute of fossils, while the most recent contain the remains of the animals and plants now living on the earth. All the rocks found in these counties are fossiliferous, though some of them very sparingly so, and all, in some places, to a greater extent than in others. It is by means of the fossils in a rock that geologists determine its age and place in a system. All rocks containing the same fossils are judged to be of the same age. In our district all the rocks have been seen to belong to the Paleozoic era; hence the fossils represent forms of life *very different* from anything on the earth at present. We can only in a very general way refer to the fossils which have been detected in this district.

In the Trenton limestone are found the remains of marine plants, called "fucoids." These are indistinct tracings of the plant stems. Three kinds of corals are abundantly found in this same age, and forming a great bulk of the rock, viz.: "cup corals," "chain corals" and "honey-comb corals." Each is distinguished by a feature indicated in the common name. Some limestone rocks are formed of crinoid stems, as near Lewisburgh, in Union County. Crinoids were animals nearly related to corals, and which secreted from the sea-water the calcareous matter of which they formed their skeletons. In some places the limestones and shales are formed mainly of small bivalve shells called "brachiopods." The animals which inhabited these shells were not true mollusks, but were worms. "Trilobites," three-lobed crustaceans, were common in the earlier periods. Their fossils are three-lobed longitudinally, and striated or grooved transversely. Shells of true mollusks abound. Many of them are curved or spirally arranged, as in mollusks of to-day; others are straight. One, called the *orthoeceras*, has been found fourteen feet in length. It was an animal

of the cuttle-fish kind. Its fossil, which is a straight, ringed rod, represents the internal skeleton of the monster, which in its day was king of the animal creation. The uppermost rocks of our series contain the fossils of the coal age, among which are ferns much like those of to-day,—calamites, or "horse-tails," like those now living, only much larger; lepidodendrids and sigillarids, plants resembling the ground-pines still found in our forests, and used for decorative purposes in the winter months. The other forms of ancient life are all passed over except two. These are the fossil fish of Perry County and the mastodon remains of Union County.

The earliest fish and the earliest vertebrates found in any part of the world were discovered less than two years ago (1884) by Professor E. W. Clapp, then of the State Geological Survey, in the Catskill rocks of Perry County. The following is Professor Clapp's account of these remains, as published in the *Perry County Freeman* of September 3, 1884:

"For fifty years or more the Uppermost Silurian rocks of England have been famous as the home of the earliest known fossils that can with confidence be called fish. Near the old town of Ludlow, the scene of Milton's 'Comus,' are certain beds from which these fossils have been obtained. Nowhere else have they been discovered in beds of equal age. These Ludlow fish-beds lie almost at the top of the Silurian system, and their fish belong, as I have said, to types so old-fashioned that no living member of the fishy tribes would recognize them or own relationship. Their bones, if such they can be called, consisted altogether of soft cartilaginous material, and they carried their hard parts outside. Armed like a tortoise, with a shield which covered the fore part of the body, they had no defence for their tails and hind portions. Probably, like some modern fish, they hid their soft parts in holes or in the mud, exposing only their armor-clad head to the perils of the seas. This structure was common among the fishes of the olden time. They resembled the iron-sheathed ships of modern navies. They were proof against all attack from above. Their vulnerable point was below.

"The fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, immortalized by Hugh Miller, were built on this fashion, and were probably the gigantic descendants of the comparatively small and puny Silurian forms to which our little Perry County fishes were closely related.

"Some of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone species were thirty feet long, and carried huge plates of bony armor as much as two or three inches thick. But no such giants were known in Silurian days. The

little fish of Perry County were not more than six inches in length, and the only traces which they have left are the thin shields that protected their vital organs. These shields measure from two to three inches in length, and resemble in form the skin of a quarter of an orange, having its sharp ends rounded off. Their microscopic structure, on which depended their identification as fish, closely resembles that of the English Ludlow fishes, but could not be made intelligible here without figures. Suffice it to say that in every link the chain of argument is complete, and that Perry County now has the honor of contributing to geology the *oldest indisputable vertebrate animals which the world has yet seen.*

"It is a long, long vista through which we look back, by the help of geology's telescope, to see these tiny ancestors of our fishes sporting in the Silurian seas. The Tertiary and Secondary rocks abound with fish. Even in our Coal Measures we find numerous species. The Devonian seas, as I have already mentioned, swarmed with great armor-clad monsters, some of which I have found in Perry County. These lived millions of years ago, and few can realize what a million means. But earlier than all these swam the little hard-shelled Pennsylvania *Palæaspis*, as I have called it, in the seas of long ago, before Tuscarora and the Blue Mountains had raised their heads above the waters. To these queer, antiquated forms we must look as the ancestors of some at least of our existing fish, developed by the slow process of nature, by change of environment, by competition in the struggle for existence, and by the inexorable law of the survival of the fittest. The condition of life must then have varied rapidly, for these and every nearly allied form became extinct in Mid-Devonian days; and when our Coal Measures were laid down they were already as much out of date and as nearly forgotten as are the armor-clad knights of the Middle Ages at the present time. But the mud of the sea-bottom received their carcasses, buried them carefully, and has ever since faithfully preserved them, if not perfect, yet in a condition capable of being recognized. And to the geologist that same sea-bottom, long since dried and turned to stone, now returns these precious remains. The day of their resurrection has come, and the hammer has brought to light from the rocks of Perry County the identical bones entombed, perhaps, twenty million years ago, when its wearer turned on its back, gave up the ghost and sank to the bottom."

Later, Professor Claypole announced the discovery of four species of fish in these rocks, which he has named *Onchus Clintoni*, *Onchus Pennsylvanicus*, *Palæaspis bifurcata*, *Palæaspis Americanus*.

In 1852 the tusk of a mastodon was discovered in digging a cellar in Buffalo Valley, near Lewisburgh, Union County. The tusk

was ten feet long and in diameter ten inches. A fragment about sixteen inches long and ten inches in diameter is now preserved in the museum of the University at Lewisburgh. I did not learn that any other portions of the animal were discovered. Professor A. Winchell thinks it possible that the mastodon may have been exterminated by the ancestors of the present Indians.

There have been found, within the county, the remains of the elk (*Cervus Canadensis*) and the beaver (*Castor fiber*), now extinct in this region. The wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), red deer (*Cariacus Virginianus*), wild cat (*Lynx rufus*) and black bear (*Ursus Americanus*) are sometimes seen in the mountains; but unless protected by law, will also soon become extinct within our borders. The bones of Indians, stone axes, hatchets, arrow and lance-heads, beads, etc., are found to represent a disappearing race, who once possessed the land.

THE PROGRESS OF LIFE.—In reference to the changes in life and its progress through the different geological ages, we cannot do better than quote a few passages from Professor J. D. Dana, a veteran American geologist,—

"Life commenced, among plants, in *sea-weeds*, and ended in *palms, oaks, elms, the orange, rose*, etc. It commenced among animals in mollusks standing on stems like plants, *crinoids, worms* and *trilobites*, and probably earlier in the simple systemless protozoans; it ended in *man*. Sea-weeds were followed by *lycopods, ferns* and other *flowerless* plants, and by *gymnosperms*, the lowest of *flowering* plants; these finally by the higher *flowering* species above mentioned, the *palms* and *angiosperms*. *Radiates, mollusks* and *articulates*, which appeared in the early Silurian, afterwards had *fishes* associated with them; later, *reptiles*; later *birds* and *inferior mammals*; later, higher mammals, as *beasts of prey* and *cattle*; lastly, *man*."

This progress was from *marine to terrestrial life*. In the Archaean, Silurian and Devonian ages the great bulk of the life was probably marine; in the Carboniferous it was both marine and terrestrial, and since the Carboniferous both marine and terrestrial have existed, the terrestrial predominating.

There has been a constant change of species, new species appearing as others disappeared. Not a single one of the early species survives

until to-day. Few species lived through their own age. At the close of some of the ages, there was widespread extermination of species, as at the close of the Devonian, Carboniferous and Cretaceous. As we pass from rock-bed to rock-bed, the life changes in each. Over forty thousand species of animals have been found fossilized in the rocks, not one of which is now living.

The lowest species of a group have not always been first introduced. The earliest fishes were among the highest. Trilobites were not the lowest crustaceans. Oxen appeared long after tigers, dogs, monkeys, etc. *The earliest species were intermediate or Comprehensive types.* Thus the first fishes were, in some respects, intermediate between fish and reptiles. The earliest birds were between reptiles and birds. The earliest mammals were between birds and mammals, etc. The same is true of the earliest plants.

There was, however, always harmony between the different species living on the earth at any time and with the physical conditions of the earth at that time. The reptiles, the birds, the fish of the Reptilian age all harmonize with themselves and with the earth of that age. So with the life of the Carboniferous and the Quaternary, etc.

Progress always the unfolding of a system; man the culmination of that system. "There were higher and lower species appearing through all the ages, but the successive populations were still, in their general range, of higher and higher grade, and thus the progress was ever upward. With every new fauna and flora in the passing periods there was a fuller and higher exhibition of the kingdoms of life. Had progress ceased with the Reptilian age, the system might have been pronounced the scheme of an evil demon. But as time moved on, higher races were introduced, and finally man came forth, not in strength of body, but in the majesty of his spirit; and then living nature was full of beneficence. The system of life about to disappear as a thing of the past had its final purpose fulfilled in the creation of a spiritual being,—one having powers to search into the depths of nature and use the wealth of

the world for his physical, intellectual and moral advancement, that he might thereby prepare, under divine aid, for the new life in the coming future." It is interesting to note that all through the progress in the development of life there has been development in the line of increased brain capacity. The earliest vertebrates had very small brains. This increase culminates in man, whose brain is the most perfect in all the animal creation.

VIII.—GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF EACH COUNTY.

JUNIATA.—"Area, four hundred square miles. This county, ten miles wide and about fifty miles long, stretches in a gentle curve between the Tuscarora and Shade Mountains, from the Susquehanna River to the bend of the Juniata, below Newton Hamilton, on the Huntingdon County line. It is a single trough, or basin, on the two sides of which outcrop Clinton and Onondaga shales (V.),¹ Lower Helderberg limestone (VI.). Oriskany sandstone (VII.), and the central part of which still preserves the Marcellus, Hamilton, and Chemung divisions of VIII., but nothing higher in the series, and, therefore, no coal, although a few thin streaks of carbonaceous slate (VIII.) have led to that belief. The sides of the basin are steep, and its belly is crimped into several close folds, which produce the zigzags which appear on the colored geological map, so that the northern outcrop of VI. and VII., if stretched out, would measure at least seventy miles, and the southern outcrop forty miles. The fossil ore-beds have been mined along the Juniata River (which cuts through Clinton rocks for about fifteen miles) and in the low ridges in front of East and West Shade Mountains, back from the river. East Shade Mountain is a sharp anticlinal fold of Medina (IV.) split lengthwise, so that the Lorraine shales (III.) appear on the crown of the arch in a secluded vale between the two crests of the mountain. Blue Ridge is a similar rock wave of No. IV., dying out east at the river. Between the two mountains are the 'Long Narrows,' a basin of No. V.,

¹Refer to the geological map for location of each kind of rock.

in which the river Juniata flows. West Shade Mountain is a similar arch rock of No. IV., but so much higher than the other two that when it splits into two crests going south, not only the slates of No. III., but the limestones of No. II., appear at the surface, and this becomes Black Log Valley, in Huntingdon County. At the eastern part of the county the basin has a sharp wave in its bottom, which brings up to the surface, on both sides of the Susquehanna River, at the bottom of the Mahantango Creeks, both the Oriskany sandstone (VII.) and the underlying limestone (VI.)."

The Juniata trough is crossed near its middle by the Juniata River, and with the exception of a small area in the northeast, which drains into the West Mahantango Creek, the whole county has but two slopes, a northern and a southern, both falling towards the Juniata River. The streams carrying off the drainage are Tuscarora, Licking, Lost and Cocolamus Creeks, falling into the Juniata, and in the northwest, the West Mahantango Creek, which falls into the Susquehanna. Black Log Creek, which drains the upper part of Black Log Valley, runs south, falls into the Great Aughwick, and thus reaches the Juniata.

The valleys bear different local names. Those best known are Tuscarora Valley, the great central trough; Black Log and Liberty Valleys in the south, and Turkey Valley, in the extreme eastern part of the county. "The Narrows" lie along the Juniata River.

The soil is various. There is little limestone soil, comparatively speaking. The mountains and the steep mountain-sides are necessarily unsuited to agriculture. The shales, which form the greater portion of the soil of the county, vary in quality, sometimes fertile, at others barren. In the valleys there is, however, much productive land. There is much iron-ore in the county.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—"Area, three hundred and eighty square miles. The western half of this long, narrow county is a secluded Lower Silurian limestone valley, drained by Kishacoquillas Creek, through Logan's Gap, in Jack's Mountain, between which and Stone Mountain, on

the west, the valley tapers to a point southward, and is split at its northern end into three, long, narrow, straight, anticlinal vales, separated by two picturesque synclinal spurs of the Buffalo Mountains coming from Snyder County. The limestone floor of this valley contains deposits of brown hematite iron-ore, once extensively mined in open quarries. Its sides consist of Lorraine and Utica slate, No. III., rising to a very remarkable terrace of Oneida conglomerate (IV. a), broken at short, regular intervals by little ravines, heading in the upper slope of Medina slates (IV. b), crowned by the mountain crest of white Medina sandstone (IV. c). The scenery is not only romantic in an artistic, but in a geological sense, and an end view of the northern spurs affords the finest illustration of synclinal and anticlinal wave-structure to be found in Pennsylvania. The eastern county line, forty miles long, follows the crest of East Shade Mountain (IV.), crosses the synclinal vale of the Juniata, 'Long Narrows,' to Blue Ridge (IV.), the crest of which it follows to the great bend of the Juniata River. Between this eastern mountain line and Jack's Mountain runs the Lewistown Valley, thirty-eight miles long, and with great regularity six miles wide,—a trough deeper at its two ends and shallower midway, of Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian measures, crumpled into numerous sharp, parallel folds, producing at the present surface many zigzag outcrops of the Lewistown limestone (Lower Helderberg, No. VI.) and Oriskany sandstone, No. VII., with the overlying pyritous ferriferous black clay, turned, near the surface, into a valuable brown hematite iron-ore, extensively mined west of Lewistown in the numerous low ridges bordering the north bank of the Juniata River. The fossil ore-beds of the Clinton, No. V., are opened at many points along the slope of Jack's Mountain, and outcrop also along the slopes of Shade Mountain and Blue Ridge." Instrumental measurements of the formations in this county, carefully made at Lewistown by the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, show the following thicknesses of the different rocks:

	FEET.
Marcellus black slate.....	290
Marcellus limestone.....	40

	FEET.
Schoharie (?) dark shale.....	53
Caudi-galli (?) clay.....	40
Oriskany sandstone.....	110
Oriskany shale.....	205
Lewistown shale.....	140
Lewistown limestone.....	185
Water-line shale.....	470
Salina variegated shale.....	358
Niagara (?) limestone.....	4
Niagara shale.....	70
Clinton upper red shale.....	305
Lower red shale.....	260
Lower lime and upper olive shale.....	250
Fossil ore-beds.....	120
Middle olive shale.....	820
Iron sandstone.....	7
Lower olive shale.....	571
Medina white sandstone.....	820
Red sandstone and shale.....	1280
Oneida red conglomerate.....	309
Gray sandstone.....	313
Hudson River gray sandstone.....	425
Gray shale.....	190
Hard, fine sandstone.....	140
Dark, ferruginous shale.....	182
Utica upper gray slate.....	210
Middle black shale.....	302
Lower gray slate.....	855
Trenton limestone.....	320
Total,	4409

All of this county, except the extreme north-eastern portion, which Penn's Creek drains into the Susquehanna River, is drained by the Juniata River. Besides the river, the principal streams are Kishacoquillas Creek, draining Kishacoquillas Valley; Licking Creek, draining Sugar Valley; Jack's, Standing and Meadow Creeks. The valleys are Lewistown, Kishacoquillas, Ferguson's, Sugar, Long Hollow and "The Narrows."

There is considerable limestone in this county, and, hence, good and productive soil. In the valleys generally the soil is fair. The sandstones produce thin soil, the shales various. There is much iron-ore in many parts of the county.

PERRY COUNTY.—"Area, four hundred and eighty square miles. The construction of the underground world of this flag-shaped county is so beautifully simple as a whole, and so curiously complicated in details, that it will ever stand the typical district of the Appalachian

mountain belt of the Atlantic seaboard: two grand basins, cut across by the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers, sinking eastward to receive the two lobes of the fish-tail of the southern anthracite coal-field, in Schuylkill County, and rising westward so as to bring to the surface in concentric ellipses the successively lower formations from No. XI. down to No. IV., the mountain outcrops of which form the southern, western and northern borders of the county. Between the two great basins rises the great anticlinal which makes, by the corrugations of its arch, the two loops in the Cumberland County line, and the long, projecting spurs of Bower's Mountain, Amberson's Mountain and the Great and Little Round Tops, with a much larger number of close crimples in the middle of its course, producing a system of zig-zags on the colored map like the grain of wood cut bias for ornamental furniture-work; with at least three notable downthrow faults, one of which, running along the foot of Dick's Hill, brings into contact the middle beds of the Chemung and the Lower Helderberg limestone beds, with a maximum throw of four thousand and seventy-five feet. The Clinton fossil ore is mined in front of Tuscarora Mountain, near Millerstown; the Marcellus iron-ore in little basins of Oriskany sandstone south of Newport; on Iron Ridge, at the Old Perry furnace; on Mahony Ridge at and west of New Bloomfield; in Bell's Hill, north and west of Little Germany; in Pisgah Hill, at Oak Grove furnace; the Hamilton fossil ore near Manorsville; at old Juniata furnace, south of Newport; at Girty's Notch, on the Susquehanna, and at various points along the south side of Mahanoy, Crawley's, Dick's and Pisgah Hills, and back of the Susquehanna River, at Marysville. Small coal-beds have been opened near Duncannon and near Mt. Patrick, in the Pocono sandstone rocks (X.) of Berry's and Buffalo Mountains, but they are, of course, worthless. The great length of the zigzag outcrop of the Lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI.), amounting in all to one hundred and fifty miles or more, has filled the county with quarries, and a large trade in lime to other counties is carried on in Liverpool township. Four remarkable

trap-dykes cross the cove in Rye and Penn townships; the largest, Ironstone Ridge, is the north end, in Perry County, of the remarkable dyke which crosses Cumberland County. It makes a water-shed across the valley of Fishing Creek, nine miles west of Marysville. It must be two hundred feet wide, for its blocks cover a width of five hundred. Another much smaller one runs five hundred yards east of it, also N. 10° E. Two others cross the cove in a direction N. 20° E., one of which, passing Duncan-non, runs across Wheatfield and Watts townships. Here have been found the first specimens of *Onchus Clintoni* and of *Palaeaspis bifurcata*, *Palaeaspis Americanus* and *Onchus Pennsylvanicus*, the oldest fish as yet known."

The Juniata River runs through the north-eastern part of this county, and towards this river and the Susquehanna nearly all the land in the county slopes. Into the Juniata River flow Buffalo, Little Buffalo, Wild Cat, Cocolamus and Raccoon Creeks, and into the Susquehanna, West Fisher's, Sherman's, Juniata and Hunter's Creeks. The main valleys of the county are Sherman's, Horse, Liberty, Raccoon, Buffalo, Wild Cat, Pfoutz's and Kennedy's.

The soil of Perry County is largely sterile, formed to a great extent, as it is of Chemung shales. In Pfoutz's Valley there is some very excellent soil. There is much iron-ore in the county, for which at present there is little demand.

SNYDER.—"Area, three hundred and twenty square miles. Its border on the west bank of the Susquehanna, from Northumberland down, is (in a straight line) eighteen miles. Through its centre runs the Shade Mountain's anticline of Medina sandstone, No. IV., gradually burying itself under Onondaga and Clinton rocks No. V., which passes across the river at Selin's Grove, and splitting into two crests on the Juniata County line, between which lies a high and narrow little vale of Hudson River slate, No. III. Outcrops of No. VI. limestone and No. VII. sandstone follow the south foot of the mountain past Freemount, Freeburg, and Kantz post-office. Another outcrop of VI. and VII., twenty-eight miles long, follows the north foot of the mountain past McClure

City, Adamsburg, Beaverton, Paxtonville, Middleburg, and Kreamer post-office, where it forms the hilly north bank of Middle Creek, to the Susquehanna, just above Selin's Grove and the mouth of Penn's Creek. The northern county line follows the top of Jack's Mountain to its end, at Centreville, and along the foot of Jack's Mountain (composed of Clinton and Onondaga No. V.) runs a third outcrop of VI. and VII., eighteen miles long, from Bannerville, on the Mifflin County line, past Troxelville, to Centreville and New Berlin, on Penn's Creek. The three townships south of the first VI. and VII. outcrop, and the space between the two other outcrops (*i. e.*, the middle of the great valley between Stone Mountain and Jack's Mountain), are occupied by rocks of the Hamilton, Portage and Chemung, No. VIII., and the lower beds of Catskill, No. IX. The well-known fossil iron-ore banks of the Clinton group, No. V, have been opened at a great number of points along the foot of Jack's Mountain, along the north foot of Shade Mountain, especially at Paxtonville, Adamsburg and Middleburg, and along the south foot of Shade Mountain, at Freeport and Freemount. The sand-vein ore-bed, the highest in the series, and resting on the ore sandstone, is a fossiliferous limestone; often nearly destitute of iron, but in places rich enough to yield twenty and even forty per cent.; usually soft along the outcrop, and always hard below drainage level; less than two feet thick along Jack's Mountain, and dipping 25° at Centreville, 38° at Ulsh's Gap, 40° at Bannerville; south, along Shade Mountain, at Smith's Grove, one foot thick, dip 30° north; from Middleburg to Paxtonville, too small to work, dip 45° north; at and west of Beavertown, *soft* fossil ore, twenty inches to twenty-six inches. The Danville ore-beds, underlying the ore sandstone, are three fossil limestone beds, impregnated with iron, close together, one or other of them very rarely becoming three feet thick, and all softening for a variable number of yards from the surface down the dip and in proportion to its gentleness. The black ore-bed or the iron sandstone (one to twelve inches thick) underlies the Danville ore-bed by one hundred

and fifty feet. In the five hundred feet of olive shales beneath it the highly esteemed bird's eye fossil ore, one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above the top of the Medina, No. IV., lies at Paxtonville, six to fourteen inches thick, on a gentle north dip, and soft where the covering of shale is thin." There is little demand for these ores at present.

Snyder County is an extension of the Lewistown Valley to the east, broken into two parts by Shade Mountain. The slope is wholly to the east and into the Susquehanna River, except a very small portion of the extreme western portion of the county, which is drained westward by Jack's Creek. The streams falling into the Susquehanna within this county are West Mahantango, North Mahantango, Middle and Penn's Creeks. In quality the soil is intermediate, neither very rich, nor yet sterile. Some of the bottom lands are very fertile.

UNION COUNTY.—Union County is wild and broken by mountain ranges in the west, while along the river, to which the land all slopes, it is a country of broad, fertile valleys. In the western part are the "Seven Mountains," which gradually sink into the earth as they approach the river on the east. The valleys of the eastern part of the county, commencing at the south, are Dry, Buffalo, White Deer and White Deer Hole. In the western part of the county the valleys run into the mountain spurs, and terminate in numerous small valleys, having but one outlet, and called "coves." The streams which drain Union County, commencing on the south, are Penn's, Turtle, Buffalo, White Deer and White Deer Hole Creeks. All empty into the West Branch, except Penn's Creek, which breaks through the ranges of Jack's Mountain and falls into the Susquehanna, below the junction of the two branches at Northumberland.

While the amount of limestone soil in this county is not large, there is a large amount of very fertile soil, which is cultivated with great care.

The area of Union County is three hundred and ten square miles. "The western part of the county is occupied by seven anticlinal mountain spurs of Medina sandstone, No. IV., lying

eastward beneath a low country of Clinton and Onondaga No. V., across which the river flows, exhibiting the rock-arches in succession. A triple synclinal runs up west between Jack's Mountain and the Buffalo Mountains, and along the deepest central line has been preserved a low ridge of Lower Helderberg limestone, No. VI., for five miles west and three miles east of Mifflinburg. A loop of No. VI., supporting Oriskany sandstone, No. VII., runs west of Lewisburgh, south of Buffalo Creek five miles and returns to the river north of the creek. A small area of Marcellus shale lies between the loop and the river. A third outcrop of VI. and VII., four miles long, crosses Gregg township, and a small area of Marcellus lies north of it. The zigzag red line on the map represents the Bloomsburg red shale division of the Onondaga, No. V.; and between this red line and the edge of the Medina runs a similarly zigzagged outcrop of the Clinton fossil iron-ore beds. The mines have been wrought for Union furnace, on the banks of the river, four miles below Lewisburgh, in 1853. Here, at the end of Longstown Ridge, was first mined the lowest of the Danville beds, twenty inches to three feet thick. In the slope, a mile west, the soft ore goes deeper at the notch, but in the hill, on each side, turns to hard ore. Half a mile further west ore lean, four to six inches. In Chapel Hollow, four miles west of the river, bed varies rapidly four to eighteen inches. Two miles further west, ravine; lower levels, hard ore; upper levels, soft; three beds close enough to be worked together; in all, ten to twelve inches ore. West of the ravine the two upper beds, each six to ten inches, are worked together; the other is four inches. The Price mine is six miles from the river, worked by tunnel; two lower beds, eight to twelve inches, have yielded forty thousand tons of superior ore. At the Maize bank they yield ten inches; at the Moyer bank six to twelve inches. The Kelkner mine is less than a mile from New Berlin; north of which the Colton mine is on a three to six-inch bed, and a mile west of it Seabold's mine has four to six inches of soft ore; but further towards Centreville are no mines." Ore is found in various other

points in the central, northern and western portions of the county, but there is little demand for it at the present time (1885).

BOTANICAL.

The following lists are known to be incomplete. The plants named have been observed.¹

LIST OF TREES.

<i>Abies Excelsa</i>	Norway spruce.
<i>Abies nigra</i>	Black spruce.
<i>Abies Canadensis</i>	Hemlock spruce.
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar maple.
<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	White maple.
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple.
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple.
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain maple.
<i>Acer Pennsylvanicum</i>	Striped maple.
<i>Æsculus glabra</i>	Buckeye.
<i>Æsculus Hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut.
<i>Amelanchier Canadensis</i>	Shad-berry.
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Pawpaw.
<i>Betula cuta</i>	Birch cherry.
<i>Betula nigra</i>	Black birch.
<i>Betula alba</i>	White birch.
<i>Betula Denta</i>	River birch.
<i>Carpinus Americana</i>	Ironwood.
<i>Carya alba</i>	Shellbark.
<i>Carya microcarpa</i>	Small fruited shell-bark.
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Mock hickory.
<i>Carya sulcata</i>	Ribbed hickory.
<i>Carya porcina</i>	Pignut hickory.
<i>Carya amara</i>	Bitter-nut hickory.
<i>Castanea vesca</i>	Chestnut.
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dog-wood.
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	Judas tree.
<i>Diospyrus Virginiana</i>	Persimmon.
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	Burning-bush.
<i>Fagus ferruginea</i>	Beech.
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	White ash.
<i>Fraxinus sambucifolia</i>	Black ash.
<i>Fraxinus pubescens</i>	Red ash.
<i>Fraxinus viridis</i>	Green ash.
<i>Fraxinus quadrangularia</i>	Blue ash.
<i>Gleditschia tricanthos</i>	Honey locust.
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i>	Kentucky coffee-tree.
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut.
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut.
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>	Red cedar.
<i>Larix Americana</i>	Larch.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Talip-tree.
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber-tree.
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red mulberry.
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry.

<i>Negunda aceroides</i>	Box elder.
<i>Nyssa multiflora</i>	Black gum.
<i>Ostrya Virginica</i>	Hornbeam.
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	Pitch pine.
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine.
<i>Pinus inops</i>	Scrub pine.
<i>Prunus Americana</i>	Wild plum.
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Wild black-cherry.
<i>Prunus Pennsylvanica</i>	Wild red-cherry.
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore.
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Aspen.
<i>Populus monilifera</i>	Cottonwood.
<i>Pyrus coronaria</i>	Wild crab-apple.
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak.
<i>Quercus obtusiloba</i>	Post oak.
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Burr oak.
<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	Bear oak.
<i>Quercus castanea</i>	Chestnut oak.
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Black oak.
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak.
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak.
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak.
<i>Robina pseudacacia</i>	Black locust.
<i>Sassafras officinale</i>	Sassafras.
<i>Salix tristis</i>	Gray willow.
<i>Salix alba</i>	White willow.
<i>Tilia Americana</i>	Basswood.
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Arbor-vitæ.
<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	White elm.
<i>Ulmus fulva</i>	Red elm.
<i>Ulmus racemosa</i>	Corky elm.
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Sheep-berry.

LIST OF SHRUBS.

<i>Alnus incana</i>	Hoary alder.
<i>Andromeda ligustrina</i>	Andromeda.
<i>Azalea nudiflora</i>	Azalea.
<i>Ceanothus Americanus</i>	New Jersey tea.
<i>Celastrus Scandens</i>	Bitter sweet.
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry.
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button-bush.
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	Winter-green.
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	Spotted green.
<i>Cornus Canadensis</i>	Dwarf dogwood.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red dogwood.
<i>Cornus paniculata</i>	Panicle dogwood.
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved dog-wood.
<i>Corylus Americana</i>	Hazel-nut.
<i>Corylus rostrata</i>	Beaked hazel-nut.
<i>Crategus coccinea</i>	Scarlet thorn.
<i>Crategus crusgalli</i>	Cockspur thorn.
<i>Crategus parvifolia</i>	Dwarf thorn.
<i>Diervilla trifida</i>	Bush honeysuckle.
<i>Epigaea repens</i>	May flower.
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Winter-green.
<i>Gaylussacia brachycera</i>	Box huckleberry.
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	Blue huckleberry.
<i>Gaylussacia resinosa</i>	Black huckleberry.

¹ The names of any omitted will be thankfully received by G. G. Groff, M.D., Lewisburgh, Pa.

<i>Hamamelis Virginica</i>	Witch-hazel.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Wild hydrangea.
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Black alder.
<i>Ilex laevigata</i>	Smooth winter-berry.
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain laurel.
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved laurel.
<i>Lindera Benzoin</i>	Spice bush.
<i>Lonicera parviflora</i>	Small honeysuckle.
<i>Lonicera ciliata</i>	Fly honeysuckle.
<i>Prunus pumila</i>	Dwarf cherry.
<i>Pyrus angustifolia</i>	Crab-apple.
<i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i>	Choke-berry.
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Great laurel.
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn sumach.
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	Dwarf sumach.
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant sumach.
<i>Ribes histellum</i>	Smooth gooseberry.
<i>Ribes rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved gooseberry.
<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	Bristly leaved gooseberry.
<i>Ribes prostratum</i>	Fetid currant.
<i>Ribes floridum</i>	Black currant.
<i>Rosa Carolina</i>	Swamp rose.
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweetbrier.
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Black elder.
<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	Red elder.
<i>Spiraea opulifolia</i>	Nine bark.
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	Bladder-nut.
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	Snowberry.
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common lilac.
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Black haw.
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved haw.

LIST OF FERNS.

<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Maiden-hair.
<i>Aspidium thelypteris</i>	Shield fern.
<i>Aspidium noveboracense</i>	Shield fern.
<i>Aspidium spinulosum</i>	Shield fern.
<i>Aspidium marginale</i>	Shield fern.
<i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i>	Shield fern.
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Spleenwort.
<i>Asplenium ebeneum</i>	Spleenwort.
<i>Botrychium Virginicum</i>	Rattlesnake fern.
<i>Botrychium lunarioides</i>	Common moonwort.
<i>Camptosorus rhizophyllus</i>	Walking leaf.
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Bladder fern.
<i>Dicksonia punctiloba</i>	Dicksonia.
<i>Onclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive fern.
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Flowering fern.
<i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i>	Clayton's fern.
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon fern.
<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>	Beech-fern.
<i>Pteris aquilina</i>	Common brake.
<i>Pteris ebeneum</i>	Ebony fern.
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common polypody.
<i>Struthiopteris Geramanica</i>	Ostrich fern.

There is one rare plant in this district thus described by Professor E. W. Claypole,—

"There is one species almost peculiar, being known, so far as I am aware, at only one other locality. The box huckleberry (*Gaylussacia trachycera*) grows abundantly on a small tract of about ten acres near New Bloomfield. To this space it is, I believe, limited. Outside the county it is found on the banks of the Indian River, near Millsborough, Sussex County, Del., as reported by Mr. A. Cummings. It was described many years ago by Michaux, from Virginia (Winchester and Warm Springs), but has been found there by no one since.

"It appears to be a lingering relic of the ancient flora of the county, maintaining itself on the sterile hillside of Chemung shale, but liable to be destroyed by cultivation at any time. It is exceedingly plentiful, forming a perfect mat over much of the ground, but its limits are sharply defined without apparent cause."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY VIEW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INTERIOR—
THE JUNIATA AND THE TUSCARORA INDIANS—
EXPLORATIONS OF THE INDIAN TRADERS.

BY PROFESSOR A. L. GUSS.

EARLY GLIMPSES OF THE INTERIOR.—These volumes profess to give an account of five of the interior counties of Pennsylvania, a region that has but little very early history, for the white men went almost all around it before it was penetrated, and the first explorations made by traders unfortunately were never written, or at least not preserved. Yet there are some early glimpses into this interior too interesting to be entirely neglected.

At an early day the Spaniards were in the Chesapeake Bay and named it St. Mary's, from which they carried a native to Mexico, where he was educated and baptized. He afterwards returned with some priests to Axacan, on a large river flowing into the bay, where they established a missionary station. After a few months he apostatized and assisted in killing the missionaries. He had related to the Spaniards that by going up a great river, flowing into the bay, for eighty leagues and crossing over the mountains there were two great water-courses, one of which led to China, as they supposed, and by the other furs were carried in

canoes to the mouth of the St. Lawrence and traded for Indian goods. The one route led across the Alleghenies to the Ohio, whence news had come of white men in Mexico supposed to be China; the other route led up the Susquehanna to the lakes and the St. Lawrence. The story presents a pleasing picture of our rivers, which from time immemorial were thoroughfares of Indian traffic, while the land was interwoven with a net-work of their paths. The Indians with which these Spaniards came in contact were of the nomadic Algonquins.

The French in Canada gave the name *Andastes*, or *Gandastogues*, to all the Iroquois-speaking tribes south of the Five Nations. The "Jesuit Relations of 1659" state a tradition that prior to 1600 these Pennsylvania tribes had almost exterminated the Mohawks in a ten years' war. The tradition is valuable in that it shows that before the New York tribes obtained fire-arms the Pennsylvania tribes were fully able to cope with them in war.

In 1608, before Captain John Smith explored the Chesapeake Bay, he was told by Powhatan of "a mighty nation, called *Pocoughtaonack*, a fierce nation that did eat men." This name meant "Destroyers." These were Pennsylvania Indians, and this is the first word given by any white man of anything that belongs to the territory of this State. Smith says,—"*Many kingdoms he described to me to the head of the bay, which seemed to be a mighty river issuing from mighty mountains betwixt two seas.*" This is the Susquehanna, extending northward among the mountains and situated between the ocean and the lakes. William Strachey, who wrote a few years later, confirms what Smith says of this tribe. "To the northward of the falls, and bending to the northeast, lieth the skirt of the highland country, from whence the aforesaid five navigable rivers take their heads, which run through the lowland into the Chesapeake Bay. This quarter is altogether unknown to us as yet, only herein are seated, say the Indians, those people whom Powhatan calls *Bocootawwanaukes*." These pioneers differ in spelling this oldest of all our Indian names, though the sound is nearly the same. It was not fashionable in old days for even the same man

to spell an Indian name twice in the same way. We next learn of this interior in 1608, when Captain Smith, in exploring the Chesapeake Bay, visited the mouth of the Susquehanna River. On the east side of the head of the bay he found a Nanticoke tribe, whom he calls *Tockwoghs*, one of whom understood Powhatan; another one understood the language of the *Susquehannocks*, a nation of whom they told Smith, and so-called by them because of the numerous springs in their country, as compared with the sandy eastern shores of the bay, the name meaning *Fresh-water-Stream-Landers*, or the people from the region of the springs, literally the new water. He sent these two men up the river to induce some of them to come down. After waiting three or four days, sixty of those "gyant-like people" came down and they had a friendly talk. As Smith could only ascend the river a few miles on account of the rocks, he made diligent inquiry as to the upper parts of the river and the towns and tribes located upon it and its branches. He drew a pen-picture of a *Susquehanna giant* and placed it in the corner of a map which he made of Virginia, as all the country was then called. It is the oldest map of any of our inland parts. He gives the river and its principal branches, and five towns with kings' houses. The lowest one is "*Sasquesahanough*," from which the delegation came, supposed to have been located near Columbia. Writers have heretofore located all these towns below the Kittatinny Mountains. The drawing of the stream and the location of these towns was done from descriptions given him by these Indians, imperfectly understood on account of the double interpretation necessary and his own imperfect knowledge of the Powhatan tongue. The proper view is more comprehensive. Smith was looking for an outlet into the "*Back Sea*" and for a near way to China, as instructed by the King's Council, and was not inquiring after the little creeks in Lancaster and York Counties. We may rest assured that his map represents the principal branches of the river. "*Quadroque*" is at the forks at Northumberland. "*Tesinigh*" is on the north branch at Wyoming. "*Utchowig*" is on the head of the West Branch. "*Attaock*" is on the Juniata.

Although this branch is laid down as entering the main river below the Susquehannock town, yet there can be no reasonable doubt that it was intended for the Juniata. Smith drew what he understood them to say, during his short interview, were the principal parts of the river and the distinctive tribes on the several branches. It is no objection to this interpretation that it does not harmonize with the scale of leagues. Indians are very indefinite as to distances after they get far from home; and Smith may have neglected to adjust this extension into an unseen region to the scale adopted in the map. That he had, however, no petty contracted view of this stream is evident from his own words, for he says this river "cometh three or four days' journey from the head of the bay." It was not characteristic of the man to confine his inquiries to narrow bounds; and his map, which is a marvel of accuracy, does not deal in small features, but gives the great outlines of the country. Smith's publications make no reference to these tribes, but they were doubtless all Andasta tribes, using dialects of the throat-speaking Iroquois stock, and perhaps allied for defense in times of war. When we recall Smith's description of the language spoken by those he met, the "hellish voyce" "sounding from them as a voyce in a vault," and when we look on the picture he drew of the great chief, we may well conclude that we hear and see the "king" of Attacock on the Juniata, for no doubt, in language, dress, head-gear and mode of life, if not in tribal alliance, they were substantially alike.

All along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay Smith found the natives in dread of the Massawomekes (Great-water-men), who lived beyond the mountains on a lake, and harassed the coast tribes by their incursions, especially those residing on the rivers Potomac and Susquehanna, for they "had so many boats and so many men that they made war with all the world." Smith met seven canoes of these men at the head of the bay, but could not understand a word they said. The early Virginia historians "supposed" that they were "possibly" and "probably" Mohawks, or ancestors of the Five Nations. Later writers assert this suggestion as a positive fact. The

conclusion is unwarranted and the historians are wrong. The interior of Pennsylvania was then full of hostile tribes, through whom such war-parties could not have traveled; and Smith expressly asserts that they came from a great lake beyond the mountains at the head of the Potomac. Daniel Gookin, who was familiar with this country from Virginia to Massachusetts, from 1621 to 1674, to whom the character, location and identity of the Five Nations were well known, at the latter date, asserts that Smith's Massawomekes were the Indians on a great interior lake. It is interesting to learn how our valleys were traversed by these warriors in this early period.

In 1614 the Dutch established a trading post near Albany. Shortly afterwards three of their men wandered out into the interior along the Mohawk River and crossed the dividing watershed to Otsego Lake, the very head of the Susquehanna River. They came down this river, and by the Lackawanna Creek and the Lehigh, passed over to the Delaware River, where, below the Trenton Falls, they were rescued from the Minequas, who held them in captivity, by Captain Hendricksen, who happened to be there exploring the bay and river. These three Dutchmen were the first white men that ever set foot on Pennsylvania soil. A "paper map" found at the Hague in 1841 illustrates their travels, and beyond the Susquehanna River, in the region of the Juniata, gives an Indian tribe named "Iottecas," from information doubtless gained from Minequas then living across the river from Conestoga. Whether this word was an effort to write the name from which our word Juniata is derived, is a matter for speculation. The locality and the source of information seem to lead to that conclusion, but brevity here excludes a full statement of the argument.

In September, 1615, Champlain made an expedition against the Onondagas in New York, starting from a point near Lake Simcoe, in Canada. He sent Stephen Brulé across the enemy's country to the borders of Pennsylvania for a reinforcement of five hundred men of the "Carantowannais," enemies of the New York tribes. He did not reach the fort in time to aid Champlain, who was wounded and forced to retreat. Brulé re-

turned and wintered at the chief town, which he said could muster eight hundred men; and the tribe had two other towns, in one of which the three Dutchmen were taken prisoners, for he mentions this fact, which fixes the date when Hendricksen rescued them with "kettles, beads and merchandise." The next spring Brulé descended the Susquehanna to its mouth, but has left us little of historic value; but the little that we do gain from these adventurers is exceedingly valuable in that it proves that at this period the Pennsylvania tribes were abundantly able to take care of themselves, and even to loan large numbers of warriors to their friends in Canada.

In 1632 Captain Henry Fleet visited the head of tide on the Potomac, and had an interview with some natives called "Massomacks or Cannyda Indians," comprising four populous countries, who lived some five days' journey up the river. They were called Tonhoga, Mosticum, Shauntowa and Usserahak. While at the falls above Washington City there came there seven cannibals, lusty savages, of haughty language, with strange attire and red fringes, desiring useful goods rather than trinkets, who were called "Hirccheenes," who lived three days' journey beyond the Tohogaes, and "do drive a trade in Canada at the plantation," which is fifteen days' journey from this place, and they had such (Biscay) axes as Captain Kirk traded in Canada. From the direction, distance and language, we doubt not they came from the Susquehanna or its branches. We cannot here discuss the probable identity of these tribes, but the relation presents an interesting picture of Indian life affecting this whole interior at this very early date.

In 1655 Visseher published a map, in Amsterdam, of New Netherland, in which the Susquehanna is laid down with some degree of resemblance to reality, but without any West Branch or Juniata, and having its head branches nearly identical with the "paper map" drawn by some one from the descriptions given by the three wandering Dutchmen. During the next half-century there were some fifteen different maps published, all having this same river outline. On all these maps, on the west side of the river just where the Juniata belongs, there is the name

of an Indian tribe called "Onojutta Haga"—a name which beyond all doubt contains the root of the word from which "Juniata" is derived. "Haga" is the Mohawk word for people, tribe or nation; the first part means a projecting stone.

In 1648 there was published "A Description of the Province of New Albion," etc., sometimes called the "Plantagenet Pamphlet." It says: "The Sasquehannocks' new town is also a rare, healthy and rich place; with it a crystal, broad river, but some falls below hinder navigation," and further, "the Sasquehannocks are not now of the naturals left above 110, though with their forced auxiliaries, the Ihon a Does and Wicomeses, they can make 250; these together are counted valiant and terrible to all other cowardly, dull Indians." We are interested in these forced auxiliaries. The Wicomeses were a tribe in lower Maryland. The crude spelling "Ihona-does," or "Jhonadoes," in this crude pamphlet, is so nearly identical with the word Juniata, and no other name in all this region does resemble it, that we may safely conclude that at this period the Juniata people were either in voluntary or forced alliance with the Susquehannocks.

Van der Donk, in 1655, published a history in which he says: "Many of the Netherlanders have been far into the country, more than seventy or eighty leagues from the river and seashore. We frequently trade with Indians who come more than ten and twenty days' journey from the interior." He says that half of the buffaloes have disappeared and left the country, and now "keep mostly to the southwest, where few people go." The beavers, of which eighty thousand are annually killed, are also "mostly taken far inland, there being few of them near the settlements." Unfortunately, no accounts have come down to us of these great journeys into the interior, which is described as abounding in lakes, rivers and creeks.

In 1670, Augustine Herman made a map of Maryland for Lord Baltimore. Herman lived at the head of the bay and knew the country well. The north line of Maryland is given as crossing "Onestego R." (Conestoga Creek) near Lancaster, and "The present Sasquahana In-

dian Fort," called "Canoge," was on the south side below "the greatest fall," near the two Conewago Creeks. The corner of the map back of Harrisburg is a cluster of mountain ranges, and at the eastern base is a lengthy note, from which we gather these facts: That beyond these mountains the streams run to the west, either into the Bay of Mexico or the South Sea; that the first one discovered was a very great stream called the "Black Minquas" River (Ohio), on which lived the tribe of that name; that there was a branch of the "Black Minquas River" (Conemaugh) opposite to a branch of the Susquehanna (Juniata), which entered at some leagues above the fort; that formerly these "Black Minquas" came over along these branches as far as the Delaware river to trade, but that "the Sasquahana and Sinnicus Indians went over and destroyed that very great nation." The "Black Minquas" were not so called because they were black, but because they wore black badges on their breasts.

The following laconic message sent by the Susquehanna tribes to those in Canada proves how little they feared the Iroquois before they obtained fire-arms. It is taken from the "Jesuit Relations of 1642." "Our Fathers among the Hurons have informed us that the Indians of Andastohe, whom we believe to be neighbors of Virginia, and who formerly had important alliances with the Hurons in such a way that in the one country may still be found people of the other country—these Indians, I say, have transmitted these few following words to the Hurons: We are informed that you have enemies. All that you have to do is to lift the tomahawk, and we guarantee that either they will conclude peace, or that we shall make war with them."

About 1640 the Dutch began to sell fire-arms to the Five Nations, and in a few years they had furnished as high as four hundred of these deadly weapons, with ammunition, to the Mohawks.¹ These equipments enabled the Five Nations to enter upon a high career of military conquest and glory. The thousands of the surrounding tribes, whom they hated, were as nothing before a few hundred armed Iroquois. They carried

their conquests over the Western States, even beyond the Mississippi; they desolated all the cognate tribes in Canada and around Lake Erie, incorporating the captives into their own cantons; they carried their conquests far down the Ohio Valley; they entirely destroyed the Andasta tribes in Pennsylvania, among whom were the "Seahentoar-ronon" (Great-flats-people), at Wyoming, the "Otzinachson," or Cave Devils, on the West Branch, and the Standing-stone tribe on the Juniata, until only the "Susquehanna Minquays or Conestoga Indians" were left. These withstood their onslaught for many years, being also partly armed by the Swedes and assisted by the Marylanders. When the English superseded the Dutch, in 1664, one of the stipulations which the Iroquois made for the continuance of their good-will and trade was that the English do not assist "the Ondiakes," (Andastes), and with all these advantages they were so fearful of these tribes on the Susquehanna that in 1666 ten Oneida chiefs went to Montreal and begged the French to come and erect forts in their country to protect them against the Andastae-ronnons. At length, in 1676, being deserted by their allies, the last of the Andastes were overcome, and their remnant left as a tributary outpost or stopping-place in their forays still further southward. When they gave these Susquehannocks the final blow the English felt sorry, but did not dare to aid them.

The Iroquois claimed all the lands on the Susquehanna and its branches, and sold them to William Penn and his heirs as their territory by right of conquest. As early as 1684, when Penn was trying to negotiate for some of these lands, the Iroquois spoke of this whole region as "the Susquehanna River, which we won with the sword;" and Governor Thomas Penn expressly acknowledged this right in these words, in 1736: "The lands on Susquehanna, we believe, belong to the Six Nations by the conquest of the Indians of that river." At the treaty in Lancaster, in 1744, they made these same conquest claims to all the lands in Maryland and Virginia, from the Blue Ridge westward. These rights were enforced and acknowledged, and their "Shanandowa" lands paid for accordingly.

¹ Pa. Arch., N. S., vol. v. p. 78.

The whole Juniata region was a conquered, empty interior, used as an Iroquois hunting-ground from the time of these conquests up to the period when the Tuscaroras were allowed to settle there. Subsequently for a time the Delawares and Shawanese were allowed to occupy these deserted regions. At the time of its conquest there were no white adventurers, or traders, or historians on the Juniata, nor anywhere in the interior. No Jesuit missionaries were there to relate the story of their extirpation; but their journals, written among the Hurons and Iroquois, are full of references to expeditions to the southward, and relate the bringing of vast numbers of prisoners into the New York towns from the south, mentioning as high as six hundred at a single time. Wherever history has lifted the veil and given us a glimpse of their operations, it tells the same story. By this analogy we can pretty well determine the fate of the Juniata and other Andasta tribes in Pennsylvania. The exact date of this extirpation is uncertain, but the fact is clear. Most of the relics found in this region are the remains of this anterior race. The forest upon their corn-fields was only partly grown up when the white settlers first came, and they were sometimes mistaken for "barrens," because the trees were small; and in other cases their cleared "meadow land" was eagerly seized upon by the pioneer settlers.

THE JUNIATA TRIBE.—THE ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICATION OF THE NAME.—We have already referred to certain words, used by writers and found on maps, denoting towns and tribes in the region of the Juniata River. They are *Attawock*, on Smith's map, 1608; *Iottceas*, on Hendricksen's paper map, 1616; *Ithon a Does*, in the New Albion pamphlet, 1648; *Onojutta-Haga*, on the Visscher maps, 1655 and later. Whatever may be thought of the former, we have in the last word, beyond all reasonable controversy, the oldest known form of the word which has ripened into *Juniata*. The latter part, *haga*, is the Mohawk word denoting tribe, people, nation, inhabitants of any place. The other part is the same word from which the term Oneida is derived. The reader knows that among Indians there were many dialectical variations, and even in the

same tribe different persons pronounced the same word with considerable variation, and where there is no standard it is hard to determine which is correct. The Indian ear, moreover, did not distinguish between many of the sounds in use among us. In Iroquois words, "o" and "u" represent one sound, and "l" and "d" are variants, as are also "j," "k," "ch," etc. Hence, in the following words pronounce "o" as in "do;" "ij" and "j" as "y." The languages and education of Europe, ignorance and many other causes have helped to produce an almost interminable variation in the spelling of our Indian names during the period when the unwritten was first put in written form. The Iroquois used no lip sounds, but spoke from the throat with an open mouth. In casing the organs of speech certain breathing sounds were used, especially in certain dialects, which some white men tried to indicate by letters and others omitted. The initial "J" in Juniata is only an introductory breathing-sound, and is without signification. In the name Oneida it did not take permanence; in Juniata it did. Compare the French *Onontio* with the English *Yonondio*, meaning the Governor of Canada; also the names *Onondagas* and *Sonnontowans*, *Jenontowanos*, *Tsanandowans*, (Senecas) both derived from *onnon*, a mountain. The name Juniata, like Oneida, is derived from *onenhia*, *onenya* or *onia*, a stone, and *kaniote*, to be upright or elevated, being a contraction and corruption of the compound. *Onennioté* is rendered "the projecting stone." Horatio Hale also translates, in the "Iroquois Book of Rites," the word *onenyute* or *o nen yo deh*, as "the protruding stone," denoting the name of a town. Only the latter part of the second word has been retained in the compound. Zeisberger gives *oneija* as the Mohawk word for stone. Another form is *oonoyah*. In Onondaga the form *onaja* is given. The Tuscaroras seem to have prefixed a syllable and said *overunuyah*. Sir William Johnson says that the *onoya*, a stone, is the true symbol of the Oneidas, and that they hence called themselves *onoyuts* (Doc. His. N. Y., iv. 432). They designated their village by a stone in the fork of a tree, and when on the war-path as a defiance to

their enemies. The French forms of their name are *Onneyouth*, *Onneyote*, *Onneiouts*, *Onoyauts*. The Hurons would call them *Onoyoteh-ronons*. Bruyas wrote it *Onnejoutas*. Hennepin wrote *Honuchious*. In our provincial records, May 9, 1704, it is given as *Honogoothacks*. James Logan, in 1720, wrote it *Oneyookees*. Conrad Weiser, in 1742, wrote it *Anagints*. These variations, selected from over threescore, will prepare the mind of the reader for some differences in spelling *Juniata* before its orthography became fixed.

The *Onojutta-Haga* on the map is proof that the Dutch map-maker learned from the Mohawks that beyond the Susquehanna, in the region of the Juniata River, there was a tribe of Indians known as the projecting or standing stone people. The map material was probably collected prior to 1650. The name reappeared on many maps, and the close identity in form and signification suggested the idea that they were the same people, and that the Oneidas came originally from the Juniata; or at least that those on the Juniata at an early date were a part of the Oneidas. This idea was advanced long ago, and it did not die out very quickly. On a map made probably in the earlier part of the last century, and afterwards used to illustrate missions, and also post-routes along the Atlantic towns, there appear these words on the undelineated interior of the Juniata region: *Onoyuts Pars*, that is, Part of the Oneidas. When the white people came to penetrate and explore this region, they found no resident tribe, and not knowing that the armed Iroquois had depopulated the whole country, they conceived the idea that these Indians must have removed to New York. Even as late as 1854 a township adjoining the borough of Huntingdon was named "Oneida" under the impression that the word meant Standing Stone; and, strangely enough, Mr. Africa, in his history, says that Oneida is the Seneca Indian term for standing stone. There is, however, no reason why two cognate tribes, entirely separated by distance and organization, may not have had the same name, or one which had a shade of difference then well understood by them, but now undetermined by us, which, in this case, was

most likely the fact. The Oneidas were certainly never a resident tribe on the Juniata. The *Onojutta-Haga* were a defunct tribe before the white man visited their country, or came near enough to save an account of them. Their name, however, would not die with them. Mountains repeat and rivers murmur the voice of extirpated nations. Long as this stream flows down its gentle bed, its name shall remind us that once along its banks lived a people whose tribal insignia was the beacon stone.

Nationality with our Indian tribes is dated from the period of their assuming to build a separate council-fire. Surrounding circumstances determined their name. Viewed in an historic light, a fact always present in the mind of an intelligent Indian, this name carries with it the story of their origin. We can best illustrate by reference to the Oneidas, who were also a stone tribe. They lived on a highland between their lake and the Susquehanna River, near a sheltering hill, on the top of which was an orbicular boulder, at which they built their council-fire, and around which they assembled to deliberate on national affairs. This was their beacon stone, and here the signal light and smoke, visible as far as the eye could carry, was the rallying sign for their kindred. In the course of time they looked upon this spot with superstitious reverence. Here they had arisen. They were the red granite stone people, and their sacred legends taught them that when the Great Spirit made the world, he made their country first, and their ancestors came up out of the ground like the trees. Being first created, they looked upon themselves as the original Simon-pure Indians, superior to all others, having even the color of the ground from which they sprang. The projecting stone was the totem or sign-mark of the nation. Their name carried with it the whole story of their origin, superiority and sacred legends. The name thus became an epitome of their history.

The Juniata people, no doubt, had a similar story of their origin, varied to suit their particular case. They had not come from a distant land, but were autochthons, sprung from the ground itself; as one of the Iroquois orators said at Lancaster, in 1714, "our ancestors came out

of this very ground." The precise locality where they originated, and the particular kind of a stone tribe they were, can now only be determined by the lingering legends and traditions. Fortunately, these have not all perished. Names are locally tenacious. Geographical vestiges assert the claims of extinct nations to an inheritance in the past. The *Juniatas* were of Iroquois stock, and their name belongs to that class of languages. When the Delawares came, they adopted the old name for the stream, pronouncing it *Juchniada*; but when they came up the river, and found it localized at Huntingdon, they translated it to *Achsinnink*. The white man followed, applied the old name to the river, and again translated it for the locality, rendering it *Standing Stone*. The old totem-post, it appears, remained. This, and the traveling Iroquois on their hunting and marauding expeditions, kept alive the story of the extirpated tribe. It was then handed down to the white people, who never saw or heard of the old maps, or if they did, they could not have recognized the root and meaning of the term. At this place the traditions had been kept alive for over one hundred years, but somewhat corrupted by explanatory innovations. The Delaware missionary, Heckewelder, says,—

"*Juniata River*.—This word is of the Six Nations. The Delawares say *Juchniada* or *Chuchniada*. The Iroquois had a path leading direct to a settlement of Shawanese residing somewhere on this river; I understood where Bedford is. Juniata is an Iroquois word, unknown now. The Indians said that the river had the best hunting-ground for deer, elk and beaver.

"*Standing Stone*.—*Achsinnink* is the proper name for this place. The word alludes to large rocks standing separate and where no other is near. I know four places within 500 miles which have this name, two of which are large and high rocks in rivers. For noted places where a small rock is they give the name *Achsinnessink*, the place of the small rocks."

Conrad Weiser has left us the oldest record of Standing Stone, August 18, 1748, then seemingly already a well-known name for the place. John Harris, in 1753, says it was "about fourteen feet high and six inches square." Rev. Philip Fithian, in 1775, says it was "a tall stone column or pillar nearly square," and "seven

feet above the ground." A remnant of this stone is still preserved, having on it the name, "J. Lukens, 1768," then surveyor-general, and also other names, initials, and a great quantity of hieroglyphics. Sherman Day, in 1843, gathered the traditions of the oldest inhabitants. McMurtrie told Day that the stone was eight feet high when he came there, in 1776. Day says: "Previous to that time (1767) the place had been noted as the site of an ancient Indian village called Standing Stone. (This was, of course, a translation of the Indian name.) A tall pillar of stone, four inches thick by eight inches wide, had been erected here by the resident tribe many years since, perhaps as a sort of *Ebenezer*. The tribe regarded this stone with superstitious veneration, and a tradition is said to have existed among them that if the stone should be taken away the tribe would be dispersed, but that so long as it should stand they would prosper. It is said that Dr. Barton, of Philadelphia, learned in some of his researches that *Oncida* meant *Standing Stone*, and that nation, while living in New York, is said to have had a tradition that their ancestors came originally from the south."

When we call to mind that these writers, and the people from whom they obtained their information, were not aware that the Delawares only first inhabited these empty Iroquois hunting-grounds about 1725, and that the original Standing Stone people had been exterminated three-quarters of a century prior to this, it is not hard to sift out of these traditions the misunderstandings which time had woven into them. The story of an *Oncida* southern origin was suggested by the lack of knowledge concerning the ancient tribe. The story of the Tuscaroras carrying the stone away is unwarranted, from the fact that they did not come into this region until half a century after the extirpation of the Standing Stone people. The substance of these traditions is, however, no doubt true; and even the perversions rest upon a substratum of fact. No doubt the Juniata or Standing Stone people in their day, while roaming all over the whole Juniata Valley, had their council-fire at the stone pillar at Huntingdon; that it was here that they were autochthons; that here the Great Spirit

made them spring from mother earth like the trees, and the ever memorable spot was marked by the monumental stone in commemoration of this important fact. It stood as a token of Divine favor, ever reminding them from whence they came. Signs and symbols were cut upon it; superstitious reverence associated it with the perpetuity of the tribe, and it was guarded with a zealous care. Its origin and the signification of its hieroglyphics were explained to their dusky sons, that they might drink in deep lessons of Indian patriotism and devotion.

There can be no reasonable doubt that *Juniata* is derived from the *Onojutta* of the Dutch map, and that *Achsinnink* and *Standing Stone* are translations meaning the same thing. A few years ago the writer met an educated Wyandot, one of the Huron stock, who speak a dialect of the Iroquois tongue. The name *Onojutta-Haga* was written upon a piece of paper and handed to him, and he was asked its meaning. He at once commenced: "The people of the mountain-top—the people of the high, stony place—the people of the standing rock;" then pausing, as if he wished to catch a better translation, we inquired how "Standing-Stone-people" would answer. "That's it—that is an excellent translation," said he. At first glance he had thought the first part was derived from *onon*, a mountain, and he then wrote "*Onuntatte-Haga*," for mountain-top people. This was a most striking confirmation of the meaning of the name found on the old maps, and the conclusion to which we had come after long and patient investigation.

Heekewelder confessed his ignorance; but since then several interpretations have been fruitlessly attempted. Some years ago a New England lady, Mrs. M. D. Sullivan, wrote a clever little poem about "Bright Alfarata" on the "Blue Juniata," which was once very popular, and from it the impression has become almost universal that "Juniata" means "Blue Water." This may indeed be very nice poetry, and answer well for an Indian love-song, but it contains no interpretation of the name.

Several dateless French maps, running possibly along from 1700 to 1725, have the name of the river, as in other cases, on those maps,

opposite the mouth of the stream, and they give it as *Chemcaide* and *Chemegaide*; but as there could be no "n" sound in it, that letter is probably a mistake for "m" or "u."

Conrad Weiser, a German, who had lived some years among the Mohawks, gives the word several times with the prefix "Seo;" which is probably derived from "skat" or "skota," one, and that its use was to denote the stone standing alone, the pillar by itself. It is the same idea expressed in the Delaware word, of a stone standing alone where no other is near. Historically, it would be the river on which this one stone stood by itself.

There was a Mingo chief called Half King, who flourished about the Ohio in 1754, whose name reminds us of Juniata. It is given as *Ski-rooniatta* and *Scrunejattha*. It probably embraces the Standing Stone idea, with a prefix peculiar to the Conestoga or Tuscarora dialect.

It will be observed that the third syllable in *O-ni-a*, which was always present in the old French and English forms for the name *O-ne-i-da*, has suffered an elision, and the vowel has become a diphthong with the one preceding it. The word *Juniata* retains the original sound much more correctly. The pronunciation, as determined by its origin, should be *Ju-ni-a-ta*, and not *Ju-ni-at-a*. The tendency to duplicate the "t" is owing to the accent.

In addition to the spellings already given, the following have been observed, and we append the names of the writers, the dates and references:

Soghneijadie.—N. Y. Comm's. of Ind. Affs., 1726, N. Y. Col. His., v. 796.

Cheniatty.—Isaac Taylor's map, 1728(?), Egle's "His. Dauphin Co.," p. 18.

Choniata.—Le Tort and Davenport, Oct. 29, 1731, Pa. Arch., i. 302, and Secretary, June 18, 1733, Col. Rec., iii. 502.

Juniata.—Secretary, July 7, 1742, Col. Rec., iv. 570 (first used).

Chiniotta.—Thomas McKee, Jan. 24, 1743, Col. Rec., iv. 633, and Thomas Cookson, May 1, 1743, Col. Rec., iv. 657.

Chiniotte.—Conrad Weiser, April 5, 1743, Col. Rec., iv. 640.

Juniada.—Governor Thomas' Message, 1743, His. Reg., i. 159.

Skokooniady.—Conrad Weiser, April 9, 1743, Col. Rec., iv. 648.

Chiniotto.—Thomas Cookson, April 22, 1744, Pa. Arch., i. 646.

Juneatta.—Rev. D. Brainard, Sept. 20, 1745, Watson's "Annals," ii. 191.

Joniady.—Conrad Weiser, June 17, 1747, Col. Rec., v. 87.

Schonihiady.—Conrad Weiser, June 13, 1748, Col. Rec., v. 285.

Schonyady.—Conrad Weiser, June 13, 1748, Col. Rec., v. 285.

Juniotto.—Col. James Burd, Sept. 22, 1755, Pa. Arch., N. S., ii. 690.

Juniatia.—Secretary, May 19, 1757, Col. Rec., vii. 540.

Juniatta.—William Johnson, Sept. 22, 1757, N. Y. Doc., His., i. 415.

Junieta.—George Croghan, Sept. 10, 1757, N. Y. Doc. His., ii. 756.

Junitia.—George Croghan, Sept. 10, 1757, N. Y. Doc. His., ii. 757.

Juneata.—Pouchet's Map, 1758, Pa. Arch., N. S., vi. 409.

Juniatto.—James Burd, Oct. 31, 1760, Pa. Arch., N. S. vii. 428.

Juneadey.—Rough Draught, 1762, Egle's "History Dauphin Co.," p. 438.

Coniata.—Watson's "Annals," ii. 191, and Pa. Law Book, No. 6, 245, March 21, 1798.

The phonetic unity of these forms will be readily seen by the following, bearing in mind what has been said about pronunciation :

O-no -jut -ta -Hago
Che-ne -gai -de
Sogh-ne -ija -die
Che-ni - a -ty
Cho-ni - a -ta
Chi-ni - ot -ta
Sco-koo-ni - a -dy
Sco-ho-ni - ha-dy
Scho-ho-ny - a -dy
Juch-ni - a -du
Ju-ni - a -dy
Jo-ni - a -dy
Ju-ni - at -ta
Ju-ni - a -ta.

THE TUSCARORA INDIANS.—To the Tuscarora tribe of Indians there is attached a special interest, because they were once inhabitants of the Juniata region, and because they have left their melodious name upon one of its mountain ranges, one of its finest valleys and one of its large creeks. Hitherto no writer has ventured to state how the word "Tuscarora" came to be applied, geographically, in this locality.

Historians do not even tell us that the tribe of that name were ever residents of the valley. They have generally contented themselves with the statement that the Tuscaroras, after a war of three years with the white people, were driven out of North Carolina; that they then came northward to New York and were adopted by the Five Nations, which thus formed the Six Nations. The date is variously given as about 1712, '13, '14 or '15, while one writer says, "The date (1714) is well known." Another declares that "it is impossible to fix the date of this exodus." This variation at once proves that their history has been very imperfectly investigated. When and how the name came here, no writer has stopped to inquire. The question why this locality, situated midway from Carolina to New York, should have this name so freely and so early fastened upon it, has led the writer into an extensive examination of their history and the documentary archives relating to them; and the information thus gained, though upon the whole satisfactory, is much more meagre than would naturally be expected.

David Cusick, a native chief of the Tuscaroras, has written their traditions, which, if properly interpreted, will doubtless throw some light on their prehistoric life. These legends trace a common descent from the same stock as the Hurons, Iroquois, Susquehannocks and Eries, a conclusion now amply proven by the fact that they all spoke dialects of a common language. These traditions claim that the "Real People" were created and resided in the northern regions. After many years they were encamped upon the St. Lawrence. Passing through many trials and conflicts with giants and monsters, they formed a confederacy with a council-fire on the St. Lawrence, and possessed the banks of the Great Lakes. The "Real People" were on the south side of the Great Lakes. The northern nations appointed a prince who visited the great emperor at the Golden City, which was the capital of a vast empire to the south. In the course of time this emperor built many forts in his dominions, and, by extending his realms, penetrated northward almost to Lake Erie. The "Real People" began

to fear the loss of their country south of the Lakes, and a war of perhaps a hundred years ensued. The northern nations prevailed and totally destroyed the towns and forts. These people were doubtless what we now call Mound-Builders. In after-years the northern nations had war among themselves. At length there were several families of the "Real People" hid in a cave near Oswego, to whom the Great Spirit, called Tarenyawagon, the Holder of the Heavens, appeared. He took them towards sunrise, and then passed down the Hudson to the sea, where a portion of them were detached and went southward. The rest returned and were successively planted as separate nations by the Holder of the Heavens, and their language was changed so as to form dialectical variations, though in a measure they could still understand each other. After establishing the Five Nations, the rest came to Lake Erie, and then, going between mid-day and sun-setting,—that is, southwest,—they came to a great river (the Ohio, or the straits near Detroit), where some crossed by means of a grape-vine, which finally broke and left some permanently on each side. The Kautanoh, since Tuscarora, in their migrations, went to the south, and, crossing the Allegheny Mountains, came eastward to the ocean.

At the time of the early settlements by the white men the Tuscaroras were found on the Neuse, Tar and Pamlico Rivers and on the head-waters of the Roanoke, Cape Fear and James Rivers, where Captain John Smith calls them Monacans, and they may have extended as far north as the Potomac, thus forming a continuous belt of Huron-Iroquois-speaking tribes from Canada to Carolina. Bricknell, an early writer (1737) on North Carolina, describes the Tuscaroras as "one of the civilized tribes amongst the English that lived near the Sea." The Chowan, the Meherrin and the Nottaway Rivers still retain the names derived from branches of this tribe,—flowing monuments of a people now long passed away. How closely these various subdivisions were leagued together, or whether any real confederacy existed, it is impossible now to tell; but, in the early days, it seems certain that the term Tus-

carora bore the same relation to these southern tribes that the word Iroquois did to the Five Nations of New York. The origin of the name seems to be involved in some obscurity. Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," defines *Dusge-oweh-ona* as meaning the "shirt-wearing people." This is unsatisfactory, because it implies that Europeans adopted a nick-name which other tribes had applied to them after they had been long enough in contact with the white man to adopt the shirt-wearing habit. The only interpretation that is natural and probable is that given to the writer by a Wyandot chief a few years ago. He says it is derived from "Tuskaho," and means those disposed to be among themselves, or those not wanting to live with others. The latter part of the name seems to be a corrupted form of "ronon," "ronu" or "ona," the Huron name for people, tribe or nation. This, then, would be the old name given them by all the Iroquois-speaking tribes, because they were isolated and lived by themselves, and as such it would be naturally acquired by the English at an early period.

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When Raleigh's ships, in command of Grenville, in 1585, visited the Carolina coasts, there were among the colonists a philosopher and historian, named Hariot, and a painter named White. "Hariot's Virginia," published by De Bry in 1590, gives us pictures of two Tuscarora towns. The apparel, fashion, manner of living and constructing villages had probably known little change for long centuries prior to the innovations introduced by the white man. Hariot's account and the illustrations of White are the most precious pictures of unadulterated Indian life, in peace and war, and are more valuable than any made in subsequent years. One of them proves the great attention that was paid to agriculture. It is an Indian Eden. Unlike the hunting and fishing nomads farther north, they subsisted almost entirely on vegetables, which they cultivated in great abundance, while labor among them was not considered degrading or confined to the women. They cultivated corn, beans, melons, squashes, gourds, ground-nuts, potatoes and tobacco. The picture of "Secotan" shows that they were in this

respect far in advance of any of our tribes of whom we have minute information.

Our first definite information comes from Lawson, who lived in contact with them for years and knew them well. He said, "They have many amiable qualities. They are really better to us than we have ever been to them, as they always freely give us of their victuals at their quarters, while we let them walk by our doors hungry, and do not often relieve them. We look upon them with disdain and scorn, and think them little better than beasts in human form; while, with all our religion and education, we possess more moral deformities and vices than these people do." His "History of Carolina," written about 1710, published in London in 1718, says that the Tuscaroras had fifteen towns and twelve hundred warriors, making a population of about six thousand persons. This did not include the Virginia Nottaways and other tribes allied linguistically. Lawson says that all the tribes were reduced to one-sixth of their original number since their intercourse with the white people, caused chiefly by rum, small-pox and deadly weapons. They were mild, kind, not warlike, but ingenious and industrious. We cannot avoid the conclusion that, had they been properly treated, they could easily have been civilized and made a very useful part of our population. They were, however, brutalized by the white men, robbed of their lands, their youths kidnapped and sold into slavery, and their decimated remnant driven northward into an unknown interior. From the time of the first settlements there had been peace and harmony with the Tuscaroras for some sixty years. Unlike Penn and his predecessors, the Swedes and the Dutch on the Delaware, the white people of Carolina did not recognize in the Indian any right to the soil. They took possession of the lands as they wished, without purchase. These encroachments at length began naturally to create jealousy and distrust, and finally, with other grievances, ripened into hatred and resistance. The story of their wrongs cannot fail to awaken our sympathy.

In 1709 and 1710 there were six hundred and fifty German Palatines transported to North

Carolina under the leadership of a Swiss named De Graffenried. The proprietaries of the province assigned them large tracts of the Tuscarora domain. In September, 1711, De Graffenried and Lawson, surveyor-general, went up the Neuse River to locate these lands and see how far the stream was navigable. They were captured by a band of sixty Indians, and hurried to a distant village of the Tuscaroras. Lawson was regarded by them with bitter hostility, as his duties led him to locate the grants of the proprietaries. They were incapable of comprehending responsibility beyond the immediate agent in an act. They held him responsible for the loss of their lands. They therefore, after a discussion of two days, put him to death with cruel torments. De Graffenried was also condemned, but he told them he was a chief from a different tribe from the English, and promised to take no more of their land. After being kept for about five weeks he was allowed to return. While the fate of these men was yet unknown a secret conspiracy was formed among the Tuscaroras, Corees, Pamlicos, Cothechneys, Metamuskets and Mauchapungos to cut off all the white people, each tribe operating in its own district. The Corees butchered over one hundred Palatines. Planters and Huguenot refugees were stricken down and hunted with pine-knot torches through the forests at night, and indiscriminate slaughter was visited upon all white intruders. This massacre took place September 22, 1711, a day and year long remembered, especially by the Germans, who observed it as a day of fasting and prayer. The survivors fled to places of refuge, and appeals for aid were sent to South Carolina and Virginia. The former sent Colonel Barnwell, with six hundred militia and three hundred friendly Yamasee and other southern Indians, and some eighty thousand dollars were voted to carry on the war. Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, met the northern sub-tribes on the Nottaway, on the 7th of November, and secured them in a treaty of peace to desert their allies in the hour of their extremity. The Tuscaroras were driven to their temporary fortifications, about twenty miles above Newbern, defeated, and a hundred of their warriors slain and the others forced to

terms of peace. The North Carolina government did not have time to take much part in this war, as it was just then engaged in dissensions with the Presbyterians, Quakers and Lutherans, in an effort to establish the Church of England (Episcopal) in that province. President Pollock wrote to Lord Craven, in 1712, that the war was caused by "our divisions, chiefly occasioned by the Quakers and some other ill-disposed persons," during which feeling ran so high that the two counties were in arms against each other, and "the Indians were informed by some of the traders that the people who lived here were only a few vagabonds who had run away from other colonies and settled here of their own accord, so that if they were cut off there would be none to revenge them." In fact, the province at that period sported both a "President" and a "Governor," and it is more than intimated that one of them urged the Indians to slaughter the other party. On the way home, Barnwell and his troops, in violation of the treaty terms of capitulation, seized some of the young Indians for the purpose of selling them into slavery. This crime seems, for years prior to this, to have been one of the grievances under which the Tuscaroras were suffering; and in this instance, in face of the capitulation, was a most flagrant outrage. Historical writers, while crediting the Tuscaroras with everything done by their allied tribes, usually omit this provocation; but, as might have been expected, it caused the war to break out again. South Carolina was again called upon, and James Moore, a former Governor and a needy adventurer, was just the man to engage in such a business, for he had been for years attempting to fill his empty purse by kidnapping Indians and selling them into slavery. He came with a small militia force and over one thousand southern Indians. The Tuscaroras were driven into a fort on the Neuse River, in Greene County, called Naharuke, where, on March 26, 1713, after a terrible battle, beside those killed, eight hundred were made prisoners, all of whom were sold as slaves, and were even shipped to the northern colonies for a market. There was an advertisement in the *Boston News-Letter* of that year wanting purchasers for these southern

Indians. After a three months' campaign the remaining hostile Tuscaroras were driven from their ancient habitations, and forced to abandon the hunting-grounds, corn-fields and graves of their fathers, and seek a refuge on the Juniata, in a secluded interior, "near the Susquehanna," in Pennsylvania. Elias Johnson, a native Tuscarora historian, says this "bright, sunny June morning was one of the darkest days that the Tuscaroras ever witnessed." He says, "Methinks I can see them leaving their once cherished homes—the aged, the helpless, the women, the children, and the warriors are faint and few—the ashes are cold on their native hearth; the smoke no more curls up from their lowly cabin; they move on with slow and steady steps; they turn to take a last look upon their doomed village, and cast a last glance upon the long-cherished memories of their fathers' graves. They shed no tears, they utter no cries, they heave no groans, they linger but a moment, they know and feel that there is for them still one more remove further, not distant or unseen."

The story of the Tuscarora war, as here given, is gathered chiefly from the historians; but it falls far short of the facts. The white people in Carolina made no pretense to buy the lands from the Indians. Step by step they took possession, and drove the natives back from their villages and cultivated fields. Yet all this was nothing compared with the persistent and continued practice of kidnapping the young boys and girls, and selling them into slavery in the West Indies and all along the coasts, wherever they could find purchasers. This remark is not intended to be limited to the captives taken in time of war. Long before the war Tuscarora Indians were carried to and sold even in Pennsylvania. The enslavement of these Indians excited the greatest apprehensions on the part of the Delawares and other resident tribes. They justly feared it would soon come their turn; and, at length, to allay the uneasiness, the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act, in 1705, that "whereas the importation of Indian slaves from Carolina, or other places, hath been observed to give the Indians of this Province some umbrage for suspicion and dissatisfaction," it was enacted that after March 25, 1706,

such importation be prohibited, except such slave Indians as had deserted from their masters, and such as had been slaves for a year in the importer's family.¹ A man looks in vain for a particle of evidence, even in the Pennsylvania Assembly, that such enslavement was wrong. The *quasi* prohibition is based on expediency and mercenary motives, and because "the Indians to the southward" are in "a general commotion." An act of June 7, 1712, passed during the Tuscarora war, to promote a better correspondence with the Indians, forbade their importation, but provided for their sale as slaves to the highest bidder, in case any should be imported.

On June 8, 1710, Colonel John French and Henry Worley, in behalf of the Council, met an embassy of three chiefs of the Tuscaroras at Conestoga in the presence of the chiefs of the resident tribes. They proceeded after the Indian custom to lay down belts of wampum, and deliver the words of which the belts were tokens. "The second belt was sent from their children born and those yet in the womb, requesting that room to sport and play, without danger of slavery, might be allowed them." The third belt came from the young men, who wanted the privilege of hunting food for their aged "without fear of slavery or death." The sixth belt came from kings and chiefs, who wished a peace that would secure them "against those fearful apprehensions that they have for these several years felt." The seventh belt entreated "a cessation of murdering and capturing them."² The general purport of the message, when divested of Indian idioms, is unmistakable. There had been so many of them, especially of their children, carried off into slavery, others of their people killed in the kidnapping forays, that they wanted to see if arrangements could not be made for a migration to a more friendly province. It must be borne in mind that at this period there was no war, and that there must have been a systematic stealing of these people in order to sell them

into slavery. Their appeals were piteous, and at this juncture they seem already to have been willing to forsake the land of their fathers for the sake of peace, and in order to avoid a conflict of which they already had fearful apprehensions. The truth of their story impressed the agents of this province, who say that "the sincerity of their intentions we cannot in anywise doubt, since they are of the same race and language with our Senecques (Conestogas), who have always proved trusty, and have also for these many years been neighbors to a government jealous of Indians, and yet not displeased with them." They were told that, in order to secure a favorable reception, they must bring a certificate of their good behavior from the government from which they came. A man comes to your door at midnight, saying he has been beaten and robbed. You tell him if he gets a certificate of his good behavior from the robber, you will take him in.

On June 18, 1711, the Governor was at Conestoga and informed the head men of the Conestogas and Shawanese that Governor Penn was "about to settle some people upon branches of Potowmack." To this they replied that, "as they are at present in a war with the Tuscaroroes and other Indians, they think that place not safe for any Christians," as it is "betwixt them and those at war with them." As all the tribes on the Susquehanna were subject to the Five Nations, it is hard to see how they could be at war with the Tuscaroras. It is true that the report of Lawrence Clawson, May 6, 1712, sets forth that the Five Nations agreed to aid Virginia in the reduction of the Tuscarora "murderers;" but if they did so promise under some pressure brought to bear upon them, it is certain they never did anything to carry it out. The fact is, they were charged with overt acts in aid of their brethren during the war. Williamson, in his "History of North Carolina," p. 197, quotes a contemporaneous writer, who says: "The Tuscarora Indians, numerous and well provided with arms and ammunition, expect assistance from the Five Nations, or Senecas; hence they are confident of success."

As already stated, however, the pressure was

¹ Col. Rec. ii., 213 and 231; Dallas' Laws, i. 62.

² See this quaint and graphic picture of Indian diplomacy fully set forth in Col. Rec., vol. ii., 511.

too great. Their friends could not sufficiently aid them, and they were crushed, their lands forcibly taken and the pride of their nation sold into slavery. Most of the remnant fled to the north. It is remarkable that our colonial records contain nothing about their advent at the time it occurred. This is the more surprising when we observe how very jealous they were of "strange Indians." On July 1, 1707, when "several strange Indians from Carolina" came to the Shawanese town on the Susquehanna, a strong effort was made to get their principal men to Philadelphia, to give an account of "their reasons for leaving their native country and transporting themselves hither." September 14, 1715, those on the Susquehanna were urged "to inform us of any strangers coming amongst them." Why no notice was taken of the influx of the Tuscaroras can only be accounted for on the idea that they settled so far inland and so distant from any of the white people that it was at that period not deemed a matter of public importance. But this need not be wondered at when we observe no minutes from October 15, 1713, to July 16, 1714, and this record, July 30, 1716: "The clerk having neglected to enter the minutes of what passed (on that day with the Indians), as he did all others relating to these people, which J. Logan himself took not with his own hand, are, with others, irrecoverably lost." The migration, however, excited positive expressions of fear in New York. June 13, 1712, Governor Robert Hunter, of New York, wrote to the Board of Trade: "The war betwixt the people of North Carolina and the Tuscarora Indians is like to embroil us all. The Five Nations, by instigation of the French, threaten to join them." Again, September 10, 1713, the same Governor wrote William Popple: "The Five Nations are hardly to be persuaded from sheltering the Tuscarora Indians, which would embroil us all." Here is a fear that the Five Nations would make common cause with the Tuscaroras against all the English colonies. The sheltering evidently refers to allowing them to live somewhere on their undisputed territories. Such sheltering on the Juniata would, at that period,

be as effectual as in New York, and in many respects preferable. How such sheltering would "embroil us all" will be seen in the savage letter of the Governor of Virginia to the Governor of New York some seven years later.

At a conference held with the Five Nations, September 20, 1713, as set forth in the journey of Hansen and others to Onondaga, one of the Iroquois orators said: "The Tuscarorase went out heretofore from us and have settled themselves there (in Carolina); now they have got in a war and are dispersed and have abandoned their castles. But have compassion on them. The English have got the upper hand of them; they have abandoned their castles and are scattered hither and thither. Let that suffice. (Here follows a request that "Corlear," Governor of New York, will act as mediator, assuring him that they will do no more harm.) For they are no longer a nation with a name, being once dispersed." A year after this, September 20, 1714, at a conference with Governor Hunter, the Five Nations orator said: "We acquaint you that the Tuscarora Indians are come to shelter themselves among the Five Nations. They were of us, and went from us long ago, and are now returned and promise to live peaceably among us." This, for the first time, sounds as if some of the Tuscaroras were actually living among the Iroquois; though being on the Juniata and along the middle Susquehanna may, in the language of that day, under the wide sway of Iroquois rule, have been regarded as sheltering among the Five Nations. If some of them were at this date already in New York, this passage stands alone in support of the fact; and it is very indefinite, and at most could only refer to a small fragment of the tribe. It is utterly impossible to follow all the detached fragments of the broken-up Tuscarora confederacy; but there is no evidence that the mass of them had proceeded any farther north at this time than the Juniata region.

After the Five Nations had overcome the tribes on the upper Susquehanna and the Juniata, they finally conquered the Susquehannocks, or Conestogas, in 1676. This opened up the way for predatory raids southward, and brought

them into collision with the governments of Maryland and Virginia. In 1682 they were forced to indemnify these provinces for their depredations. Treaties were made and broken, and the fault was laid at the door of the indiscreet young men, who could not be restrained. Albany was the place where the chain of friendship was brightened from time to time, by giving large presents to these Indians. These goods were purchased at Albany, and became a regular source of income, and were looked forward to like a modern government pay-day. In December, 1719, the president of the Council of New York wrote a circular letter to the Governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina on Indian affairs. He observed that the Five Nations living in that province "think themselves slighted by the governments to the southward," and he intimated that it was time to come to Albany and hold a treaty with them. This enraged Governor Spottswood, of Virginia, who was opposed to "all the King's Governors dancing many hundred miles to Albany to treat upon every whim and caprice" of "your savages," as he writes to the Governor of New York. His sarcastic letter is dated January 25, 1720. To this letter we are indebted for several items of interest in the early alliance of the Tuscaroras with the Five Nations, and what is of especial value is a statement that will, we believe, solve the question as to how the name "Tuscarora" came to be geographically fastened in Juniata County. The only natural solution is that the tribe once resided there, yet we have sought in vain for any respectable historian who has ventured the statement that they ever did live here. The early traders to the Ohio, in following the dividing water-shed between the Potomac and Juniata, came to the 'Tuscarora Path,' the well-defined route used by that tribe in their migration northward, and which led to their settlement in the valley beyond. The first is known as Path Valley to this day, and the region where they had their headquarters is still Tuscarora Valley, thus illustrating how language adheres to the soil when the lips that spoke it are resolved into dust. The language of Gov. Spottswood, referred to, is as follows :

"In the years 1712 and 1713 they (the Five Nations) were actually in these parts assisting the Tuscaroroes, who had massacred in cold blood some hundreds of the English and were then warring against us ; and they have at this very day the chief murderers, with the greatest part of that nation, seated under their protection near Susquehanna river, whither they removed them when they found they could no longer support them against the force which the English brought upon them in these parts. During the Tuscaroro war about two hundred of your Indians set upon our Virginia traders as they were going to the southern Indians with a caravan of at least eighty horses loaded, and after killing one of our people and shooting most of the horses, they made booty of all the goods, declaring their reason for so doing was because they did not carry their ammunition to the Tuscaroroes. Is their close confederacy with the Tuscaroroes any ways agreeable to the Five Nations' answer which Lawrence Clauson reports to your Commissioners on the 6th of May, 1712, and to be taken for the assistants promised to reduce these murderers?"

The above extract proves that, although the great body of the Tuscaroras had left Carolina in 1713, yet seven years afterwards, instead of being with the Five Nations in New York, they were seated under their protection, near the Susquehanna River, having been removed there by them. The Five Nations had a close confederacy with the Tuscaroras, but they had not adopted them, nor had they taken them to New York, but left them living near the Susquehanna. In spite of the pressure brought to bear upon them, the Five Nations had aided their kindred, and in their extremity, had allowed them to occupy a quiet interior region, which they, in former years, had depopulated in their exterminating wars to the southward. Here, hemmed in by mountains, they were beyond the reach of their enemies.

This position, that the Tuscaroras lived at some distance from the Five Nations, is strengthened by the assertion made by the Board of Trade, July 7, 1720, that the robberies and mischiefs complained of by Virginia had been committed by "some loose straggling Indians of the Five Nations, who had joined the Tuscaroras." This language shows that the loose fellows straggled from New York southward, and, living among the Tuscaroras, were molesting the Virginia set-

dlers. This would have been no excuse in behalf of the Five Nations, if the Tuscaroras were then living among them, and if they then constituted a part of their confederacy.

The Tuscaroras did not all come north at the same time. They came in detached fragments for at least fifty-five years. The Nottaways remained until they entirely melted away. On the breaking up of the hostile forces, in 1713, the fragments of the several tribes scattered in different directions, seeking safety from the vengeance of their overpowering foes. This made them a roving, uneasy set of fellows, who were constantly seeking to better their condition by a change of residence. These fragments cannot be followed, as they soon lose their identity in the company of remnants of other tribes similarly situated. Yet we have the testimony of Governor Spottswood that in 1720 "the greatest part of that nation," including their chief warriors, were seated near the Susquehanna, in a region of which the white people knew little or nothing. It is possible that all who came north did not live in the Tuscarora Valley. They had a wide scope of country over which to roam, as it was then an empty interior. It is possible that some of them may have gone already as far as New York, but the bulk of them must have been in Tuscarora Valley. Their council-house, no doubt, was in the "old fort field," near Milligan's, above Academia, where their remains exactly correspond with what we know of these people. Their fort site and mound will be found described under the head of Beale township. There were at this period no other tribes in this region. The Delawares were then only beginning to leave their native river, but had not crossed the Susquehanna. The Shawanees, who had come up from the south, the Conoys and Nanticokes from Maryland, and the little squad of Conestogas, all lived east of the Kittatinny Mountains.

Frederick Kidder says: "It is certain that the main part of the tribe had joined the Iroquois in 1717." For this assertion there is not a particle of evidence. Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," says: "The Tusca-

roras were regarded as a constituent member of the confederacy, although they were not admitted to full equality, as the Five Nations were opposed to changing the number and apportionment of the sachemships adopted at the first organization of the league. Otherwise they were equal." Samuel G. Drake, an Indian antiquarian, who has made extensive researches into the history of North American Indians, says: "The Tuscaroras from Carolina joined them (the Five Nations) about 1712, but were not formally admitted into the confederacy until about ten years after that—this gained them the name of the Six Nations." A strong confirmatory proof is found in the fact that during this period they are never mentioned at any of their conferences or treaties. Conferences were held at Albany, September 20, 1714, August 27, 1715, June 13, 1717, September 7, 1721, and August 27, 1722, besides many other meetings with the Five Nations, so called, but at which there is no mention of the Tuscaroras. How could this be if they were received and adopted, as declared by our historians, immediately after they came from Carolina? The inference is clear. During these ten years most of them were on the Juniata, and after this probation they were formally assigned a portion of the Onondaga territory, where they had their council-house east of Syracuse.

On September 1, 1722, Governor Burnet held a conference with the Five Nations, at Albany, at which the Iroquois speaker said: "We inform you also that three companies of our people are gone out to fight against the Flatheads (Catawbas), who have been our enemies for a long time. There are also two French Indians that live at Cadarachqui, that went out a fighting two years ago towards Virginia by way of Cayouga and have their abode among the Tuskarores that live near Virginia and go backwards and forwards." Beyond all doubt the Tuscaroras, among whom these two French Indians had their headquarters, were those in Tuscarora Valley. At this treaty Governor Spottswood got the Five Nations to agree to a division line along the Potomac and the high ridge of the Allegheny Mountains, to

prevent incursions between the northern and southern Indians. There are ten tribes enumerated on each side of that line. The Five Nations are named in their order from east to west, but the Tuscaroras are classified separately with the tribes resident in Pennsylvania and subject to the Five Nations. The Iroquois orator said: "As you engaged for ten nations, so do we, viz.: for the Five Nations and for the Tuscarores, Conestogoes, Chuanoes, Ochiachquanawicroones and Ostanghaes, which live upon Susquehanna River." This would seem to imply that these five tribes lived upon the Susquehanna, but upon the 6th of September it is noted that the agreement made with the Governor of Virginia was by the whole Five Nations, including the Tuscaroras. Evidently they were only then beginning to reckon the Tuscaroras as a factor in connection with the negotiations with the Five Nations. On the same day it is recorded that the Indians "gave six shouts—five for the Five Nations and one for the castle of the Tuscarores, lately seated between the Onidas and Onondagas." The word "lately" cannot possibly be accidental. It is positive proof of their recent settlement. At the conclusion of this treaty, in the presence of the New York Commissioners of Indian Affairs, the Five Nations, calling themselves by that name, requested a special interview with the Governor of Pennsylvania, and this is the way in which the record introduces the Tuscaroras: "The next day, the 14th day of September, the Governor received, at his chambers, the ten chiefs of the Five Nations, being two from each, together with two others, said to be of the Tuscaroroos." This is the first mention of the Tuscaroras in the management of the affairs of the Five Nations, and the expression denotes that their appearance in this capacity was something new. On December 4, 1726, Governor Burnet, of New York in speaking of the Iroquois, says: "Who were but Five formerly, but now, by sending for the Tuscaroras from South Carolina, are become Six." Even as late as April 18, 1732, the Governor of Pennsylvania said: "Those Indians by us generally called the Five Nations, but of late the Six Nations, *alias* the

Minquays and Iroquois." Here we find the name Six Nations only lately substituted for Five Nations; the French term, Iroquois, and the Dutch, Minequas, in the process of transformation into Mingos, strangely transferred from the Conestogas, whom they conquered, to their conquerors in New York, and finally especially applied to a mixture of Conestogas and New York Indians settled in Ohio.

It may seem strange that, from the time the Tuscaroras left Carolina until they were adopted, and became one of the Six Nations, that so little is said of them, and that we have trouble to find evidence of their location. This is explained by their fragmentary condition, being too dispersed to be regarded as a nation; and partly by the fact that the body of them were then living beyond the range of white habitations, among the mountains, perhaps not yet penetrated by the ubiquitous trader; and, again, partly because further trouble with the white people was so dreaded that for a season they were retired and circumspect. Their town in Tuscarora Valley was, however, not abandoned altogether when they were adopted by the Five Nations, as is here demonstrated by the following quotation. An Indian boy (of what tribe is not stated, but most likely a Tuscarora), held as a slave by Nathaniel Ford, an Englishman on the Pedee River, called Constichrohare by the Indians (now the site of Cheraw, Chesterfield County, S. C.), was carried away. Complaint was made, and Governor Burnet and the Commissioners of Indian Affairs of New York, on September 13, 1726, made inquiry of the Iroquois concerning this boy. In reply they used these words: "You have made inquiry concerning a slave, whom you say was taken by our people. We acknowledge to have been of the company that took him. He is given to Indians who live on a branch of the Susquehannah River, which is called Soghneijadie. Therefore we desire you to make a farther inquiry, for that place is nearer to you than to us."¹ Beyond all doubt the branch of the Susquehanna here named is the Juniata, and this reference to it is especially interesting, as the oldest mention of the name of this river, outside

¹ See N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. v. 796.

of ancient maps, that we have been able to find. No doubt the Indians who had this slave in possession on the Sogh-ne-ija-die were Tuscaroras, who still had a town in Juniata County. The Dutch used "ij" as we use the letter "y". We read occasionally of some of the tribe being in this part of the State in later years. September 5, 1730, we read that "three Tuscarorows were missing at Pechston" (Harrisburg).

While we claim to have established for the Tuscaroras a residence in the Juniata region with a central council-fire and fort in Tuscarora Valley, between their exodus from Carolina and their admission into the Iroquois confederacy, we claim, also, that there were some Tuscaroras still living at this outpost until after the Juniata region was sold to Penn. John O'Neal wrote a letter to the Governor from Carlisle, May 27, 1753, in which he remarks,— "A large number of Delawares, Shawanese and Tuscaroras continue in this vicinity—the greater number having gone to the west." In an old bill of sale for lands at Academia, in Tuscarora Valley, written June 1, 1754, mention is made of Indians then "settled on ye bottom, surrounded by ye creek," which was a large loop, known as the Half-Moon. John Armstrong took up three hundred and fifty-six acres of this land February 3, 1755, and in his application says it is "where some Indians, called by the name of Lakens, live, some six miles from the mouth of the Tuscarora," and George Armstrong on the same day got a warrant for land "on the south-side of Tuscarora, opposite to the settlement of the Indians called Lackens."

The year 1756, following Braddock's defeat, will be remembered as a time of border devastations by the Indians, headed by French. Among a series of letters and reports, written at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh), we find the following, dated September 15th :

"Two hundred Indians and French left Fort Duquesne to set fire to four hundred houses in a part of Pennsylvania. That Province has suffered but little in consequence of the intrigues of the Five Nations with Taskarosins, a tribe on the lands of that Province, and in alliance with the Five Nations. But now they have declared that they will assist their brethren, the Delawares and Chouanons (Shawanese),

and consequently several have sided with them, so that the above Province will be laid waste the same as Virginia and Carolina."

It would seem, from this extract, that these Tuscaroras, who lived in this province, were friendly to the whites, and for a time served as a partial protection to them in Pennsylvania. We have met no such evidence elsewhere. At this date the eastern part of the Juniata region had been already devastated; but the intimation is that had it not been for a desire to win over these Tuscaroras, the borders would have suffered still more. We have no means for ascertaining the number of Tuscaroras then located here; but it was probably not large. We cannot well doubt the statement here given, as the French were well posted on Indian affairs, and, at that time, had parties out scouting under their direction to murder and burn in a style that is shocking to relate.

In a journal kept by Colonel James Burd, while building Fort Augusta, at Shamokin, June 4, 1757, we find these words: "This day the Tuscarora tribe informed me they intended setting off up the river; I gave them provisions enough, and five gallons of rum; they set off accordingly." From the abrupt manner in which they are here spoken of, we infer that this branch of the Tuscaroras had been living near Shamokin, and probably stretching along the Tuscarora Path southward to the Potomac, or scattered over the Juniata Valley. There seems to be evidence, also, that at still later dates there were members of that tribe in Tuscarora Valley. On August 11, 1762, the Governor received a letter "taken from the mouth of Augus, Tuscarora chief, by Eli Forbes, missionary at Onohoquage." It is dated at "Lower Tuscarora Onohoquage, July 8, 1762." The chief Augus, or Akis, carried this letter in person. The place is said to be "on the upper waters of the Susquehanna." It contains this sentence: "We should be glad to be informed of the state and behavior of our brethren in Tuscarora Valley, and to have some directions about the way, as we propose to make them a visit, and also should be glad of a pass or recommendation in writing, that we may be friendly received on our way to and at the val-

ley." It may be argued that there is a Tuscarora Valley in the southeast corner of Bradford County, and that that may be the region referred to in this and in the French extract above given; but this does not seem possible for the following reasons: (1) The Tuscaroras did not settle at the mission point in Bradford County until ten years later (1766); (2) in that locality they would have been no barrier to any of the white settlements against Indians operating against them from the Pittsburgh region; and (3) the chief Augus would not have come from his town (Windsor, Broome County, N. Y.), a little beyond that place, to Lancaster, to inquire from the Governor the way to Tuscarora Valley in Bradford County; and, finally (4), his letter asks for a pass that would secure him a friendly reception among the white people, not only on his way, but also "at the valley." There were white inhabitants at this time in Juniata County, but none in Bradford County. The conclusion is, therefore, that this chief desired to visit his kindred in the Juniata Tuscarora Valley. The fact is the more interesting as we find, by the first assessment, taken the next year, that there were over fifty settlers already living in the valley. They must have settled among these red men—a condition of affairs which we have been slow to believe. When the last of them took their departure we have found no means to determine.

On December 16, 1766, one hundred and sixty Tuscaroras from Carolina arrived at Sir William Johnson's, in New York, who, while on their way, at Paxtang, in Pennsylvania, were robbed of their horses and other goods to the value of fifty-five pounds. In a diary kept at the Moravian mission at Friedenshutzen (Wyalusing), during the year 1767, we find these entries: "January 25th—two feet of snow fell last night. The Tuscaroras were so alarmed, not being accustomed to snow, that they all left their huts down by the river and came up to us." In February mention is made of several Tuscaroras coming to the mission to stay there, who had planted, the summer previous, at the mouth of Tuscarora Creek, in Wyoming County. "In May seventy-five Tuscaroras came from Carolina." "They are lazy and refuse to hear re-

ligion." Corn had to be sent to them down the river. They are described as half-starved, miserable objects. In November, 1770, Sir William Johnson says: "The Tuscaroras, since the last of them came from the southward to join the rest, may now number about two hundred and fifty."

In the Revolutionary War the Tuscaroras and Oneidas remained true to the interests of the colonists, and their settlements were not devastated by General Sullivan when he so severely punished the other tribes for their apostasy. Some time after the war the Tuscaroras migrated to a reservation near Niagara Falls, at Lewistown, N. Y., where they still reside. Some of them, however, have gone over to Canada and a few to the West. Samuel Smith was the last chief of those that remained in Carolina, and died in 1802. Sacarissa and Solomon Longboard, both chiefs of the northern Tuscaroras, then brought up from North Carolina the last remnant of their people, thus making the total duration of their migration northward to cover a period of eighty-nine years. They now number about three hundred, and still retain the peculiarities of their Carolina ancestors. The men cultivate the soil with great success, and the women are thrifty housewives. Those southern tribes which aided the white people in driving their ancestors out of Carolina, a couple of years later, went to war with the white people, because they refused to fulfill their engagements when they employed them to fight the Tuscaroras; and in turn they were devastated, and to-day are only known in history. The Tuscaroras are the only living representatives of all the Carolina tribes. In these descendants there is still the blood of those who first met Grenville, Lane, Harriot and White in 1585.

Although the name Tuscarora is one of the plainest of our Indian names, yet, in the preparation of this article, the writer has found at least fifty-four variations in the spelling of the word. These arise from ignorance in the writers, dialectical variations in pronunciation and many other causes. The inability of the Delawares to pronounce the letter "r" has led to curious variations. A town in Ohio, where

a number of this tribe had settled, was called by the Delawares Tuskalawa, as given in Rev. Charles Beatty's journal. By a compromise, one of the displaced letters was restored, and the valley is now known as the Tuscarawas.

Like other Indians, the Tuscaroras were subdivided into families, named after animals. They were bear, wolf, turtle, beaver, deer, eel and snipe. Marriage within the clan was forbidden, and all relationship reckoned in the female line, in which alone the civil and military chieftainships were hereditary.

THE ERA OF THE TRADERS.—At what date and by whom the Juniata and West Branch Valleys were first traversed, and the Alleghenies first crossed by Europeans in a journey to the Ohio, is unrecorded, and must forever remain unknown. The first men who ventured into the unexplored forests among these mountains were not given to keeping journals of their travels for future historians. No one seems to have thought of immortalizing himself by bequeathing to us a good description, giving minute details of the country and its tribes. At first the natives brought their peltry hundreds of miles to the Delaware River; but, in course of time, these skins and furs became so valuable in Europe that the worst class of men were stimulated to penetrate the depths of the forest in order to hasten and monopolize the trade. In this way the whole Juniata and West Branch regions were traversed long years before their settlement; but the few literary remnants of those days scarcely furnish us a local habitation and a name. From the days of William Penn's advent up to 1722 the Indian expenses were inconsiderable, being limited by law to fifty pounds per annum. In that year the Assembly paid Governor Keith's expenses to Albany. In 1727 they refused to pay more than half the amount of an account of Conrad Weiser. In 1728, under an alarm, they agreed to pay without limitation the expenses of an Indian conference. After this they sometimes paid half, and sometimes all. The appetite for presents which the Indians acquired was not easily satiated. Constant disturbances, frequently caused by rum, called for expensive treaties, and the donations allured

the Indians and made them more insolent and exacting. The expenses soon rose to over eight thousand pounds, and the question whether these treaties were more for the benefit of the proprietaries in buying lands than for the safety of the people gave rise to heated controversy. The result was that Indian affairs began to take a wider and more public range, and the records of those days begin to throw more light upon the uninhabited interior of the country.

As early as 1722 we read that "William Wilkins was 150 miles up Sasquehannah (above Conestoga), trading for his master," John Cartledge, a trader. Several Frenchmen engaged in the trade lived among the Indians east of the mountains, extending their travels up the Susquehanna and its branches; but, in what is said of them and other traders, there is not a hint that any one penetrated or crossed the Juniata region prior to 1727—and then it is only an inference in the accounts of traders passing to the Ohio.

On July 3, 1727, at a council held in Philadelphia with the chiefs of the Five Nations, but mostly Cayugas, also Conestogas and Ganawese, Madam Montour, interpreter, we have the first clear reference to the Juniata region. The record makes them address the Governor as follows:

"They desire that there may be no settlements made up Sasquehannah higher than Pextan (Harrisburg), and that none of the settlers thereabouts be suffered to sell or keep any rum there, for that being the road by which their people go out to war, they are apprehensive of mischief if they meet with liquor in these parts. They desire also, for the same reasons, that none of the traders be allowed to carry any rum to the remoter parts where James Le Tort trades,—that is, Allegany on the branch of Ohio. And this they desire may be taken notice of, as the mind of the chiefs of all the Five Nations, for it is all those nations that now speak by them to all our people."

To this the Governor replied, the next day, as follows:

"We have not hitherto allowed any settlement to be made above Pextan, but, as the young people grow up, they will spread of course, yet it will not be very speedily. The Governor, however, will give orders to them all to be civil to those of the Five Nations as they pass that way, though it would be better if

they would pass Susquehanna above the mountains. And the sale of rum shall be prohibited both there and at Allegany; but the woods are so thick and dark we can not see what is done in them. The Indians may stave any rum they find in the Woods, but, as has been said, they must not drink or carry any away."

Two interesting facts may be fairly inferred from the above complaints. First, at this date Le Tort, who had settled at Carlisle, it is said, as early as 1720, was a well-known trader already at Allegheny, passing over the mountain either at the Juniata and Kittanning path, or by Shamokin and the West Branch. This is the more interesting, as it was in this year that the Shawanese began to pass over the mountains, followed by some of the Delawares and the restless young Iroquois, especially those of Conestoga descent, and began to settle on the Ohio, then an uninhabited hunting-ground. The second inference is that at the date of the above conference there were white people already squatted on the Susquehanna or Juniata, west of Paxtang, or there were already such decided symptoms of danger in this direction that the Iroquois deputies considered it necessary to forbid that any one should presume to settle beyond the Kittatinny Mountains. A violation of this precautionary restriction led to a series of complaints about intruders into the Juniata region for the next twenty-seven years.

The reader will bear in mind that the Delawares originally lived on the river Delaware; that, being encroached upon by the settlers, they began gradually to remove to the Susquehanna, especially at Paxtang, Shamokin and Wyoming, soon after the year 1700; that the Shawanese first came up from the south in 1699 and settled on the lower Susquehanna, the Conestogas going security for their good behavior; that, about twenty-five years later, both these tribes began to work their way westward, along the Juniata and West Branch, and finally passed over the mountains to the Ohio. Some other remnants of southern tribes, such as the Ganawese, or Conoys, the Nanticokes and the Tuteloes, gradually worked their way up the main stream to the Six Nations, to whom they and all these tribes were tributary, and into which they were finally merged. It was

claimed by Pennsylvania, at the treaty in Albany in 1754, and admitted by the Six Nations, "that the road to Ohio is no new road; it is an old, frequented road; the Shawanese and Delawares removed thither about thirty years ago from Pennsylvania, ever since which that road has been traveled by our traders at their invitation, and always with safety until within these few years." Though the Delawares were leaving their ancient river and settling on the Susquehanna and its branches, and some of their hunters were following the restless Shawanese to Ohio, still the Governor observed, in 1728, that "all our Indians in these parts have an entire dependence on the Five Nations." The truth is, it was about this time, as demonstrated by these movements, that the Shawanese especially began to manifest impatience under the Iroquois rule, and the Delawares dissatisfaction at being displaced, feelings which eventually culminated in openly aiding the French.

During the next twenty years the history of Indian affairs on Susquehanna, West Branch and Juniata are often connected with an Iroquois agency on the northern border of the district. More than a passing notice should be taken of its principal managers. Allumnappees, *alias* Sassoonan, was a Delaware king, a chief at Paxtang as early as 1709, and king from 1718 to 1747. He was a good-hearted Indian, true to the English and an advocate of peace, and supposed to be one hundred years old when he died.

Perhaps one of the finest and most prudent, as well as able and sensible, characters that the Indian business of those days brought to prominence was Shickelamy, Shikelimus or Shikelimo. As early as September 1, 1728, we find Governor Gordon sending a message to Shamokin by the hands of Henry Smith and John Petty, Indian traders. From this we learn that Shickelamy was already at that post as the deputy of the Six Nations and superintendent of their subjects, especially the Shawanese. He lived for ten years a mile below Milton, on the Union County side of the river, a spot long known as "Shickelamy's old town." He then moved to Shamokin, (now Sunbury), as a more convenient place for the transaction of his public business. He lived there until his death, in

1749. His name is, moreover, memorable as the father of "Logan, the Mingo chief," whose name, from Logan's Spring, in Mifflin County, has geographical application all over the country. At the date above given we find him thus spoken of: "Shikellima, of the Five Nations, appointed to reside among the Shawanese, whose services have been and may yet further be of great advantage to this Government," and the Governor adds, "he is a good man and I hope will give a good account of them." He was first visited at his old town by Conrad Weiser in February, 1737. Soon after he removed to Shamokin, where he was visited by Count Zinzendorf, in 1742, who preached to him the gospel. In after-years he received that gospel with faith in tears from Bishop Watteville, and subsequently, while on a visit to Bethlehem, he was received into the Moravian Church, and before partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper he cast away a small idol or totem which he wore about his neck. He had during this trip with him his two sons, whom he had baptized, calling one after the above-named trader, John Petty, and the other after that distinguished friend of the Indians, and long the provincial secretary, James Logan. Shickelamy was a descendant of the ancient Minequas or Susquehannock or Onestoga Indians, but was reckoned as an Oneida chief, but his son Logan was a Cayuga chief, belonging to the tribe of his mother, according to the system of Indian relationship. Zinzendorf says Shickelamy was "the Viceroy of the Six Nations, maintaining the balance of power between the different tribes, and between the Indians and whites, acting as Agent of the Iroquois confederacy in all affairs of state and war." Loskiel speaks of him as "being the first magistrate and head chief of all the Iroquois living on the banks of the Susquehanna as far as Onondago; he thought it incumbent on him to be very circumspect in his dealings with the white people." He never became intoxicated, and died in April, 1749, attended by the pious Zeisberger, in full confidence in the Christian's hope. His son, John Taghneghdoarus, was appointed his successor. What those services were which the Governor speaks of as having already been of great advantage to the govern-

ment in 1728, we are not told; but we are bound to infer that he had been at this post for some time previous to this first mention of his name. It is probable that he was sent there in 1727. In the capacity in which he served he had general oversight of the Indian affairs in the whole Juniata region, and his advice was generally adopted by the council of the Six Nations.

The position here taken as to the time when the Delawares first settled on the Susquehanna and its western branches has been carefully considered, in view of the many writers who have taken it for granted that they always belonged there. There are several French maps, of dates about 1700 to 1720, and the map of Senex in 1721, founded on Herman's of 1670, which give quite a number of names along the middle Susquehanna River. These names belong to the Iroquois stock of languages, showing that the Delawares then had no towns on its waters. In Egle's "History of Dauphin County" there is a manuscript draught of the middle Susquehanna River, made by Isaac Taylor, surveyor of Chester County, to which the date 1701 has been assigned. This map, indeed, proves the presence of the Delawares, but its true date is at least twenty-five years later, as is demonstrated by numerous ear-marks. Le Tort did not have a "store" at Northumberland, nor Scull, opposite Port Trevorton in 1701; but we know they were in that region in 1727. Nor was the Delaware term "Shamoakin," applied to the river or its mouth, then in use. In fact, the name Shamokin is derived from the circumstance that it was the abode of the great sachem, Allumapees, whom we know yet lived at "Paxtang" in 1709, and probably did not go to this place of the "Shackamakers" prior to 1727, in which year he sent the Governor a letter dated at "Shahomaking." With all due deference to Heckewelder's opinion that the name means "the place where we caught plenty of eels," the writer submits that, as in the case of "Shackamaxon," his definition is too slippery for this situation. It is evidently derived from the words "sachem," a chief, and "acki" or "ohke," a place or region, meaning the place where the chief lived. The name only came

into use after this "king" removed there to look after his people, who were scattered in every direction in little temporary towns on the larger streams. These facts are not only interesting, but very important in understanding the history of this region and period. The Juniata is spelled "Cheniaty" by Taylor; the Mahantango is called "Sequosockeco;" and "Chinas-ky" is the spelling of a name of the West Branch, of which the writer has made a collection of over thirty variations. It referred to the caves on this river in which demons were supposed to dwell, and hence also often called by the Iroquois the "Ot-zinachson," or the stream in the region of the cave-devils. At these headquarters at Shamokin, Allummapees regulated the affairs of his tribe after 1727, and was joined by Shickelamy a few years later.

In the spring of 1728 we find Le Tort contemplating a trading tour as far west as the Miamis or Twightwees or naked Indians, who resided at the west end of Lake Erie. He had contemplated going the fall previous, and waited so long at Chenastry (West Branch) for one who had engaged to accompany him that the winter set in before he could proceed. He had engaged Madame Montour and her husband to go along, as she had a sister married among the Miamis, but she was deterred by a prominent Delaware chief named Manawkyhiakon, who had ill-will to the English because Wequeala, his brother, had been hung in New Jersey, and who told them they might meet some "white heads" on the way, as the Miamis were about to take up the hatchet against the English. This news was brought by Le Tort, and as he and John Scull were about "to return to Chenasshy," the Governor sent presents to Allummapees, Madame Montour and Manawkyhiakon. The latter boasted to King Allummapees that if he wanted war, "he could make a handel to his Hatsheat Seventey ffaddom Long." Chenasshy is the same as Zinachse, and other forps for West Branch.

At this period we have the first manifestation of uneasiness over the machinations of the French to the westward. It is feared, September 2, 1728, that as "there are still some commotions among the Indians," that the story "is

not altogether without a foundation" which Manawkyhiakon and Madame Montour told Le Tort last spring, about the "Twecktwese, or Miamis, or naked Indians being invited to attack this country" by the French: "Our Lenappys or Delawares know nothing of it. The Shawanese we know are ready for any mischief. How far the Five Nations are priy to it we can not judge." Evidently at this time there was considerable travel up the Susquehanna and Juniata, and they were getting news over the mountains from the Miamis, who were the nearest Indian nation to the west.

In 1729 a son of Shickelamy and Carondowanna, *alias* Robert Hunter, an Iroquois and husband of Madame Montour, were captured and killed in an expedition against the southern Indians. The Governor sent "strouds to cover the dead," and wrote, "our souls are afflicted for the loss of our dear good friend Carondowanna and of all our other brethren of the Five Nations." On August 18, 1729, Gordon wrote to Shickelamy, desiring the Indians "to be kind to our people wherever they meet with them, whether on Susquehannah, Potowmack or Allegheny, or in any other place." This proves the wide extent of trading operations at that date. On October 4, 1729, the Governor addressed a formal letter "To the several Traders of Pennsylvania with the Indians at Allegheny and the other remote parts in or near said Province." The letter is a caution against carrying rum to the Indians; exhorts them to set an example to the Indians by their "sobriety, temperance, humanity and charity;" urges them to observe honesty, justice, courtesy and humanity in their dealings; and enjoins these rules "for the peace of the public and your own ease, benefit and security." Unfortunately, this good advice was never observed, for, as a class, they were among the worst of the white people.

In 1730 two white men were killed at Allegheny; the number of traders was increasing, and rum was the principal cause of bringing items to the surface as surviving history. The fall previous John Fisher and John Hart, who are called "two of the Shoahmokin traders," went with the Indians to a fire-ring hunt one

hundred miles down the river, in which Hart was accidentally shot. The Delawares got Edmund Cartlidge to write a letter for them to the Governor, which is dated April 30, 1730, "att Allegaening on the main Road," and signed by Shawan-oppan and six other chiefs. Shanopin's town is described by Harris and others in 1754, and was on the river a little above Pittsburgh. In a memorial of Edmund Cartlidge, Jonah Davenport and Henry Baly, in 1730, we have definite information as to when and by whom the trade at Allegheny was commenced. They claim to have been the pioneers at Allegheny, and during the three years past had the chief part of the trade. This would fix 1727 as the time for "venturing themselves and goods further than any person formerly did."

In 1731 quite a desire was manifested to induce the Shawanese to return from Allegheny, offering as an inducement the grant of a reservation in Cumberland County. Peter Chartier communicated this offer to them. He lived below and across the river from Harrisburg, and no doubt was to carry the message on one of his trips to Allegheny. This same Chartier afterwards removed near Pittsburgh, and in 1744 proved treacherous to the English, joined the French and helped to pillage traders, and seduced a number of Shawanese to join the enemy. Governor Thomas attributed this to the "perfidious blood" of the Shawanese that partly filled his veins. The province now began to awaken to the designs of the French. Their operations at Allegheny created manifest uneasiness, as the people began to realize how deeply the consequences might affect this province. A new general atlas revealed how exorbitant were the claims of the French. Large parts of Carolina and Virginia were given as parts of New France, and the Susquehanna River was laid down as the western boundary line of Pennsylvania. The news brought eastward over the mountains by Le Tort, Davenport and Cartlidge revealed the intrigues of the French in trying to gain the good graces of the Shawanese, through an agent named Cavalier, who visited them every year and took their leading men to Montreal, and sent them a gunsmith to repair their arms free of charge.

Hence it was determined to try to induce the Shawanese to return to the proffered manor. But this effort failed, as it was found that if the Iroquois would press their jurisdiction, it would result in the summary removal of the Shawanese within undoubted French territory. The affidavits of James Le Tort and Jonah Davenport concerning the Indian towns to the westward and the operations of Cavalier, were taken October 29, 1731. Up to this period no records have come down to us of those going to Allegheny, relating their experience and observations in crossing the Juniata region, yet there can be no doubt that it was traversed by them during these five years, and that every Indian town was frequently visited, although no landmarks are given. At this point, however, we are no longer in doubt as to the route traveled by the traders. On a paper that was folded with the affidavits above named there is an estimate of the number of Indians, the distances to their towns and the names of their chiefs and tribes. To this paper we are indebted for the mention of the name of the river Juniata and two places on its waters, being our oldest recorded landmarks. As a more than an ordinary interest attaches to this document, we give the few words it contains concerning this region,—

"Ohesson upon Choniata, distant from Sasquehanna 60 miles; Shawanese, 20 families, 60 men, chief, Kissikahquelas.

"Assunnepachla upon Choniata, distant about 100 miles by water and 50 by land from Ohesson; Delawares, 12 families, 36 men."

The other tribes named are all located west of the Allegheny Mountains. We must infer that these traders knew of no other towns belonging to these tribes except the two here given. Assunnepachla was situated at Franks-town, in Blair County. Ohesson was probably at Lewistown. This point was early and long known as "Old Town," meaning that it was the seat of a former Indian village. Jones, in his "History of the Juniata Valley," locates Ohesson "on the flat eight or nine miles west of Lewistown near a large spring." Why, he does not tell, and we know of no other authority. Twenty to twenty-three years after this date this chief evidently lived in "the valley of Kishicoquil-

las." He died in August, 1754, at McKee's Half Falls, on Susquehanna; and in May, 1755, General John Armstrong calls the big valley after him. He appears to have been one of the more decent and peaceable of the turbulent and treacherous Shawanese. As early as August 1, 1739, he was a witness to a renewal of the league of amity and good-will between the representatives of his tribe and the proprietaries, in which his name is spelled Kaash-aw-kagh-quil-las. Lewistown is the natural outlet of the valley and a much more likely location for a town than any other place in this region. The name does not belong to the Shawanese language, and is probably a lingering remnant of its ancient inhabitants. As a Shawanese town it could not have been in existence over five years. Whatever may be the facts as to the routes by which these traders traveled to the Ohio prior to this date, whether they sometimes went by Shamokin and the West Branch, or during certain seasons along the dividing waters between the Juniata and Potomac, it is certain that one path traveled by these men passed through Ohesson and led over the mountain by Frankstown and Johnstown to Kittanning.

On the head of this news from the Ohio the Governor addressed the Assembly, saying, "You will clearly see the necessity of turning your thoughts to the consideration of Indian affairs, and providing by proper regulations for the peace and safety of the province, which is too frequently endangered by persons settling on lands not yet purchased from the natives, and the undue manner in which our trade with them for several years past has been carried on." This intimation of encroachment on unpurchased lands must refer to those west of the Blue Mountains, for although the lands eastward were purchased after this date in order to satisfy the Iroquois, yet the proprietaries always contended that the lands east of the mountains had been fairly purchased, and were included in the deed from Governor Dongan.

In August, 1732, deputies of the Six Nations came to Philadelphia, to whom was rehearsed a history of the Shawanese, and as "they had removed backwards to Ohio," they were ordered by the Six Nations to return; but this, like

previous efforts, resulted in utter failure. The occasion, however, served a timely opportunity to sharpen the hatred of the Six Nations against the French, and secure their good-will in behalf of the English. During this year one John Kelly, belonging to John Wilkins, got up a tremendous consternation among the Shawanese by telling them that all the Christians were in friendship with the Five Nations, and that the latter had told the Governor that they had already eaten several of the Shawanese, and "if they should speak they would eat them all." The Governor sent them a message and a six-gallon keg of rum, which made them "exceeding joyful," and their four chiefs returned thanks for the dram. In October a deputation visited Philadelphia by invitation, and gave various pretexts for living on the Ohio, but made professions of friendship to the English. The Governor said it involved a question, "in case of a rupture with France, between having a thousand fierce fellows for or against us." The following paragraph, also from the Governor, well illustrates the situation at that day:

"Those Indians by us generally called the Five Nations, but of late Six Nations, *alias* the Minquays and Iroquois, have been acknowledged by all the natives of these parts as their masters, and a friendship has hitherto existed between them and us on the Susquehanna River and other parts of the Province. These people, since their conquest of the Susquehannah Indians, have always claimed that the river and all the lands upon it or its branches as their property; and this claim has been constantly acknowledged by all the other Indians in these parts; divers treaties have been held with them about those lands, and they sometimes seem to give them up to us, but still they claim them, and what may be the issue of it when they see such great numbers settled, as they will now find of those distressed people of Ireland, who have generally without any permission from the Government sat down on those lands, is very uncertain."

In June, 1733, Shiekealamy and three other Iroquois messengers visited Philadelphia, on the head of several ill reports in circulation among the Indians. He also made complaint against Peter Cheaver (Shaver) for traducing the former deputies and trading at Allegheny contrary to the agreement made at the last treaty, and also for making threats against the Indians. This man settled at Shaver's Creek

about 1754, where his headless body was found one morning about the year 1770, the mystery of whose death has never been solved.

The following is the formal protest presented against John Harris, father of the founder of Harrisburg, for settling on unpurchased lands at the mouth of the Juniata River :

"Shekallamy then asked whether the Proprietor had heard of a letter which he and Sassoonan sent to John Harris to desire him to desist from making a plantation at the mouth of Choniata, where Harris has built a house and is clearing fields.

"They were told that Harris had only built that house for carrying on his trade; that his plantation, on which he has houses, barns, &c., at Paxtang, is his place of dwelling, and it's not to be supposed he will remove from thence; that he has no warrant or order for making a settlement at Choniata.

"Shekallamy said that though Harris may have built a house for the convenience of his trade, yet he ought not to clear fields.

"To this it was answered that Harris had probably cleared as much land only as would be sufficient to raise corn for his horses.

"Shikallamy said he had no ill-will to John Harris—it is not his custom to bear any man ill-ill; but he is afraid that the warriors of the Six Nations, when they pass that way, may take it ill to see a settlement made on lands which they have already desired to be kept free from any persons settling on."

"He was told in answer that care should be taken to give the necessary orders in it."

The improvement made by Harris, under pretense of a trading-post, was on Duncan's Island. He removed because of this protest, but other offenses of a like nature were constantly occurring during the next twenty years.

During 1734 and 1735 Hetaquantagechty came as a messenger three times from the Six Nations. The business related principally to the efforts put forth to induce the Shawanese to return east of the mountains, which, as usual, failed. The customary protests were made against carrying rum into the Indian country. It is a disgrace to civilization that these savages had occasion to make these frequent complaints against their civilized brethren. He complained of the slanders of Madame Montour against a former deputation, and said "old age only protects her from being punished for such falsehoods." The Shawanese threatened that they would remove farther northward towards the

French country, and desired the Delawares to go with them. Sassoonan had forbidden this, but fears were entertained concerning the conduct of these nations. A letter from the Ohio named some twenty traders then among the Indians in that region.

In August, 1736, Allummapees and other Delawares visited Philadelphia. Among them was one Tuscarora, belonging doubtless to one of the straggling bands of that nation still living in Pennsylvania. Governor Gordon having died, Allummapees hoped "that by eating and drinking we should endeavor to forget our grief." The poor savage knew no higher source of comfort. The Six Nations could not visit the province this year because "a great number of Indians from the Winter Country were come amongst them, who are said never to have seen white people, corn or bread." They, however, came in October with a very large deputation. This year is memorable for the sale and release of all claims to the lands east of the Blue Mountains, to which the Six Nations still held a disputed claim. The western limit of this purchase was the dividing line adjoining the unpurchased Juniata region for the next eighteen years. The range was called Tyannuntasacta by the Six Nations and Kekachtannin by the Delawares, both of which terms signified Endless Hills. The early settlers called it North Mountain; afterwards it got the name of Blue, though often called Kittatinny. The land purchase was made privately by the proprietaries, and hence the Council records do not tell us what the deputies said about encroachments upon the lands of Juniata and upper Susquehanna. From what passed before and after this period, no doubt decided expressions were given by them on this point.

In August, 1737, Manawkyhickon who figured in 1728 in frightening Le Tort and Madame Montour from visiting the Miamis, and old Nutimus, a chief of the Delawares, who had some fifty years before signed the deed of what is known as "the Walking Purchase" for lands on the Delaware River, now, with other chieftains of that nation, confirmed the old deed and released their claims to those lands. These negotiations had been pending at Durham in

1734, at Pennsborough in 1735, and now, in 1737, it was agreed to have this walk performed, and it took place September 19th. Three walkers started on the course, two of whom died of over-exertion, and Edward Marshall reached a point computed at eighty-six miles. The Indians were over-reached and defrauded; and from this time the Delawares were alienated, and the lands in after-years dearly paid for in blood,—a price ruthlessly exacted from many of the first settlers in the Juniata region. Although the Delawares had commenced to stray west of the mountains as early as 1727, yet the most ferocious and warlike of their tribes, the Minsi or Monseys, were most affected by the Walking Purchase, and now entered that school in which they were trained for the part they took in the French and Indian War. The grievances of the Delawares cannot be denied or palliated. The heart-burnings engendered in the savage breast broke out in loud complaints and in atrocious acts of vengeance.

In 1738 one hundred Shawanese at "Alleghenia" signed a temperance pledge for four years, and appointed men to stave all casks of rum brought into their towns. Their "Debbity King" and others sent a letter saying, "the track of land (on Connadoguinnnet) you have reserved for us does not suit us at present, and we would not have you take it amiss that we do not come and settle upon it." Allummapees and a number of old men visited the Governor to brighten the chain of friendship, bringing as usual a few skins and getting three times their value in return.

In July, 1739, a delegation of Shawanese, mostly from Allegheny, visited Philadelphia. A history of their first settlement, in 1699, "near Paxtang, on the west side of Susquehanna," was recounted to them. The treaty that their fathers had made with William Penn, April 23, 1701, was read and explained; they made formal professions of friendship, which, as usual, was to last as long as the sun and moon would endure.

In August, 1740, a considerable delegation of Delawares from Allegheny headed by Allummapees, sundry Mingoes headed by Shickelamy of Shamokin, and other Indians from Otzenaxa,

Conestogoe and Brandywine, visited Philadelphia. They desired that white hunters should be restrained from killing the deer, beaver and bear which the Great Spirit had made for the use of the red man. As usual, they brought their broken guns and hatchets to be repaired. Special answers were given to our "brethren who are settled on the River Ohio," and to "our brethren, the Mingoes from Shamokin." Otzenaxa, or Otstuaeky, was a town on the Otzinachson, or West Branch, above Shamokin. It is evident the Shickelamy was kept busy in managing the affairs of these scattered remnants of these various tribes.

In 1741 the Six Nations sent a letter declaring that the Delawares had no lands to dispose of, and prayed the proprietor not to buy or accept any grant of lands from them. The Governor sent a letter to the Delawares, setting forth the former purchases and releases from them and the request of the Six Nations, exhorting and requiring the Delawares to live peaceably with the English inhabitants.

In July, 1742, a large delegation of the Iroquois visited Philadelphia to receive the second and last payment for the Susquehanna lands sold in 1736, being that part that lays southwest of the river. In the speech made by Canassatego there is the following reference to the Juniata lands:

"We know our lands are now become more valuable; the white people think we do not know their value, but we are sensible that the land is everlasting, and the few goods we receive for it are soon worn out and gone. For the future we will sell no lands, but when our brother Onas (Penn) is in the country, and we will know beforehand the quantity of goods we are to receive. Besides, we are not well used with respect to the lands still unsold by us. Your people daily settle on these lands and spoil our hunting. We must insist on your removing them, as you know they have no right to the northward of Kittochtianny Hills. In particular, we renew our complaints against some people who are settled at Juniata, a branch of the Susquehanna, and all along the banks of that river, as Mahaniay, and desire that they may be made forthwith to go off the land, for they do great damage to our cousins, the Delawares."

To this urgent complaint the Governor replied: "On your former complaints against people settling the land on Juniata, and from

thence all along the river Susquehanna as far as Mahaniahy, some Magistrates were sent expressly to remove them, and we thought no person would stay after that."

Here the Indians interrupted the Governor and said: "These persons who were sent did not do their duty; so far from removing the people, they made surveys for themselves and they are in league with the trespassers. We desire more effectual methods to be used, and honest persons employed."

This the Governor promised them should be done. After thinking over it from July 7th to October 5th, he issued a proclamation. From its terms we infer that the sections most troubled by the intruders at this period were at the mouth of the Juniata and up along that river, probably as far as the present Juniata County; in Fulton County, in what were termed the Big Cove, Little Cove and the Canalloways, here spoken of as the region of the Licking Creek Hills, after a small stream west of McConnellsburg, flowing into the Potomac; and the whole length of the Susquehanna, from the mouth of the Juniata up to Wyoming—showing that all along this border, stretching across the province, the pioneers were imprudently intruding upon the unpurchased lands of the New York Indians.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN PURCHASES—PIONEER SETTLEMENTS— INDIAN MASSACRES.

LESS than a hundred and fifty years ago—until several years after the middle of the eighteenth century—all the territory now included in the counties of Mifflin, Union, Perry, Juniata and Snyder was claimed by the native Indians as their own rightful property, and their claim was admitted and acknowledged by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, whose settled policy it was and had ever been to secure and retain the friendship of the savages by prohibiting and preventing, as far as possible, the locating of white settlers on any lands within the province until after the Indian title to such

lands had been fairly purchased from their native owners, in open treaty council.

The region embraced in the five counties to which this history has particular reference contained but few Indian settlements, and was, in no sense, to be regarded as their home domain. There were a few of their squalid little villages, or camps, along the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and fewer yet in the valley of the Juniata; but the country was not, on that account, any less highly prized by them; in fact, the reverse was the case, and they regarded it as the most valuable of all their possessions, because it included vast tracts of their best and most productive hunting-grounds. Referring to this fact, Conrad Weiser, in a letter to Richard Peters, the proprietary secretary, dated April 22, 1749, said: "The Indians say (and with truth) That Country is their only Hunting-Ground for Deer, because further to the North there was nothing but Spruce woods, and the Ground covered with *Kalmia* [laurel] bushes, not a single Deer could be found or killed There."

To preserve these favorite hunting-grounds for the Indians, free from the intrusion of white settlers, was the earnest desire of the proprietaries, and they used every practicable means in their power to their end; but it was without avail. Neither the several proclamations of the Governor, threatening fines and imprisonment to intruders, nor the fear of the tomahawks and scalping-knives of the savages, had the effect to deter adventurous white men from attempting to secure homes in the inviting region lying west of the Susquehanna, and extending from the West Branch of that river southward to the Blue Mountains.

It appears that the first Europeans who attempted to make their homes in all that region were Germans, who came several years in advance of all other white settlers, and boldly located themselves in the valley of the Juniata. The coming of this little colony of fearless pioneers is mentioned as follows, in an official communication dated July 2, 1750, and addressed to Governor Hamilton by the secretary to the proprietors, Richard Peters, Esq.:

"About the year 1740 or 1741, one Frederick Star,

a German, with two or three more of his countrymen, made some settlements at the above place,¹ where we found William White, the Galloways, and Andrew Lyon, on Big Juniata, situate at the distance of twenty-five miles from the mouth thereof, and about ten miles north of the Blue Hills, a place much esteemed by the Indians for some of their best hunting-grounds, which (German settlers) were discovered by the Delawares at Shamokin to the deputies of the Six Nations as they came down to Philadelphia in the year 1742, to hold a treaty with this Government; and they were disturbed at, as to enquire with a peculiar warmth of Governour Thomas if these People had come there by the Orders, or with the Privilege of the Government; alleging that if this was so, this was a breach of the Treaties subsisting between the Six Nations and the Proprietor, William Penn, who, in the most solemn manner, engaged to them not to suffer any of the People to settle Lands till they had purchased from the Council of the Six Nations. The Governour, as he might with great truth, disowned any knowledge of those Persons' settlements; and on the Indians insisting that they should be immediately thrown over the mountains, he promised to issue his Proclamation, and if this had no Effect, to put the Laws in execution against them. The Indians, in the same Treaty, publicly expressed very severe threats against the Inhabitants of Maryland for settling Lands for which they had received no Satisfaction; and said if they would not do them Justice, they would do justice to themselves; and would certainly have committed Hostilities if a Treaty had not been under foot between Maryland and the Six Nations under the mediation of Governour Thomas; at which the Indians consented to sell Lands and receive a valuable consideration for them, which put an end to the danger."

The secretary then recounts that, in accordance with directions from the proprietaries and the Governor, and under a proclamation of the Governor to the same effect, he (Secretary Peters) caused the settlers to be driven out, in June, 1743. He also mentions that in 1741 or 1742 information was given that white people were intruding and making settlements on unpurchased lands at Big Cove, Little Cove and Big and Little Conolloways, and that these unauthorized settlements had continued for some years to increase, notwithstanding frequent pro-

hibitions on the part of the government, and admonitions of the great danger they ran of being cut off by the Indians, who were incensed at this occupation of their lands, for which they had received no compensation. The report then continues,—

"These were, to the best of my remembrance, all the places settled by Pennsylvanians in the unpurchased part of the Province till about three years ago [1749], when some Persons had the presumption to go into Path Valley or Tuscarora Gap, lying to the east of the Big Cove, and into a place called Aucquick, lying to the Northward of it; and likewise into a place called Shearman's Creek, lying along the waters of Juniata, and is situate east of the Path Valley, through which the present Road goes from Harris' Ferry [Harrisburg] to Allegheny; and lastly, they extended their settlements to Big Juniata; the Indians all this while repeatedly complaining that their hunting-Ground was every day more and more taken from them; and that there must infallibly arise quarrels between their Warriours and these settlers, which would in the end break the chain of friendship, and pressing in the most importunate terms for their speedy removal. The Government in 1748 sent the Sheriff and three Magistrates, with Mr. Weiser, into these places, to warn the People; but they, notwithstanding, continued their settlements, in opposition to all this; and if those People were prompted by a desire to make mischief, settled Lands no better, nay, not so good, as many vacant Lands in the purchased part of the Province. The bulk of these settlements were made during the administration of President Palmer; and it is well known to your Honour, though then in England, that his attention to the Safety of the City and the Lower Counties would not permit him to extend more care to places so remote."

LANDS PURCHASED FROM THE INDIANS.—The first sale of lands in Pennsylvania, by Indians, was that made to William Penn at the historic treaty council of 1682, comprising a comparatively small area of country, extending along the Delaware above Philadelphia, and as high up as the central part of the present county of Bucks. On the 17th of September, 1718, another treaty was made, by which the Indians confirmed the sales they had previously made and extended them from the Delaware to the Susquehanna. This last-named sale was again confirmed at a treaty council held and concluded on the 11th of October, 1736, at which time twenty-three chiefs of the Six Nations sold to John, Thomas and Richard Penn

¹ Referring to a place mentioned in the preceding part of the letter from which this is extracted—the place being where the settlements of William White and others were broken up in 1750, along the valley of the Juniata, near what is known as Mexico, in Juniata County.

all the lands on both sides of the Susquehanna, —eastward, to the heads of the branches, or springs, flowing into the river; northward, to the Kittochtinny Hills; and westward, to the setting sun,—this vague and extravagant description meaning nothing more than that the western boundary was undecided on and indefinite.

In 1749 another treaty was made, in pursuance of which the sachems and chiefs of the Six Nations, and of the Shamokin, Shawanese and Delaware Indians, sold to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, for the consideration of five hundred pounds, a vast scope of territory, extending from the Delaware westward to the Susquehanna River, and north along that river, far enough to include more than half the present county of Northumberland, and Luzerne, a part of Columbia, Lackawanna and Wayne, all of Schuylkill and Monroe and nearly all of Pike. This great purchase was described in the deed from the Indians as follows :

“Beginning at the Hills, or mountains, called, in the language of the Five Nation Indians, Tyanuntaschta, or Endless Hills, and by the Delaware Indians, Kekachtany Hills, on the east side of the River Susquehanna, being in the northwest line or boundary of the tract of land formerly purchased by the said Proprietaries from the said Indian nations, by their deed of the 11th of October, 1736; and from thence, running up the said River, by the several courses thereof, to the first of the nearest Mountains to the north side or mouth of the creek, called, in the language of the said Five Nation Indians, Cantagug, and in the language of the Delaware Indians, Maghoniyo; and from thence, extending in a direct or straight line to be run from the said mountain on the north side of said creek, to the main Branch of Delaware River at the north side of the creek called Lechawachsein; and from thence across Lechawachsein creek, aforesaid, down the River Delaware, by the several courses thereof, to the Kekachtany Hills, aforesaid; and from thence, by the range of said Hills, to the place of beginning, as more fully appears by a map annexed; and also all the parts of the Rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, from shore to shore, which are opposite said lands, and all the Islands in said Rivers, &c.”

WHITE INTRUDERS, OR “SQUATTERS.”—Down to this time, and for several years afterwards, the Indians remained owners of the territory already referred to, and they continued to look

with distrust and increasing displeasure on the white settlers who continued to enter the hunting-grounds of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys, in spite of Indian warnings and of all the earnest efforts of the proprietary government to restrain them. Yet only on one occasion had the savages proceeded to the extreme of murder within that wilderness region. It was the murder of an Indian trader named John (or Jack) Armstrong, who was killed at, or near, the “Narrows” of the Juniata, in the year 1744, two of his assistants, named James Smith and Woodward Arnold, being killed at the same time.¹ The Indian who was principally, or solely, engaged in the bloody deed was a Delaware named Musemeelin, who was soon afterwards detected, arrested and confined in Lancaster jail, from which he was taken for trial to Philadelphia. The bodies of the murdered men were found by a party composed of Alexander Armstrong (brother of John, the trader), Thomas McKee, Francis Ellis, John Florster, William Baskins,² James Berry, John Watt, James Armstrong and David Denny. Some of these were residents on the east side of the Susquehanna, but most of them were adventurers, who, notwithstanding that Frederick Star and the other German settlers had been driven away from their locations on the Juniata, in 1743, had, not long afterwards, settled on the unpurchased lands west of the Susquehanna, in defiance of the warnings of the government

¹ The object of this murder, however, does not appear to have been revenge, but plunder of Armstrong's goods. Indian traders, who were in no sense settlers, had been among the savages of this region for many years. As early as 1704, Joseph Jessup, James Le Fort, Peter Bazalion, Martin Chartier, Nicholas Goden (all Frenchmen) were trading with the Indians of the Susquehanna, and thence, by way of the valley of the Juniata, Kittaning Point and the Conemaugh, to the great Indian rendezvous at the head of the Ohio. The murdered Armstrong was one of the later traders, who passed and repassed several times in a year over the Pack-Horse Path, or road that passed through the Juniata “Narrows,” forming the best route from Lancaster to Kittaning Point.

² Thomas McKee, in 1755, warranted a large tract of land at the mouth of Mahantango Creek and McKee's Half Falls, and died in 1772.

Francis Ellis and William Baskins, in 1762, were living on what is now Duncan's Island.

and the threats of the savages. Between 1745 and 1748 quite a large number of settlers came in and scattered themselves along the west side of the Susquehanna, as far up as Penn's Creek and many miles up the valley of the Juniata, until, in the latter year, the government, becoming alarmed at the openly-expressed dissatisfaction and threats of the Indians at this invasion of their rights, "sent the sheriff and three magistrates [of Lancaster County, which then had nominal jurisdiction over the Indian country west of Susquehanna], with Mr. Weiser, into these Places to warn the People; but they, notwithstanding, continued their settlements in opposition to all this."¹

This attempt and failure of the government to drive the squatters off from the purchased lands of this region had the effect to embolden other settlers, who immediately afterwards (in the fall of 1748 and spring of 1749) came in and located themselves in various places in the territory. On the Juniata, in what is now known as Walker township, Juniata County, settled William White (who, with some of his neighbors, was massacred by Indians in 1756), George and William Galloway, David Huddleston, George Cahoon and some others. At Shearman's Creek was a larger settlement, where were located James and Thomas Parker, James Murray, John Scott, John Cowan, John Kilough, John McClare, Richard Kirkpatrick, Simon Girty (the father of the notorious renegade) and a number of others; and along the west side of the Susquehanna were several small clusters of squatters, extending from the mouth of Juniata to Penn's Creek, at which last-named point several Scotch-Irish pioneers had located themselves. The uneasiness and dissatisfaction of the Indians, on account of these encroachments by the whites, is mentioned as follows, in a letter addressed to Secretary Peters, April 22, 1749, by Conrad Weiser, who had then just returned from Shamokin, whither he had been sent with important messages to the Indians. He said, —

"The Indians are very uneasy about the white

people settling beyond the Endless Mountains on Joniady [Juniata], on Sherman's Creek and elsewhere. They tell me that about thirty families are settled upon the Indian Lands this Spring, and daily more go to settle thereon. Some have settled almost to the Head of the Joniady River, along the Path that leads to the Ohio. . . . They asked very seriously whether their brother Onas had given the People leave to settle there. I informed them of the contrary, and told them that I believed some of the Indians from Ohio, that were down last Summer, had given Liberty (with what right I could not tell) to settle. I told them of what passed on the Tuscarora Path last Summer, when the Sheriff and three Magistrates were sent to turn off the People there settled; and that I then perceived that the People were favored by some of the Indians above mentioned; by which means the Orders of the Governour came to no effect. So far they were content, and said the thing must be as it is, till the Six Nation Chiefs would be down and converse with the Governour of Pennsylvania about the Affair."

According to this suggestion, several chiefs of the Six Nations came from their home in New York to Pennsylvania in the spring of 1750 and held a conference with Secretary Richard Peters and others with reference to the unwarranted occupation of their hunting-grounds by the incoming settlers; the result of which conference, and the subsequent action of the government officers in consequence of it, is told by Peters in a report made by him to Governor Hamilton, dated July 2d, in the same year. In that report he states that on the 18th of the preceding May, at the plantation of George Croghan, a conference had been held with two sons of the Sachem Shikilemy and three other Indians, representatives of the Six Nations, in presence of James Galbreth and George Croghan, Esquires, justices of the county of Cumberland, at which the Indian speaker expressed the sentiments of his people with regard to the unwarranted settlements of white people on unpurchased lands in the Juniata region as follows:

"Brethren—We have thought a great deal of what you imparted to us, that ye were to come to turn the people off who are settled over the Hills; we are pleased to see you on this occasion, and as the Council of Onondago has this affair exceedingly at heart, and it was particularly recommended to us by the Deputies of the Six Nations when they departed from us last Summer, we desire to accompany you,

¹ Extract from Secretary Peters' report to Governor Hamilton, dated July 2, 1750, and before quoted.

but we are afraid, notwithstanding the care of the Governour, that this may prove like many former attempts; the People will be put off now and next year come again; and if so, the Six Nations will no longer bear it, but will do themselves justice. To prevent this, therefore, when you shall have turned the People off, we recommend it to the Governour to place two or three faithful Persons over the Mountains, who may be agreeable to him and us, with Commissions, empowering them immediately to remove every one who may presume after this to settle themselves until the Six Nations shall agree to make sale of their Land."

To enforce this, they gave a string of wampum and received one in return from the magistrate, with the strongest assurances that they would do their duty. After the narration of the preceding, Mr. Peters' report continues, and will be found in the account of early settlements in Walker township, Juniata County, where their trespassers located, and from where they were ejected.

This forcible ejection of the settlers (or, more properly, squatters) from the Juniata Valley and region contiguous to it on the south and southwest had, only temporarily, the effect to deter others from entering on the unpurchased lands west of the Susquehanna. Within two years from the time when Secretary Peters, with the under-sheriff and magistrates of Cumberland County, led their prisoners to the Carlisle jail, after having burned their cabins, the alarm had subsided, and many of those who had been driven away had returned to the forbidden country, together with others who were then making their first visit in search of locations for future homes. As early as 1752 the Kishacoquillas Valley was entered by white prospectors, who afterwards became permanent settlers, and located lands on which their descendants still live. Among the first white men who entered that valley were William Brown (afterwards one of the most prominent men of that vicinity), James Reed,¹ Samuel Maclay, and the five brothers, Robert, John, William, Alexander and James McNitt, who were in the valley before the Indian purchase was made, and who were among the earliest to take up lands under

that purchase, as were also Alexander Cochrane, James Alexander, and others, whose names still remain there. At the mouth of the Juniata was located Marcus Hulings, the families of Francis Ellis, James Baskins and others, and settlements were found at several points along the west side of the Susquehanna, and some distance up Mahantango, Middle and Penn's Creeks, among them being those of George Gabriel,² Abraham Sourkill, John Zehring, Jacob Le Roy (called Jacob King by his neighbors), George Auchmudy, George Schnable, George Aberhart, George Glewell, Edmund Mathews, John McCahon, John Young, Mark Curry, John Simmons, William Doran, Gottfried Fryer, John Lynn, Daniel Braugh and Dennis Mucklehenry, most of whom were of the fearless Scotch-Irish race, who seldom permitted the dangers of the wilderness or of savage incursion to frighten them away from fertile lands, clear streams and eligible sites for settlement.

These continued aggressions of the white people, and their apparent determination to disregard the rights of Indians at whatever hazard, greatly incensed the latter, who, at a treaty council held at Carlisle in 1753, very plainly expressed their views on the subject, entering their vigorous protest against this unjustifiable occupation of their hunting-grounds, and notifying the authorities that "they wished the people called back from the Juniata lands until matters were settled between them and the French, lest damage should be done, and then the English would think ill of them."

TREATY OF 1754.—At this crisis there seemed to be but one way out of the difficulty, which was to pacify the Indians by a fair purchase of the lands west of the Susquehanna. Accordingly, on the 6th of July, 1754, a treaty was held and concluded at Albany, N. Y., between the sachems and chiefs of the Six Nations and the representatives of the proprietaries, by which, for a consideration of four hundred pounds, lawful money of New York, the Six Nations sold to Thomas and Richard Penn a great extent of country in Pennsylvania, west of the

¹The wife of James Reed was the first white woman who came to Kishacoquillas Valley.

²A trader, whose place was where Selin's Grove now is.

Susquehanna, and adjoining the purchase of 1736 on the north, the following being the description and boundaries as given in the deed of conveyance :

"All the lands lying within the Province of Pennsylvania, bounded and limited as follows, namely: Beginning at the Kittachtinny, or Blue Hills, on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, and thence by the said River, a mile above the mouth of a certain creek called Kayarondinagh (Penn's Creek); thence northwesterly, west as far as said Province of Pennsylvania extends, to its western lines or boundaries; thence along the said western line, to the south line or boundary of said Province; thence by the said south line or boundary to the south side of said Kittachtinny hills; thence by the south side of said hills to the place of beginning."

This purchase included all the territory now included in the counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Bedford and Blair; nearly all of Snyder, half of Centre, and parts of Union, Somerset and Franklin. In fact, the boundary, as mentioned in the original deed, would have included the whole of the western part of the State; the north line starting from a point one mile above the mouth of Penn's Creek, and running thence north 45° west, crossing the West Branch a little above the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, and striking Lake Erie a few miles north of the city of Erie. Afterwards, at a conference held at Aughwick, in September, 1754, the Indians gave notice that they had not understood the matter of points of compass; that it had not been their intention to sell the valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and that they would never agree to the confirmation of that indefinite boundary, stretching northwest to the lake. It was afterwards changed, and the remainder of the purchase confirmed by the Indians at the treaty of Easton, Pa., October 23, 1758. The line, as confirmed at that treaty, was described as,—

"Beginning at the Kittachtinny, or Blue hills, on the west bank of the river Susquehanna, and running thence up the said river, binding therewith, to a mile above the mouth of a creek called Kaarondinagh (or John Penn's creek); thence northwest, and by west to a creek called Buffalo creek; thence west to the east side of the Allegheny or Appalachian hills; thence along the east side of the said hills, binding therewith, to the south line or boundary of the said Province; thence by the said south line or boundary to the south

side of the Kittachtinny hills; thence by the south side of the said hills to the place of beginning."

INDIAN HOSTILITY AROUSED—THE PENN'S CREEK MASSACRE.—The Western Delawares were exceedingly angry because of the sale of the Susquehanna and Juniata lands to the whites, declaring that those fine hunting-grounds had been given to them (the Delawares) by the Six Nations, and that therefore the latter had no right to sell them. The Six Nations admitted that they had given the region to their cousins, the Delawares, as a hunting-ground, yet they did not hesitate to make the sale to the English, in 1754, and to confirm it in 1758, as mentioned above. In the mean time the Delawares, whose lands had been taken from them, while they had received, none of the consideration of four hundred pounds which had been paid to the Six Nations, sought an opportunity and pretext for that revenge against the English which they dared not show towards their ancient conquerors, the Six Nations. Such an opportunity was presented by General Braddock's disaster on the Monongahela, July 9, 1755, immediately after which they, with the Shawanese, became the active and bloody-handed allies of the French who occupied the forts on the Allegheny River. Within three months from the time of Braddock's defeat their war-parties had crossed the Alleghenies eastward,¹ and committed atrocities at Conococheague, and other frontier settlements along the southern border of the province, and on the 16th of October, in that year, they appeared in some force on Penn's Creek, in the present county of Snyder, where they burned the houses, massacred the people and broke up the settlements. An account of the inroad and massacre is found in the following petition addressed, at that time, to Robert Hunter Morris, Governor of Pennsylvania:

"We, the subscribers, living near the mouth of Penn's creek, on the west side of the Susquehanna, humbly

¹In fact, they had shown hostile intentions even before the defeat. As early as May 26, 1755, Colonel John Armstrong, of Cumberland County, wrote Governor Morris, notifying him that three painted savages had been seen in Kishicoquillas Valley, and that they had robbed and driven away several settlers from that vicinity.

show that, on or about the 16th October the enemy came down upon said creek, killed, scalped, and carried away all the men, women, and children, amounting to twenty-five in number, and wounded one man, who, fortunately, made his escape, and brought us the news. Whereupon the subscribers went out and buried the dead. We found thirteen, who were men and elderly women, and one child, two weeks old; the rest, being young women and children, we suppose to be carried away. The house (where we suppose they finished their murder) we found burned up, the man of it, named Jacob King, a Swisser, lying just by it. He lay on his back, barbarously burned, and two tomahawks sticking in his forehead, one of them newly marked W. D. We have sent them to your Honor. The terror of which has drove away all the inhabitants except us. We are willing to stay, and defend the land, but need arms, ammunition, and assistance. Without them, we must flee, and leave the country to the mercy of the enemy.

"George Glidwell.	Jacob Simmons.
George Auchmudy.	Conrad Craymer.
John McCahan.	George Fry.
Abraham Sowerkill.	George Schnable.
Edmund Matthews.	George Aberhart.
Mark Curry.	Daniel Braugh.
William Doran.	George Linn.
Dennis Mucklehenry.	Godfrey Fryer."
John Young.	

The following letter from John Harris (founder of Harrisburg) to the Governor relates further particulars of the Penn's Creek massacre, viz. :

"PAXTON, October 20, 1755.

"May it please your Honour :

"I was informed, last night, by a person that came down our River, that there was a Dutch woman who made her escape to George Gabriel's, and informs us that last Friday evening, on her way home from this settlement, on Mahahony or Penn's Creek, where her family lived, she called at a neighbour's house and saw two persons lying by the Door of said house, murdered and scalped, and there were some Dutch families that lived near their places immediately left, not thinking it safe to stay any longer. It is the Opinion of the people up the River, that the families on Penn's Creek being scattered, that but few in number are killed or carried off, except the above said woman, the certainty of which will soon be known, as there are some men gone out to bury the dead.

"By report this evening, I was likewise informed by the Belt of Wampum¹ and these Indians here, there were seen, near Shamokin, about six days ago, two French Indians of the Canawago tribe. I a little

doubted the truth of the report at first, but the Indians have seemed so afraid, that they dispatched Messengers immediately, to the Mountains above my house, to bring in some of their women that were gathering chestnuts, for fear of their being killed. By a person just arrived down our River brought Information of two men being murdered within five miles of George Gabriel's, four women carried off, and there is one man wounded in three places, who escaped to Gabriel's and it is imagined that all the inhabitants on Penn's Creek and Little Mahahony are killed or carried off, as most of them live much higher up, where the first murder was discovered. The Indian warriors here send you these two strings of white Wampum, and the Women hold the black one, both requesting that you would lay by all your council pipes immediately and open all your eyes and ears, and view your slain People in this land, and put a stop to it immediately, and come to this place to our assistance without any delay, and the Belt of Wampum particularly mentions that the Proprietors and your Honour would immediately act in defense of their Country, as the old chain of Friendship now is broken by several Nations of Indians, and it seems to be such as they never expected to see or hear of. Any delay on our acting vigorously now at this time, would be the loss of all Indian interest, and perhaps our Ruin in these parts.

"I am, Your Honour's

"Most Obedient Servant,

"JOHN HARRIS."

In a postscript to this letter he informed the Governor that he should endeavor to send a party of his neighbors up the river to learn full particulars of the affair, and also of the feelings and disposition of the Indians then gathered at Shamokin. A party of forty-six from the vicinity of Harris' Ferry accordingly went up, Mr. Harris accompanying them. On their return they were fired on by an ambushed party of Indians, who killed four, while four more were drowned in attempting to cross the river. The rest fled, and the whole line of the river was abandoned from Shamokin to Hunter's Mill. An account of it is given in the following letter from Mr. Harris to Governor Morris :

"PAXTON, October 28, 1755.

"May it please your Honour :

"This is to acquaint you that on the 24th of October I arrived at Shamokin, in order to protect our Frontiers up that way, till they might make their escape from their cruel enemies, and learn the best intelligence I could.

¹ An Indian, so called.

"The Indians on the West Branch of the Susquehanna certainly killed our Inhabitants on Penn's Creek; and there are a hatchet and two English scalps sent by them up the North Branch, to desire them to strike with them if they are men.

"The Indians are all assembling themselves at Shamokin to counsel; a large Body of them was there four days ago. I cannot learn their Intentions, but seems Andrew Montour and Mona-ca-too-tha are to bring down the News from them. There is not a sufficient number of them to oppose the enemy, and perhaps they will join the enemy against us. There is no dependence on Indians, and we are in imminent danger.

"I got certain Information from Andrew Montour and others, that there is a Body of French with fifteen hundred Indians coming upon us—Picks, Ottaways, Orandox, Delawares, Shawanese, and a number of the Six Nations; and are now not many days march from this Province and Virginia, which are appointed to be attacked; at the same time some of the Shamokin Indians seem friendly and others appear like enemies.

"Montour knew, many days ago, of the enemy being on their March against us before he informed; for which I said as much to him as I thought prudent, considering the place I was in.

"On the 25th instant, on my Return, with about forty more, we were attacked by about twenty or thirty Indians;—received their fire, and about fifteen of our men and myself took to the trees, attacked the Villains, killed four of them on the spot, and lost but three more—retreating about half a mile through woods, and crossing the Susquehanna; one of whom was shot off an horse riding behind myself through the River. My horse was wounded, and falling in the River, I was obliged to quit him and swim part of the way. Four or five of our men were Drowned crossing the River. I hope our journey, though with fatigue and loss of substance, and some of our Lives, will be of service to our Country, by discovering our Enemy, who will be our ruin if not timely prevented.

"I just now received Information that there was a French Officer, supposed with a party of Shawanese, Delawares, &c., within six miles of Shamokin ten days ago; and no doubt intends to take possession of it, which will be a dreadful consequence to us if suffered. Therefore I thought proper to dispatch this Message to inform your Honour. The Indians here,¹ I hope, your Honour, will be pleased to cause them to remove to some place, as I do not like their company; and as the men of those here were not against us, yet did them no harm, or else I would have them all cut off. Belt (Indian so-called) promised at Shamokin to send out Spies to view the Enemy; and upon hearing of our skirmishes, Old Belt was in a

Rage,—gathered up thirty Indians immediately, and went in pursuit of the enemy, as I am this Day informed.

"I expect Montour and Mona-ca-too-tha down here this week with the Determination of their Shamokin council. The Inhabitants are abandoning their Plantations, and we are in a dreadful Situation.

"JOHN HARRIS.

"P. S. The night ensuing our Attack, the Indians burnt all George Gabriel's houses—danced around them."

In a postscript to his previous letter, Mr. Harris told the Governor that unless vigorous measures of defense were taken, the settlers would abandon the country west of the Susquehanna, and that there was very grave danger that the Indians, hitherto regarded as friendly, would go over to the French.

THE STORY OF MARIE LE ROY AND BARBARA LEININGER.—The result of the Indian incursion and massacre at Penn's Creek was the killing of about fifteen persons, and the taking of ten prisoners, among whom were Marie Le Roy and Leininger, who remained in captivity with the Indians about three and a half years, at the end of which time they succeeded in making their escape. In 1759 they were examined before the authorities relative to the circumstances attending their capture and imprisonment by the savages, and their sworn statement was translated from the original German by the Moravian Bishop de Schweinitz, of Bethlehem, Pa., for the Hon. John Blair Linn. The substance of the narrative is as follows:

"Marie Le Roy was born at Brondrut, in Switzerland, and in 1752 she came to America with her parents, who settled about fifteen miles from the site from the present town of Sunbury.² Half a mile from their plantation lived Barbara Leininger, with her parents, who came to Pennsylvania from Reutlingen in or about the year 1749.

"Early in the morning of the 16th of October, 1755, while Le Roy's hired man went out to fetch the cows, he heard the Indians shooting six times. Soon after, eight of them came to the house and killed Barbara Le Roy's father with tomahawks. Her

¹ Meaning the supposed friendly Indians who were then gathered in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg).

² The house where the Le Roy family lived stood by the spring on the farm owned in recent years by Frederick Bolender, Esq., in Buffalo Valley. It is now, or was lately, the property of the heirs of the Hon. Isaac Slenker.

brother defended himself desperately for a time, but was, at last, overpowered. The Indians did not kill him, but took him prisoner, together with Marie Le Roy and a little girl, who was staying with the family. Thereupon they plundered the homestead and set it on fire. Into this fire they laid the body of the murdered father, feet foremost, until it was half consumed. The upper half was left lying on the ground, with the two tomahawks, with which they had killed him, sticking in his head. Then they kindled another fire, not far from the house. While sitting around it, a neighbor of Le Roy, named Bastian, happened to pass by on horseback. He was immediately shot down and scalped.

"Two of the Indians now went to the house of Barbara Leininger, where they found her father and brother and sister Regina. Her mother had gone to the mill. They demanded rum; but there was none in the house. Then they called for tobacco, which was given them. Having filled and smoked a pipe, they said: 'We are Allegheny Indians and your enemies. You must die!' Thereupon they shot her father, tomahawked her brother, who was twenty years of age, took Barbara and her sister Regina prisoners and conveyed them into the forest for about a mile. They were soon joined by the other Indians, with Marie Le Roy and the little girl.

"Not long after, several of the Indians led the prisoners to the top of a high hill, near the two plantations. Toward evening the rest of the savages returned with six fresh and bloody scalps, which they threw at the feet of the poor captives, saying that they had a good hunt that day.

"The next morning we were taken about two miles further into the forest, while the most of the Indians again went out to kill and plunder. Toward evening they returned with nine scalps and five prisoners.

"On the third day the whole band came together and divided the spoils. In addition to large quantities of provisions, they had taken fourteen horses and ten prisoners, namely: One man, one woman, five girls and three boys. We two girls, as also two of the horses, fell to the share of an Indian named Galasko.

"We traveled with our new master for two days. He was tolerably kind and allowed us to ride all the way, while he and the rest of the Indians walked. Of this circumstance Barbara Leininger took advantage and tried to escape. But she was almost immediately recaptured and condemned to be burned alive. The savages gave her a French Bible, which they had taken from Le Roy's house, in order that she might prepare for death; and, when she told them that she could not understand it, they gave her a German Bible. Thereupon they made a large pile of wood and set it on fire, intending to put her into the midst of it. But a young Indian begged so earnestly for her life that she was pardoned, after having promised

not to attempt to escape again, and to stop her crying.

"The next day the whole troop was divided into two bands, the one marching in the direction of the Ohio, the other, in which we were with Galasko, to Jenkiklamuhs,¹ a Delaware town on the west branch of the Susquehanna. There we staid ten days, and then proceeded to Puncksotonay,² or Eschentown. Marie Le Roy's brother was forced to remain at Jenkiklamuhs.

"After having rested for five days at Puncksotonay, we took our way to Kittanny. As this was to be the place of our permanent abode we here received our welcome, according to Indian custom. It consisted of three blows each on the back. They were, however, administered with great mercy. Indeed, we concluded that we were beaten merely in order to keep up an ancient usage, and not with the intention of injuring us. The month of December was the time of our arrival, and we remained at Kittanny until the month of September, 1756.

"The Indians gave us enough to do. We had to tan leather, to make shoes (moccasins), to clear land, to plant corn, to cut down trees and build huts, to wash and cook. The want of provisions, however, caused us the greatest sufferings. During all the time that we were at Kittanny we had neither lard nor salt; and, sometimes, we were forced to live on acorns, roots, grass and bark. There was nothing in the world to make this new sort of food palatable, excepting hunger itself.

"In the month of September Colonel Armstrong arrived with his men, and attacked Kittanny Town. Both of us happened to be in that part of it which lies on the other (right) side of the river (Allegheny). We were immediately conveyed ten miles farther into the interior, in order that we might have no chance of trying, on this occasion, to escape. The savages threatened to kill us. If the English had advanced, this might have happened. For, at that time, the Indians were greatly in dread of Colonel Armstrong's corps. After the English had withdrawn, we were again brought back to Kittanny, which town had been burned to the ground.

"There we had the mournful opportunity of witnessing the cruel end of an English woman, who had attempted to flee out of her captivity and to return to the settlements with Colonel Armstrong. Having been recaptured by the savages and brought back to Kittanny, she was put to death in an unheard-of way. First, they scalped her; next they laid burning splinters of wood here and there upon her body; and then they cut off her ears and fingers, forcing them into her mouth so that she had to swallow them.

¹ Chinklacamoose, on the site of the present town of Learfield.

² Punxsutawny, in Jefferson County.

Amidst such torments, this woman lived from nine o'clock in the morning until toward sunset, when a French officer took compassion on her and put her out of her misery. An English soldier, on the contrary, named John —, who escaped from prison at Lancaster and joined the French, had a piece of flesh cut from her body and ate it. When she was dead, the Indians chopped her in two, through the middle, and let her lie until the dogs came and devoured her.

"Three days later an Englishman was brought in, who had likewise attempted to escape with Colonel Armstrong, and burned alive in the same village. His torments, however, continued only about three hours; but his screams were frightful to listen to. It rained that day very hard, so that the Indians could not keep up the fire. Hence they began to discharge gunpowder at his body. At last, amidst his worst pains, when the poor man called for a drink of water, they brought him melted lead and poured it down his throat. This draught at once helped him out of the hands of the barbarians, for he died on the instant.

"It is easy to imagine what an impression such fearful instances of cruelty make upon the mind of a poor captive. Does he attempt to escape from the savages, he knows in advance that if retaken he will be roasted alive. Hence he must compare two evils, namely, either to remain among them a prisoner forever, or to die a cruel death. Is he fully resolved to endure the latter, then he may run away with a brave heart.

"Soon after these occurrences we were brought to Fort Duquesne, where we remained for about two months.¹ We worked for the French and our Indian master drew our wages. In this place, thank God, we could again eat bread. Half a pound was given us daily. We might have had bacon, too, but we took none of it for it was no good. In some respects we were better off than in the Indian towns. We could not, however, abide the French. They tried hard to induce us to forsake the Indians and stay with them, making us various favorable offers. But we believed that it would be better for us to stay among the Indians, inasmuch as they would be more likely to make peace with the English than with the French, and inasmuch as there would be more ways open for flight in the forest than in a fort. Consequently we declined the offers of the French, and accompanied our Indian master to Sackum,² where we spent the winter, keeping house for the savages, who were continually on the chase. In the spring we were taken to ³ Kasch-

kaschkung, an Indian town on the Beaver Creek. There we again had to clear the plantations of the Indian nobles, after the German fashion, to plant corn and to do other hard work of every kind. We remained at this place for about a year and a half.

"After having in the past three years seen no one of our own flesh and blood, except those unhappy beings, who, like ourselves, were bearing the yoke of the heaviest slavery, we had the unexpected pleasure of meeting with a German, who was not a captive, but free, and who, as we heard, had been sent into this neighborhood to negotiate a peace between the English and the natives. His name was Frederick Post. We and all the other prisoners heartily wished him success and God's blessing upon his undertaking. We were, however, not allowed to speak with him. The Indians gave us plainly to understand that any attempt to do this would be taken amiss. He himself, by the reserve with which he treated us, let us see that this was not the time to talk over our afflictions. But we were greatly alarmed on his account. For the French told us that if they caught him they would roast him alive for five days, and many Indians declared that it was impossible for him to get safely through, that he was destined for death.

"Last summer the French and Indians were defeated by the English in a battle fought at Loyal-Hannon, or Fort Ligonier. This caused the utmost consternation among the natives. They brought their wives and children from Locktown,³ Sackum, Schomingo, Mamalty, Kaschkaschkung and other places in that neighborhood to Moschkingo, about one hundred and fifty miles farther west. Before leaving, however, they destroyed their crops and burned everything which they could not carry with them. We had to go along and staid at Moschkingo⁴ the whole winter.

"In February Barbara Leininger agreed with an Englishman, named David Breckenraech (Breckenridge), to escape, and gave our comrade, Marie le Roy, notice of their intentions. On account of the severe season of the year and the long journey which lay before them, Marie strongly advised her to relinquish the project, suggesting that it should be postponed until spring, when the weather would be milder, and promising to accompany her at that time.

"On the last day of February nearly all the Indians left Moschkingo, and proceeded to Pittsburgh to sell pelts. Meanwhile, their women traveled ten miles up the country to gather roots, and we accompanied them. Two men went along as a guard. It was our earnest hope that the opportunity for a flight, so long desired, had now come. Accordingly, Barbara Leininger pretended to be sick, so that she might be allowed to put up a hut for herself alone.

¹Sakunk, outlet of the Big Beaver into the Ohio, a point well-known to all Indians; their rendezvous in the French Wars, etc. Post, in his journal, under date of August 20, 1758, records his experience at Sakunk (Reichel). See Post's Journal, Pennsylvania Archives, O. S., vol. iii., page 527.

²Kaskaskunk, near the junction of the Shenango and Mahoning, in Lawrence County.

³Loggstown, on the Ohio, eight miles above Beaver.—Weiser's Journal.

⁴Muskingum.

On the fourteenth of March Marie le Roy was sent back to the town, in order to fetch two young dogs which had been left there; and on the same day Barbara Leininger came out of her hut and visited a German woman, ten miles from Moschkingo. This woman's name is Mary —, and she is the wife of a miller from the South Branch.¹ She had made every preparation to accompany us on our flight, but Barbara found that she had meanwhile become lame, and could not think of going along. She, however, gave Barbara the provisions which she had stored, namely, two pounds of dried meat, a quart of corn and four pounds of sugar. Besides, she presented her with pelts for mocassins. Moreover, she advised a young Englishman, Owen Gibson, to flee with us two girls.

"On the sixteenth of March, in the evening, Gibson reached Barbara Leininger's hut, and at ten o'clock our whole party, consisting of us two girls, Gibson and David Breckenreach, left Moschkingo. This town lies on a river in the country of the Dellamottinoes. We had to pass many huts inhabited by the savages, and knew that there were at least sixteen dogs with them. In the merciful providence of God not a single one of these dogs barked. Their barking would have at once betrayed us, and frustrated our design.

"It is hard to describe the anxious fears of a poor woman under such circumstances. The extreme probability that the Indians would pursue and recapture us, was as two to one compared with the dim hope that, perhaps, we would get through in safety. But, even if we escaped the Indians, how would we ever succeed in passing through the wilderness, unacquainted with a single path or trail, without a guide, and helpless, half naked, broken down by more than three years of hard slavery, hungry and scarcely any food, the season wet and cold, and many rivers and streams to cross? Under such circumstances, to depend upon one's own sagacity would be the worst of follies. If one could not believe there is a God who helps and saves from death, one had better let running away alone.

"We safely reached the river (Muskingum). Here the first thought in all our minds was: O! that we were safely across! And Barbara Leininger, in particular, recalling ejaculatory prayers from an old hymn which she had learned in her youth, put them together to suit our present circumstances, something in the following style:

"O bring us safely across this river!

In fear I cry, yea my soul doth quiver.

The worst afflictions are now before me,

Where'er I turn nought but death do I see.

Alas! what great hardships are yet in store

In the wilderness wide, beyond that shore!

It hath neither water, nor meat, nor bread,
But each new morning something new to dread.
Yet little sorrow would hunger me cost
If I could flee from the savage host,
Which murders and fights and burns far and wide,
While Satan himself is array'd on its side.
Should on us fall one of its cruel hands,
Then, help us, Great God, and stretch out Thy hands!

In Thee will we trust, be Thou ever near,
Art Thou our Joshua, we need not fear.'

"Presently we found a raft, left by the Indians. Thanking God that He had himself prepared a way for us to cross these first waters, we got on board and pushed off. But we were carried almost a mile down the river before we could reach the other side. There our journey began in good earnest. Full of anxiety and fear, we fairly ran that whole night and all next day, when we lay down to rest without venturing to kindle a fire. Early the next morning Owen Gibson fired at a bear. The animal fell, but, when he ran with his tomahawk to kill it, it jumped up and bit him in the feet, leaving three wounds. We all hastened to his assistance. The bear escaped into narrow holes among the rocks, where we could not follow. On the third day, however, Owen Gibson shot a deer. We cut off the hind quarters, and roasted them at night. The next morning he again shot a deer, which furnished us with food for that day. In the evening we got to the Ohio at last, having made a circuit of over one hundred miles in order to reach it.

"About midnight the two Englishmen rose and began to work at a raft, which was finished by morning. We got on board and safely crossed the river. From the signs which the Indians had there put up we saw that we were about one hundred and fifty miles from Fort Duquesne. After a brief consultation we resolved, heedless of path or trail, to travel straight toward the rising of the sun. This we did for seven days. On the seventh we found that we had reached the Little Beaver Creek, and were about fifty miles from Pittsburgh.

"And now, that we imagined ourselves so near the end of all our troubles and misery, a whole host of mishaps came upon us. Our provisions were at an end, Barbara Leininger fell into the water and was nearly drowned, and, worst misfortune of all, Owen Gibson lost his flint and steel. Hence we had to spend four nights without fire amidst rain and snow.

"On the last day of March we came to a river, Allequepy,² about three miles below Pittsburgh. Here we made a raft, which, however, proved to be too light to carry us across. It threatened to sink, and Marie le Roy fell off, and narrowly escaped drowning. We had to put back, and let one of our men convey one of us across at a time. In this way we reached the

¹ i. e., South Branch of the Potomac.

² Chartier's Creek.

Monongahela River, on the other side of Pittsburgh, the same evening.

"Upon our calling for help, Col. Mercer immediately sent out a boat to bring us to the Fort. At first, however, the crew created many difficulties about taking us on board. They thought we were Indians, and wanted us to spend the night where we were, saying they would fetch us in the morning. When we had succeeded in convincing them that we were English prisoners, who had escaped from the Indians, and that we were wet and cold and hungry, they brought us over. There was an Indian with the soldiers in the boat. He asked us whether we could speak good Indian? Marie le Roy said she could speak it. Thereupon he inquired why she had run away? She replied that her Indian mother had been so cross, and had scolded her so constantly, that she could not stay with her any longer. This answer did not please him; nevertheless, doing as courtiers do, he said he was very glad we had safely reached the Fort.

"It was in the night from the last of March to the first of April that we came to Pittsburgh. Most heartily did we thank God in heaven for all the mercy which he showed us, for His gracious support in our weary captivity, for the courage which He gave us to undertake our flight, and to surmount all the many hardships it brought us, for letting us find the road, which we did not know, and of which He alone could know that on it we would meet neither danger nor enemy, and for finally bringing us to Pittsburgh to our countrymen in safety.

"Colonel Mercer helped and aided us in every way which lay in his power. Whatever was on hand and calculated to refresh us was offered in the most friendly manner. The Colonel ordered for each of us a new chemise, a petticoat, a pair of stockings, garters and a knife. After having spent a day at Pittsburgh, we went, with a detachment under command of Lieutenant Miles,¹ to Fort Ligonier. There the Lieutenant presented each of us with a blanket. On the fifteenth we left Fort Ligonier, under protection of Captain Weiser and Lieutenant Atly,² for Fort Bedford, where we arrived in the evening of the sixteenth, and remained a week. Thence, provided with passports by Lieutenant Geiger, we traveled in wagons to Harris' Ferry, and from there, afoot, by way of Lancaster, to Philadelphia. Owen Gibson remained at Fort Bedford, and David Breckenreach at Lancaster. We two girls arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday, the sixth of May.

"And now we come to the chief reason why we have given the foregoing narrative to the public. It is not done in order to render our own sufferings and humble history famous, but rather in order to serve the inhabitants of this country, by making them ac-

quainted with the names and circumstances of those prisoners whom we met, at the various places where we were, in the course of our captivity. Their parents, brothers, sisters and other relations will, no doubt, be glad to hear that their nearest kith and kin are still in the land of the living, and that they may hence entertain some hope of seeing them again in their own homes, if God permit.

"Marie Basket is at Kaschkaskung. She was taken prisoner on the Susquehanna, where her husband was killed. She has two sons. The younger is with his mother; the elder is in a distant Indian town.

"Mary Basket's sister—her name is Nancy Basket—is at Sackum.

"Mary, Caroline and Catharine Hoeth,³ three sisters, from the Blue Mountains.

"Anne Gray, who was captured at Fort Gransville,⁴ is at Kashkaskung. We saw her daughter, but she has been taken farther west by the Indians.

"John Weisman, a young unmarried Englishman, about eighteen years of age, is now at Moschkingo. He is said to have been captured on the South Branch.

"Sarah Boy, David Boy, Rhode Boy, Thomas Boy, and James Boy, five children. The youngest is about five or six years old; Sarah, the oldest, is about fifteen or sixteen years of age. Three years ago they were captured in Virginia.

"Nancy and Johanna Dacherty, two sisters, aged about ten and six years, captured at Conecocheague, and now in Kaschkaskung.

"Eve Isaacs, William Isaacs and Catharine Isaacs. Eve is a widow and has a child of about four years with her. Her husband was killed by the Indians. William is about fourteen or fifteen years of age, and Catharine about twelve. They are Germans. Eve and her child, together with Catharine, are in Kaschkaskunk; William in Moschkingo. They were captured on the South Branch.

"Henry Seiffart, Elizabeth Seiffart, Geo. Seiffart, Catharine Seiffart and Maria Seiffart, brothers and sisters, Germans, captured about thirteen months ago at Southport, in Virginia, are now at Kaschkaskung and Moschkingo.

"Betty Rogers, an unmarried woman, with five or six brothers and sisters, of whom the youngest is about four years old, captured three and a half years ago on the South Branch.

"Betty Frick, a girl of about twenty-two years old, captured three years ago in Virginia, now in Kaschkaskung.

"Fanny Flardy, from Virginia, married to a Frenchman. Her daughter, seven or eight years old, is at Kaschkaskung.

³ From Northampton County.

⁴ Fort Gransville, one mile west of Lewistown, on the Juniata.

¹ Lieutenant Samuel Miles.

² Lieutenant Samuel J. Atlee.

"Anna Brielinger,¹ wife of a German smith from Schomoko, now at Kaschkashkung.

"Peter Lixe's² two sons, John and William, German children from Schomoko, now in Kitahohing.

"An old Englishman or Irishman, whose surname we do not know, but whose Christian name is Dan, a cooper, captured on the Susquehanna, now at Kaschkashkung. His wife and children are said to be in this country.

"Elizabeth, a young English woman, captured about a mile and a half from Justice Guldret's³ place, on the Swatara. Her child, which she took along, is dead. Her husband and other children are said to be living somewhere in this country. She is at Kaschkashkung.

"Marie Peck, a German woman, captured two and a half years ago in Maryland. Her husband and children are said to be living somewhere in this country.

"Margaret Brown, a German single woman, captured on the South Branch, in Virginia, now in the country of the Oschaski, a powerful nation, living, it is said, in a land where there is no timber.

"Mary Ann Villars, from French Switzerland, a girl of fifteen years, was captured with Marie le Roy, has a brother and sister living near Lancaster.

"Sally Wood, a single woman, aged about eighteen or nineteen years, captured in Virginia three and a half years ago, now in Sackum.

"Two young men, brothers, named Ixon, the one about twenty, the other about fifteen years old, at Kaschkashkung. Their mother was sold to the French.

"Mary Lory and James Lory, brother and sister, the first about fourteen, the second about twelve or thirteen years old, captured three years ago at Fort Granville.

"Mary Taylor, an English woman, captured at Fort Granville, together with a girl named Margaret.

"Margaret, the girl captured with the foregoing.

"We became acquainted with many other captives, men, women and children, in various Indian towns, but do not know or cannot remember their names. We are, however, heartily willing to give to all such as have or believe to have connections among the Indians, any further information which may lie within our power. We intend to go from here to Lancaster, where we may easily be found."

MASSACRES IN 1756.—The massacre at Penn's Creek, on the 16th of October, 1755, and the subsequent Indian attack on John

Harris' armed party, on the west side of the Susquehanna, on the 25th of the same month (as related in the letter printed in this chapter, addressed by him to the Governor), had the effect which he foresaw, viz.: to drive all the settlers from their plantations west of the river, so that none of those whose locations were above Mahantango Creek returned to their improvements until after the conclusion of the "New Purchase" of 1768.

Another result mentioned by Mr. Harris as to be feared, was that the body of (supposed friendly) Indians collected at Shamokin (Sunbury) would finally side with the French, who were then reported as being in considerable force, on their way down the West Branch; that he was expecting Mon-a-ca-toothla and Montour at the Ferry (Harrisburg), in a few days, to inform him what decision the Indians had made as to their attitude towards the English, whether it was to be war or peace; and on the 31st of October, Andrew Montour, "The Belt" (a friendly chief), two Mohawks and other Indians from Shamokin, arrived at Harris' plantation with information that "the whole body of Indians, or the greatest part of them in the French interest, is actually encamped on this (east) side below George Gabriel's, near Susquehanna," and that a French officer was in that region, charged with the duty of immediately commencing the erection of a French fort at Shamokin; upon which John Harris and others issued a call to all His Majesty's subjects in Pennsylvania to report on the Susquehanna frontier without delay, to resist the advance of the French and hostile savages.

On the 27th of January, 1756, a party of Indians from Shamokin made a foray in the Juniata Valley, first attacking the house of Hugh Mitcheltree,⁴ who was absent at Carlisle, having left his house in the care of his wife and a young man named Edward Nicholas. Both of these were killed by the Indians, who then went up the river to the house of Edward Nicholas, Sr., whom they killed, as also his wife, and took seven prisoners, namely: Jos-

¹ Wife of Jacob Breilinger, whose improvement was on Penn's Creek, two miles below New Berlin, in Union County.

² Peter Lick, from Penn's Creek, near New Berlin.

³ Galbraith.

⁴ On the farm now owned by Wm. G. Thompson, Delaware township, Juniata County.

eph, Thomas and Catharine Nicholas, John Wilcox, and the wife and two children of James Armstrong.

"While they were committing these depredations in what is now Juniata County, an Indian named Cotties wished to be captain of this party, but they did not choose him; whereupon he and a boy went to Sherman's Creek, and killed William Sheridan and his family, thirteen in number. They then went down the creek to where three old persons lived, two men and a woman, named French, whom they killed. Cotties often boasted afterward that he and the boy took more scalps than all the others of the party.

"The same Cotties in 1757, went to Hunter's Fort and killed a young man named William Martin, whilst he was gathering chestnuts. After the war was over, the same Cotties, being at the same fort, was killed by an Indian of the name of Hambus, who reproached him for the death of young Martin."

The following letters, copied from the original, giving an account of a massacre by Indians, on the river, between Thompsettown and Mexico, are exceedingly interesting, and taken in connection with the other extracts, comprise about all the cotemporary literature on that event and its sequences. This was the largest butchery of whites that ever took place in the east end of Juniata County. The letter of January 28th proves that at that date Captain Patterson was with his company at his fort, which was located "on Juniata," and not on Mahantango. It is a singular fact that even the tradition of these murders is lost in this locality.

Extract from a letter from Carlisle, dated January 29, 1756,—

"This afternoon came to town a man that lived on Juniata, who in his journey this way called at the house where the woolcombers lived, about ten miles from this place, and saw at his door a bed-tick, and going into the house found a child lying dead and scalped. This alarmed us much, and while we were consulting what to do, we received the enclosed, which puts it past all doubt that the enemy intend to attack either Sherman's Valley or this place. We thought it necessary to acquaint you as soon as possible, not only to hurry you home, but, if thought needful, that the people of York might send over some aid."

The following is the "enclosed" referred to:

"Extract of a Letter from Patterson's Fort, on Juniata, January 28, 1756.

"This serves to inform you that yesterday, some

time in the afternoon, one Adam Nicholson and his wife were killed and scalped and his daughter and two sons made prisoners; that the wife and two children of James Armstrong were also made prisoners; and William Wilcock and wife killed and scalped and five children carried off by the Indians—in all fifteen people killed and taken. I was this day with our Captain at the places of the above-mentioned, where we saw three of the dead people and the houses burnt to ashes. I desire you would tell Ben Killgore and his brother to hurry over and all the boys belonging to our Company to come in a body, and that you may be upon your guard, for all the Indians, except two that went with the prisoners, crossed over Juniata towards your settlement. There is a large body of them, as we suppose from their tracks.

"N. B.—The above mischief was done within three short miles of the Fort, down the creek (river). Just now a man came to the fort and informed us that Hugh Mitcheltree's wife and another son of Nicholson's were also murdered. There are no more missing in this neighborhood at present."¹

"We have advice from Carlisle that, besides the mischief mentioned in our last to be done by the Indians near Patterson's Fort on the Juniata, the party that went to bury the dead found one Sheridan and his wife, three children and a man-servant, all murdered; also two others in another house; these within ten miles of Carlisle."²

"I am heartily sorry that I must grieve you with an account of a most inhuman murder, committed by the Indians at Juniata and Sherman's Creek on the 27th of last month. Within three miles of Patterson's Fort was found Adam Nicholson and his wife dead and scalped, and his two sons and a daughter were carried off; William Wilcock and his wife dead and scalped; [Mrs.] Hugh Mitcheltree and a son of said Nicholson dead and scalped, with many children, in all about seventeen. The same day one Sheridan, a Quaker, his wife and three children and a servant were killed and scalped, together with one William Hamilton and his wife and daughter, and one French, within ten miles of Carlisle, a little beyond Stephens' Gap."³

The same events are thus related in Gordon's "History of Pennsylvania,"—

"In February, 1756, a party of Indians from Shamokin came to Juniata. They first came to Hugh Mitcheltree's, being on the river, who had gone to Carlisle, and had got a young man named Edward Nicholas to stay with his wife until he would return; the Indians killed them both. The same party of Indians went up the river where the Lukens now live; William Wilcox lived on the opposite side

¹ *Penna. Gazette*, February 5, 1756.

² *Penna. Gazette*, February 12, 1756.

³ Rev. Thos. Barton at Reading, February 6, 1756.

of the river, whose wife and eldest son had come over the river on some business; the Indians came while they were there and killed old Edward Nicholas and his wife, and took Joseph, Thomas and Catherine Nicholas, John Wilcox, James Armstrong's wife and two children prisoners."

On the 24th of March, 1756, Captain James Patterson (whose plantation was on the Juniata, where the town of Mexico now is), being out in command of a scouting-party of borderers, fell in with a party of Indians on Middle Creek, Cumberland County (now Snyder), attacked them, killed and scalped one, and put the rest to flight. On their return, Patterson and his party reported that from Shamokin to the Juniata the country was swarming with Indians, looking for scalps and plunder, and burning all the houses, and destroying all the grain which the fugitive settlers had left in that region.

The following extracts from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* give cotemporary accounts of this occurrence:

"In a letter from Juniata, in Cumberland County, dated the 24th of last month, there is advice that Captain Patterson, being out with a scouting-party in order to scour the woods as far as Shamokin, on the 20th of that month fell in with some Indians at Middle Creek, one of which they killed and scalped, put the rest to flight and took off their horses; that one of Captain Patterson's men was wounded; that the woods, from Juniata to Shamokin, are full of Indians seeking for plunder and scalps; that they found many houses burnt and some burning, and that it was feared but few, in a short time, would be left standing, and that all the grain would be destroyed."¹

"We also hear from the same place (Carlisle) that some Indians have been seen very lately within seven or eight miles of that town; that Patterson's fort on Juniata was fired on several times by them a few days ago, and one Mitcheltree carried off from it; that a few of them have been seen about Granville and Juniata, and that the inhabitants of Cumberland County, in general, are in the greatest distress and confusion imaginable, many of them leaving their habitations, and not knowing where to go or what to do."²

The Indians committing these depredations were Delawares; there were no Shawanese among them. They were incited by the

"craftiness, power and bribery of the French" in Canada, but professed to be largely influenced by grievances about the sale of lands.³ They had their headquarters on the North Branch at Nescopeck and points above. Conrad Weiser had sent James Patterson and Hugh Crawford to Aughwick, in December previous, to get Indians to carry a message from the Governor to those at Nescopeck.⁴ They were so violent that they threatened to break the heads of any of their own race who advised peace with the English.

FORTS BUILT ON THE FRONTIER.—In the mean time the atrocities which had been committed by the Indians in the fall of the previous year (1755) had fully awakened the provincial authorities to a sense of the insecurity of their frontiers, and to the pressing necessity of immediately adopting means to prevent the savages from extending their depredations over the entire province. A principal measure to afford some degree of safety for settlers, was the erection of a number of forts to form a continuous line of defense extending entirely across Pennsylvania, from near the Delaware Water Gap to the Maryland line, at Wills' Creek (Cumberland). This defensive line ran through the region of territory to which this history has especial reference; the most important of the works within the boundaries of this territory being Fort Granville, on the Juniata—a still more important one being Fort Augusta, which, however, was located just outside the territory in question, on the other side of the Susquehanna, at the site of the present town of Sunbury, then the site of the Indian town of Shamokin. The order to George Croghan to select sites and arrange for the erection of Fort Granville, and two other works of the same class, was given by Benjamin Franklin and others, as follows:

"**SIR:**—You are desired to proceed to Cumberland County and fix on proper places for erecting three Stockades, viz.: One back of Patterson's, one upon Kishcoquillas, and one near Sideling Hill; each of them fifty feet square, with a Block House on two of the corners, and a Barracks within, capable of lodging fifty men. You are also desired to agree with some proper Person or Persons to oversee the workmen at

¹ *Penna. Gazette*, March 11, 1756.

² *Penna. Gazette*, April 8, 1756.

³ Col. Rec., vol. vii. 53.

⁴ Same, vol. vi. 762.

each Place who shall be allowed such Wages as you shall agree to give, not exceeding one Dollar per day ; and the workmen shall be allowed at the rate of six Dollars per Month and their Provisions, till the work is finished.

"B. FRANKLIN,
"JOSEPH FOX,
"JOSEPH HUGHS,
"EVAN MORGAN.

"To Captain George Crogan, Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1755."

Instead, however, of erecting "one upon Kishacoquillas" Creek, according to the instructions, a site was selected for it at a fine spring on the bank of the Juniata River, about one mile above where the borough of Lewistown now stands. The existence of the spring at that place may have been the reason why Crogan selected that site instead of "one upon Kishacoquillas," as named in his letter of instructions. A little more than seventy years afterwards that historic spring was destroyed by the canal being constructed directly over it.

Upon the site so selected was built the stockade work which received the name of Fort Granville, and was garrisoned by a company of enlisted men, under officers regularly commissioned. That the work was commenced very soon after the order was given to Captain Crogan, and that the fort was completed and garrisoned during that winter, is shown by a letter written by Elisha Salter, and dated Carlisle, April 4, 1756, in which the writer says: "From Fort Granville, 31st of March, there was a party of Indians, four in number, within one mile of the Fort, which fort is so badly stored with ammunition, not having three rounds per man, they thought it not prudent to venture after them."

Fort Augusta (located at the Indian town of Shamokin, as before mentioned) was not erected until the following July. It was believed (and no doubt with good cause) that the French were preparing to take possession of that point and build a fort there, and the consent of the friendly Indians was therefore sought and easily obtained by the English to take and fortify the place. The work of erecting Fort Augusta was done by the men of the regiment commanded by Colonel Clapham. The guides of

the expedition were Joseph Greenwood and George Gabriel—the last-named of whom had his house, store and other buildings (where Seelin's Grove now stands) burned by the Indians in their second raid of the preceding year. Among the officers of the regiment under Colonel Clapham was Ensign Samuel Miles, who, twenty years later, was a colonel, commanding a regiment in the Continental army under General Washington, and who became the proprietor of Milesburg, Centre County, Pa. He kept a journal of events connected with the erection of the fort, from which journal the following extract is made,¹ viz.:

"We marched up the west side of the Susquehanna, until we came opposite where the town of Sunbury now stands, where we crossed in batteaux, and I had the honor of being the first man who put his foot on shore at landing. In building the fort, Captain Levi Trump and myself had charge of the workmen; and after it was finished our battalion remained there in garrison until the year 1758. In the summer of 1757 I was nearly taken prisoner by the Indians. At about one-half mile distance from the fort stood a large tree that bore excellent plums, on an open piece of ground, near what is now called the Bloody spring. Lieutenant Samuel Atlee² and myself one day took a walk to this tree, to gather plums. While we were there a party of Indians lay a short distance from us, concealed in the thicket, and had nearly got between us and the fort, when a soldier, belonging to the bullock guard not far from us, came to the spring to drink. The Indians were thereby in danger of being discovered; and, in consequence, fired at and killed the soldier, by which means we got off, and returned to the fort in much less time than we were in coming out."

"Fort Bigham" was a strong block-house and small stockade located about twelve miles from Mifflintown, in Tuscarora Valley, on the plantation of Samuel Bigham, who, with three other Scotch-Irish settlers,—viz.: John and James Gray and Robert Hoag,—came and located at that place soon after 1754, and, joining their forces, built a "fort" on Bigham's land as a place of refuge and protection for themselves and families. It was also used as a shelter by the other settlers who came to the vicinity during the succeeding seven years, until

¹ Penna. Archives, 2d Series, 745.

² Lieutenant Atlee also became colonel of a battalion in the Revolutionary army.

June, 1756, when it was attacked, captured and burned by Indians, who killed or took prisoner every person who was in the fort. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of June 17, gave this account of the massacre:

"We have advice from Carlisle that on Friday night last (June 11th), Capt. Bigham's Fort, in Tuscarora Valley, was destroyed* by the Indians. There is no particular account come to hand, only in general it is said that all that were in it are either killed or carried off; and that a woman, big with child, was found dead and scalped near the fort, mangled in a most shocking manner."

From *Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 24. "The following is a list of the persons killed and missing at Bigham's Fort, viz: George Woods, Nathaniel Bigham, Robert Taylor, his wife and two children, Francis Innis, his wife and three children, John McDonnell, Hannah Gray, and one child, missing. Some of these supposed to be burnt in the fort, as a number of bones were found there. Susan Giles was found dead and scalped in the neighborhood of the fort. Robert Cochran and Thomas McKinney found dead, scalped. Alexander McAllister and his wife, James Adams, Jane Cochran and two children missed. McAllister's house was burned and a number of cattle and horses driven off. The enemy was supposed to be numerous, as they did eat and carry off a great deal of Beef they had killed."

At the time when the savages made their attack on the fort, John Gray, one of the above-named original settlers of the place, was absent at Carlisle, whither he had gone to procure salt. On his return he found the fort destroyed and his family missing,—probably prisoners in the hands of the Indians. In the hope of finding, or hearing from them, he volunteered to go with Colonel Armstrong, in the expedition which went soon afterwards, against the Indian town of Kittaning, on the Allegheny, but he gained no intelligence of those whom he sought, and soon after his return he left the Juniata country, and went back to his old home in Bucks County, where he remained until his death. Meanwhile, his wife and daughter had been taken by their savage captors to Kittaning and thence to Canada, from which latter place Mrs. Gray escaped and returned to Tuscarora Valley in 1757. Afterwards, a young woman claiming to be the daughter made her appearance there also, and was said to have been recognized by the mother; a full account of

the case will be found in Milford township, Juniata County.

Concerning the two Patterson Forts, the two Captains Patterson, James, the father (heretofore alluded to) and William, his son, and the much-written of, but mythical "Pomfret Castle," a well-known historical student¹ gives much interesting information and clears away the old existing confusion. He says,—

"There were two Captain Pattersons and two Patterson's forts, and these have been the means of much confusion. Capt. James, the father, lived at Mexico, and had a house fitted up for defense against Indians, soon after Braddock's defeat; at all events, it had the name of Patterson's fort before the close of 1755. Capt. William Patterson lived opposite Mexico, at Wetzler's place, and had a house fitted up for defense, the logs of which were in position yet within the writer's memory, but this fort was not built until after the French and Indian War, probably in 1763, and hence, is not the one referred to in the Colonial Records and Archives, and on maps.

"The order of the Commissioners, Dec. 17, 1755, for the erection of forts west of Susquehanna, designated one of the three to be located 'back of Patterson's.' It was to be on the Mahantango (near Richfield) and was to have been built by Col. Burd and Captain Patterson. Although the Governor wrote to other Governors that these forts were all finished on January, 29, 1756, yet on February 2d he hoped it would be finished in 10 days; yet it appears from his own letter that this one, which was to be called 'Pomfret Castle,' had nothing done to it yet on February 3rd, and on the 9th he again says it 'is erected;' but on the 14th of June he orders Capt. George Armstrong 'to build it where it was laid out by Major Burd;' and it is doubtful whether any work was ever done upon it. Patterson put up or strengthened his own fort at Mexico, and great confusion has arisen by confounding it with the proposed Pomfret Castle, or rather, it locates them both at Litchfield. The same view was taken by the compiler of the State Archives in the article on forts. The error, perhaps, arose from the directions to paymaster Elisha Salter, who, on leaving Fort Granville, was directed to go in charge of a guard to 'Pomfret Castle, or Patterson's Fort.' This might mean that the latter was only another name for the former. It may, also, and in this case does, mean that he was to go to the one place, or the other, as circumstances on his arrival pointed out. It was certainly known that the soldiers were likely at Patterson's, at Mexico, and the instruction was, that if he learned at Fort Granville that they were still at Patterson's, he was to go there.

¹ Prof. A. L. Guss.

"In the text accompanying the Historical Map of Pennsylvania it is stated that Patterson's Fort was built in 1751, and Pomfret Castle built in 1756, both in Snyder county. This is a strange jumble. Patterson's fort was not built in Snyder, nor in 1751. No man can prove that this, or any other fort in this region, was built at that date. The map gives an Indian path from Shamokin, by way of Pomfret Castle and Mexico, to Millintown. This path came to the Delaware run, where, it seems, Masameclin lived in 1744 when he followed and killed Jack Armstrong, and is said to be the same place that the 'Dutchman' Starr settled. The several relations of the capture of Hugh Mitcheltree, already given, are also relied upon to prove that Patterson's Fort and Pomfret Castle were the same."

In regard to the name "Pomfret Castle," it may be stated that it was used by Elisha Salter, in reporting the capture of Hugh Mitcheltree; but there is abundant evidence that he applied the name to Patterson's Fort of Mexico. There is no foundation for the belief that "Pomfret Castle" ever was built.

The same writer from whose pen came the foregoing, contributes the following about Captains James and William Patterson:

"It is related by Jones, on the authority of Andrew Banks, that Capt. James Patterson kept a well-ridled target at quite a distance from his house, and whenever he saw Indians coming near he would fire at the target, and then let them examine the spot where the bullet entered, which thus always seemed to be at the center, and that this made them shrug their shoulders and call him 'Big Shot.' The other story about a wooden cannon, used even sometimes by his wife to frighten Indians, is too improbable and impossible to need serious contradiction.

"In 'Sherman Day's Collections' remarkable abilities are attributed to Captain William, while no mention is made of Captain James. Samuel Evans, of Columbia, says Captain William was called 'Long Gun' by the Indians, and that he was a brave and dashing officer, and followed the Indians into their fastnesses and struck them deadly blows. The fact is, they were both, doubtless, good marksmen, a qualification not unusual in those days, and beyond controversy they were both prudent in time of peace, as well as excellent Indian fighters when it became necessary. Had their history been freshly written up, it would doubtless compare with those of Smith, Brady and others.

"Nothing can better illustrate the pluck and patriotism, the spirit and service of Captain James Patterson than the following extract taken from a letter written by him to Col. John Armstrong, on March 27, 1759, he being then at 'Harris's Ferry':

"I received the message which you was pleased to send by Colonel Work to me, and am highly obliged to your honor for the regard you always entertain for me and my interest, a favor which I shall always with most humble gratitude acknowledge. I must acquaint your honor that I am in a low state of health, by reason of the great hardship and fatigue that I underwent in the last campaign, but I am in hopes that I shall overcome it in time; but as the Doctor assures me that if I do not take good care of myself, I shall lose the use of my limbs, I am afraid I shall not be capable for some time of going out upon a new campaign, but should be willing to continue in the service if your honor would think proper to have me stationed in some fort or garrison until I come to my full strength and the use of my limbs; and as I am acquainted with the ways and humors of the Indians, I humbly conceive I could be of service to my country if stationed at Augusta; all of which I leave to your honor's most wise consideration. Yesterday I received an account from Augusta that my son was come in there and brought with him a lusty, able French prisoner, and that the Indians stood exceeding true and faithful to him. I expect him down as soon as he rests himself after his fatigue."

There were numerous minor events in the rude drama of Indian war during 1756. Some of these of particular local interest—the Woolcomber tragedy and others—we extract from the account given by Robert Robison, a participant, as given in after-years.¹ He says,—

"Sideling Hill was the first fought battle after Braddock's defeat. In the year 1756 a party of Indians came out of Conococheague to a garrison of the name of McCord's Fort, and killed some and took a number of prisoners. They then took their course near to Fort Littleton. Captain Hamilton being stationed there with a company, hearing of their route at McCord's Fort, marched with his company of men, having an Indian with them who was under pay. This Indian led the company, and came on the tracks of the Indians, and soon tracked them to Sideling Hill, where they found them with their prisoners, and having the first fire, but without doing much damage, the Indians returned the fire, defeated our men and killed a number of them. My brother, James Robison, was among the slain. The Indians had McCord's wife with them; they cut off Mr. James Blair's head and threw it in Mrs. McCord's lap, saying that was her husband's head, but she knew it to be Blair's.

"The next I remember of was in the same year. The Woolcomber's family on Shearman's Creek, the whole of the inhabitants of the valley was gathered to a fort at George Robison's, but the Woolcombers

¹ In "Loudon's Narrative," published in Carlisle in 1813.

would not leave home. He said it was the Irish who were killing one another; these peaceable people, the Indians, would not hurt any person. Being at home and at dinner, the Indians came in, and the Quaker asked them to come in and eat dinner. An Indian answered that he did not come to eat, but for scalps. The son, a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, when he heard the Indian say so, repaired to a back door, and as he went out he looked back and saw the Indian strike the tomahawk into his father's head. The boy then ran over the creek, which was near to the house, and heard the screams of his mother, sisters and brothers. The boy came to our fort and gave us the alarm; about forty went to where this was done and buried the dead."

Here follows an account of the Kittaning expedition, in which there is nothing local except that Andrew Douglas, who lived near Jericho, in Fermanagh township, Juniata County, was shot through both ankles.

Robison further says,—

"I forgot to give you an account of a murder done at our own fort in Sherman's Valley in July, 1756. The Indians waylaid the fort in harvest-time, and kept quiet until the reapers were gone; James Wilson remaining some time behind the rest, and I not being gone to my business, which was hunting deer for the use of the company. Wilson standing at the fort gate, I desired liberty to shoot his gun at a mark, upon which he gave me his gun and I shot. The Indians on the upper side of the fort, thinking they were discovered, rushed on a daughter of Robert Miller and instantly killed her, and shot at John Simmeson; they then made the best of it they could, and killed the wife of James Wilson and the Widow Gibson, and took Hugh Gibson and Betsey Henry prisoners.

"The reapers, being forty in number, returned to the fort, and the Indians made off. While the Indian was scalping Mrs. Wilson, the relator shot at and wounded him, but he made his escape."

Some time in the month of July, 1756, the Indians appeared again in Shearman's Valley, and abducted Hugh Robison, who says,—

"I was taken captive by the Indians from Robison Fort, in Shearman's Valley, in July 1756, at which time my mother was killed. I was taken back to their towns, where I suffered much from hunger and abuse; many times they beat me most severely, and once they sent me to gather wood to burn myself, but I cannot tell whether they intended to do it or to frighten me; however, I did not remain long before I was adopted into an Indian family, and then lived as they did, though the living was very poor. I was then about fourteen years of age. My Indian father's name was Busguetom; he was lame in consequence

of a wound received by his knife in skinning a deer, and being unable to walk, he ordered me to drive forks in the ground and cover it with bark to make a lodge for him to lie in; but the forks not being secure they gave way and the bark fell upon him and hurt him very much, which put him in a great rage, and calling for his knife, ordered us to carry him in a blanket into the hut, and I must be one that helps carry him in. While we were carrying him in I saw him hunting for his knife, but my Indian mother had taken care to convey it away, and when we had got him again fixed in his bed, my mother ordered me to conceal myself, which I did. I afterwards heard him reproving her for putting away the knife, for by this time I had learned to understand a little of their language. However, his passion wore off, and we did very well for the future. . . .

"Having now been with them a considerable time, a favorable opportunity offered me to regain my liberty. My old father Busguetom lost a horse, and he sent me to hunt for him. After searching some time I came home and told him that I had discovered his tracks at considerable distance, and that I thought I could find him; that I would take my gun and provision, and would hunt three or four days, and if I could kill a bear or deer I would pack home the meat on the horse. Accordingly, I packed up some provisions and started for the white settlements, not fearing pursuit for some days, and by that time I would be out of the reach of the pursuers. But before I was aware I was almost at a large camp of Indians by a creek-side. This was in the evening, and I had to conceal myself in a thicket till it was dark, and then passed the camp and crossed the creek in one of their canoes. I was much afraid that their dogs would give the alarm, but happily got safe past. I traveled on for several days, and on my way I spied a bear, shot at and wounded him so that he could not run, but being too hasty, ran up to him with my tomahawk; before I could give him a blow he gave me a severe stroke on the leg which pained me very much, and retarded my journey much longer than it otherwise would have been. However, I traveled on as well as I could till I got to the Allegheny River, where I collected some poles, with which I made a raft, and bound it together with elm bark and grape-vines, by which means I got over the river, but in crossing I lost my gun. I arrived at Fort Pitt in fourteen days from the time of my start, after a captivity of five years and four months."¹

DESTRUCTION OF FORT GRANVILLE.—Fort Granville, on the Juniata, above the site of the town of Lewistown, heretofore described, was attacked and destroyed by French and Indians in the summer of 1756. The first

¹ "Loudon's Narrative," vol. ii. p. 196.

appearance of any considerable force of the enemy in its vicinity was on the 22d of July, when about sixty savages, who had been lurking in that region for some days, made a demonstration in its front, firing on and wounding one of the men whom they surprised a short distance out, but who succeeded in escaping from them into the stockade. They made no further attack at that time, but separated into smaller parties, some of whom scouted down the valley and attacked the house of Robert Baskins, who lived at the mouth of the Juniata, and whom they killed, burning his cabin and carrying off his wife and children prisoners. Another party of marauders attacked the house of Hugh Carroll and took him and all his family prisoners. After committing these and other depredations, the enemy still remained lurking in the vicinity of the Juniata Valley, with the evident intention of assaulting Fort Granville before their return. Their force was differently estimated at one hundred and fifty men, about one-third of whom (including their commanding officer) were French, but the larger part were Delaware and Shawanese warriors from the Indian stronghold of Kittaning, on the Allegheny, they being under the immediate command of the Chiefs Shingas and Captain Jacob.

On the 30th of July Captain Edward Ward, the commandant of Granville, marched from the fort with a detachment of men from the garrison, destined for Tuscarora Valley, where they were needed as a guard to the settlers while they were engaged in harvesting their grain. The party under Captain Ward embraced the greater part of the defenders of the fort, which was then left with only twenty-four men, under command of Lieutenant Edward Armstrong. Soon after the departure of Captain Ward's detachment the fort was surrounded by the hostile force of French and Indians, who immediately made an attack, which they continued in their skulking, Indian manner through the afternoon and following night, but without being able to inflict much damage on the whites. Finally, after many hours had been spent in their ineffectual attacks, the Indians availed themselves

of the protection afforded by a deep ravine, up which they passed from the river-bank to within twelve or fifteen yards of the fort, and from that secure position succeeded in setting fire to the logs and burning out a large hole, through which they fired on the defenders, killing the commanding officer, Lieutenant Armstrong, and one private soldier, and wounding three others. They then demanded the surrender of the fort and garrison, promising to spare their lives if the demand was acceded to. Upon this, a man named John Turner¹ opened the gate and the besiegers at once entered and took possession, capturing, as prisoners, twenty-two men, three women and a number of children. The fort was burned by the Chief Jacob, by order of the French officer in command, and the savages then departed, driving before them their prisoners, heavily burdened with the plunder taken from the fort and the settlers' houses which they had robbed and burned. On their arrival at the Indian rendezvous, Kittaning, all the prisoners were cruelly treated, and Turner, the man who had opened the gate of the fort to the savage besiegers, suffered the dreadful death by burning at the stake, enduring the frightful torment for three hours, during which time red-hot gun-barrels were forced through parts of his body, his scalp was torn from his head and burning splinters were stuck in his flesh, until at last an Indian boy (being held up for the purpose) sunk a hatchet in the brain of the victim, and so released him from his agony.

Among the prisoners taken by the French and Indians at Fort Granville, was one Peter Walker, who, with others afterwards made his escape, and deposed before John Armstrong, Esq., at Carlisle, with reference to the circumstances attending the capture, as follows :

"That some of the Germans [taken prisoners by the Indians at Granville] flagged very much on the second day, and that the Lieutenant [Armstrong, who was killed in the fort] behaved with the greatest bravery to the last, despising all the terrors and threats of the Enemy, whereby they often urged him to surrender;

¹ Previously a resident in Buffalo Valley, where he had sold out his improvement to John Harris in the preceding year, now owned by R. V. B. Lincoln.

though he had been near two days without Water, but a little Ammunition left, the Fort on fire and the Enemy situated within twelve or fourteen yards of the fort, under the natural bank, he was as far from yielding as when first attacked; a Frenchman in our Service, fearful of being burnt, asked Leave of the Lieutenant to treat with his countrymen in the French language; the Lieutenant answered: 'The first word of French you speak in this Engagement, I'll blow your brains out,' telling his men to hold out bravely, for the Flame was falling, and he would soon have it extinguished, but soon after received the fatal Ball. The French Officer refused the Soldiers the liberty of interring his corpse, though it was to be done in an instant, when they raised the cry to quench the fire. One Brandon, a Soldier who had been shot through the knee, on the approach of the Enemy called out: 'I am a Roman Catholick and will go with you,' but the Indians, regardless of his faith, observing he could not march, soon dispatched him with a Tomahawk."

The deposition of John Hogan, another of the escaped prisoners, taken before Colonel Armstrong, was as follows:

"CUMBERLAND COUNTY:

"The first day of June in the year of our Lord, 1757, before me, John Armstrong, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland aforesaid, came John Hogan, late a soldier belonging to Captain Edward Ward's company of Foot, in the pay of the Province of Pennsylvania and upon his solemn Oath did depose and declare that on or about the first Day of August last past (1756) he, this Deponent, with several others, was taken Prisoner at Fort Granville by a party of French and Indians—consisting of one hundred Indians and fifty French—who took this Deponent and the rest of the Prisoners to the Kittanning, where they continued about three hours, in which Time John Turner, one of the Prisoners, was then burnt. They were then taken down the River to Fort Du Quesne, where they staid but a few hours—the French and Indians not agreeing—they then proceeded to Logs Town, where this Deponent mostly continued, until he made his Escape, which was about nine weeks ago. And this Deponent further saith that During the time of his captivity he was several times at Fort Du Quesne and was fully satisfied that the Garrison consisted of about three hundred French, had six Guns, five or six-pounders, mounted, and seven Swivels. That there were no Indians in the Fort; but at about two miles distant from the Fort was an Indian Town, wherein were about fifty or sixty of the natives, Twenty whereof were able to bear Arms. That the walls of the Bastions of the said Fort were about fourteen feet thick; The curtain about four or five feet thick, except that next the River, which is built as a common

Stockade; that between the two Bastions, in the Pennsylvania side, there is a Ditch about six feet wide, and about seven or eight feet deep. That about four Days before this Deponent made his Escape, there were twenty battoes arrived at Fort Du Quesne for Canada, loaded with Ammunition and Provisions, and that it was reported that they also expected a large reinforcement of French and Indians from Canada and Mississippi and that they would then Endeavour to cut off the back Inhabitants; and also said that if the English did not go out this Summer, they would come to them. And this Deponent further Saith that the Indians, having sold a Prisoner to the French, received a nine-gallon keg of brandy. This Deponent and George Hily, another Prisoner, thought that would be a good Time for them to escape, as it was customary for the Indians on such Occasions to make a frolick and get drunk, whereupon they set off and brought Martin Borrowelly, another Prisoner, along with them, and arrived at the South Branch of the Potomack in three weeks from the time of their escape.

"Sworn at Carlisle the 1st of June, 1757, before

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

ABANDONMENT OF THE SETTLEMENTS—ARMSTRONG'S EXPEDITION.—The butcheries of the summer of 1756, closing with the capture of Fort Granville and its garrison, struck terror to the hearts of the pioneers of the region west of the Susquehanna and caused the precipitate abandonment of the settlements from the Blue Mountains northward and westward to the West Branch. From the valley of that stream the fugitive settlers and their families retired for safety to Fort Augusta, and thence eastward to their former homes, while those who had located themselves along the Juniata and in the valleys of its tributaries, fled for their lives across the mountains, and took refuge at Carlisle and Shippensburg. "In 1755," says Gordon, "the country west of the Susquehanna River had three thousand men fit to bear arms.¹ In August, 1756, exclusive of the Provincial soldiers, there was not one hundred; fear having driven them from their homes into the interior of the Province."

Immediately after the Fort Granville affair the whites retaliated with vigorous and incisive measures, Colonel Armstrong, with a large force, marching westward on his famous Kittanning expedition. The Indian stronghold was

¹ This is evidently an absurdly extravagant estimate.

situated where the present thriving borough of the same name is,—upon the Allegheny, forty-five miles above Pittsburgh. Kittanning was attacked at daybreak of September 8, 1756, and, in revenge for the destruction of Fort Granville and other atrocities, was completely destroyed, its thirty houses, or huts, being burned, while a large number of the Indians were killed, among them, it is averred, the chief, Captain Jacob—though this is a mooted question. A considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and stores which the French had assisted the savages to gather at that point were also captured.

The severe blow dealt by Colonel Armstrong had the effect to render the Indians less bold and aggressive, and to withdraw many of the Delawares from the French alliance. The negotiations with Teedyuscung and the eastern Delawares, in 1757, also had a favorable effect; but the bands of Captain Jacob, and the other western Delawares and Shawanese who still remained in league with the French, continued their murdering and burning raids wherever exposed white settlements could be found, until 1758, when the treaty of Easton brought peace once more to the harassed frontiers of Pennsylvania. At that time, as before mentioned, the Indian purchase of 1754 was confirmed (with a material change of the western and north-western boundary), but the treaty of peace and the confirmation of the purchase did not have the effect to cause the return of the great body of settlers who had fled the country in terror during the bloody summer and fall of 1756, though a considerable number did come back to reoccupy their lands, which they were then enabled to enjoy in comparative freedom from molestation until 1762, when the machinations of the western chief, Pontiac, began to develop themselves, and to foreshadow another period of devastation and blood for the frontiers.

SECOND PERIOD OF INDIAN WAR.—The plan of the great Ottawa chief was to unite all the Indian tribes east and west against the whites, and in the harvest-time of 1763 to invade their settlements, carrying massacre and conflagration in their path. This plan was put in bloody execution in many localities, among

which was the upper part of Cumberland County (northward of the Blue Mountain), which region suffered in the hostilities of that year perhaps more severely (in proportion to the number of inhabitants which it then contained) than any other part of the province of Pennsylvania. Again (as in 1756) the country was abandoned by the settlers, who fled from their homes across the mountain and sought refuge at Carlisle, Bedford, Shippensburg, Fort Littleton and other points.

A letter from Carlisle, under date of August 14, 1763, to the rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, stated that in Cumberland County, principally in the Juniata Valley, seven hundred and fifty families had abandoned their plantations and crops from fear of Indian incursions. Several occurrences had given legitimate ground for this terror and flight. On the 10th of July, 1763, the Indians committed murders at William White's, on the Juniata, at Robert Campbell's, on Tuscarora Creek, and at William Anderson's, and committed depredations at Collins' and James Scott's, in the Tuscarora Valley, and burned Graham's house.

The white massacre and some of the other atrocities are interestingly and probably accurately related by Robert Robison,¹ as follows:

"In the second war, on the fifth (tenth) day of July, 1763, the Indians came to Juniata, it being harvest-time there, and the white people were come back to reap their crops. They came first to the house of William White; it was on the Sabbath day; the reapers were all in the house. The Indians crept up nigh to the house-door and shot the people laying on the floor, killed William White and all his family that were there, excepting one boy, who, when he heard the guns, leaped out of the window and made his escape.

"This same party went to Robert Campbell's, on the Tuscarora Creek, surprised them in the same way, shot them on the floor, where they were resting themselves. One George Dodds, being there harvesting, had just risen and gone into the room and lay down on the bed, setting his gun beside him. When the Indians fired, one of them sprang into the house with his tomahawk in his hand, running up to where a man was standing in the corner. Dodds fired at the Indian not six feet from him; the Indian gave a halloo and ran out as fast as he could. There being an opening in the loft above the bed, Dodds

¹ "London's Narrative."

sprung up there and went out by the chimney, making his escape and came to Shearman Valley. He came to William Dickson's and told what had happened, there being a young man there which brought the news to us, who were harvesting at Edward Elliot's other intelligence; we got in the night. John Graham, John Christy and James Christy were alarmed in the evening by guns firing at William Anderson's, where the old man was killed with his Bible in his hand, supposed he was about worship; his son also was killed and a girl that had been brought up by the old people. Graham and the Christys came about midnight, we hearing the Indians had got so far up the Tuscarora Valley, and knowing Collins' family and James Scott's were there about their harvest, twelve of us concluded to go over Bingham's Gap and give those word that were there. When we came to Collins' we saw that the Indians had been there, had broke a wheel, emptied a bed and taken flour, of which they made some water gruel. We counted thirteen spoons made of bark; we followed the tracks down to James Scott's, where we found the Indians had killed some fowls; we pursued on to Graham's; there the house was on fire and burned down to the joists; we divided our men into two parties, six in each. My brother with his party came in behind the barn, and myself with the other party came down through an oats-field. I was to shoot. The Indians had hung a coat upon a post on the other side of the fire from us. I looked at it and saw it immovable, and therefore walked down to it and found that the Indians had just left it. They had killed four hogs and had eaten at pleasure. Our company took their tracks and found that two companies had met at Graham's and had gone over the Tuscarora Mountain. We took the Run Gap, the two roads meeting at Nicholson's. They were there. They first heard us coming and lay in ambush for us. They had the first fire, being twenty-five in number and only twelve¹ of us. They killed five and wounded

myself. They then went to Alexander Logan's, where they emptied some beds and passed on to George McCord's.

"A party of forty men came from Carlisle in order to bury the dead of Juniata. When they saw the dead at Buffalo Creek, they returned home. Then a party of men came with Captain Dunning; but before they came to Alexander Logan's, his son John, Charles Coyle, William Hamilton, with Bartholomew Davis, followed the Indians to George McCord's, where they were in the barn. Logan and those with him were all killed except Davis, who made his escape. The Indians then returned to Logan's house again, when Captain Dunning and his party came on them, and they fired some time at each other. Dunning had one man wounded."

Interesting cotemporary accounts of the oc-

him off, who excused himself by telling him of his inability to do so, and also of the danger they were in. He said he knew it, but desired him to take his gun with him, and peace or war, if ever he had an opportunity of an Indian to shoot him for his sake. Elliot brought away the gun, and Robison was not found by the Indians. Thomas Robison stood on the ground until the whole of his people had fled; nor did the Indians offer to pursue until the last men left the field. Thomas having fired and charged the second time the Indians were prepared for him, and when he took aim past the tree a number fired at the same time and one of his arms was broken; he took his gun in the other and fled. Going up a hill he came to a high log and clapped his hand, in which was his gun, on the log to assist in leaping over it; while in the attitude of stooping, a bullet entered his side, going in a triangular course through his body; he sunk down across the log. The Indians sunk the cock of his gun into his brains and mangled him very much. John Graham was seen by David Miller sitting on a log, not far from the place of attack, with his hands on his face and the blood running through his fingers. Charles Elliot and Edward McConnell took a circle round where the Indians were laying and made the best of their way to Buffalo Creek; but they were pursued by the Indians, and where they crossed the creek there was a high bank, and, as they were ascending the bank, they were both shot and fell back into the water. Thus ended this unfortunate affair to those engaged; but, at the same time, it appears as if the hand of Providence had been in the whole transaction, for there is every reason to believe that spies had been viewing the place the night before and the Indians were within three-quarters of a mile of the place from which the men had started, when there would have been from twenty to thirty men perhaps in the field reaping, and all the guns that could be depended on were in this small company except one, so that they might have become an easy prey, and instead of those five brave men who lost their lives three times that number might have sufficed.

The two Christys were about a week before they could make their escape. The Indians one night passed so near them they could have touched them with their guns.

¹The names of the twelve were William Robison, who acted as captain, Robert Robison, the relator of this narrative, Thomas Robison, being three brothers; John Graham, Charles Elliot, William Christy, James Christy, David Miller, John Elliot, Edward McConnell, William McAllister and John Nicholson. The persons killed were William Robison (shot in the belly with buck-shot and got about half a mile from the ground); John Elliot, then a boy of about seventeen years of age, having emptied his gun, was pursued by an Indian with his tomahawk, who was within a few perches of him when Elliot had poured some powder into his gun by random out of his powder-horn, and having a bullet in his mouth put it in the muzzle, but had no time to run it down; he turned and fired at his pursuer, who clapped his hand on his stomach and cried, 'Och,' turned and fled. Elliot had run but a few perches further on when he overtook William Robison weltering in his blood, in his last agonies. He requested Elliot to carry

currences of this period and the condition of the country, especially in old Cumberland County (which contained much of the territory here under consideration), are given in letters to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, written from Carlisle in July and August, 1763:

“CARLISLE, July 12, 1763.

“I embrace this first leisure, since yesterday morning, to transmit you a brief account of our present state of affairs here, which indeed is very distressing; every day almost affording some fresh object to awaken the compassion, alarm the fears or kindle into resentment and vengeance every sensible breast, while flying families, obliged to abandon house and possession, to save their lives by a hasty escape; mourning widows bewailing their husbands, surprised and massacred by savage rage; tender parents lamenting the fruit of their own bodies, cropt in the very bloom of life by a barbarous hand; with relations and acquaintances pouring out sorrow for murdered neighbors and friends, present a scene of mingled distress.

“When, for some time, after striking at Bedford, the Indians appeared quiet, nor struck any other part of our frontiers, it became the prevailing opinion that our forts and communication were so peculiarly the object of their attention that, till at least after harvest, there was little prospect of danger to our inhabitants over the hills; and to dissent from this generally-received sentiment was political heresy, and attributed to timidity rather than judgment, till too early conviction has decided the point in the following manner:

“On Sunday morning, the 10th inst., about nine or ten o'clock, at the house of one William White, on Juniata, between thirty and forty miles hence, there being in said house four men and a lad, the Indians came rushing upon them, and shot White at the door, just stepping out to see what the noise meant. Our people then pulled in White and shut the door; but observing, through a window, the Indians setting fire to the house, they attempted to force their way out at the door; but the first that stept out being shot down, they drew him in and again shut the door; after which one, attempting an escape out of a window on the loft, was shot through the head, and the lad wounded in the arm. The only one now remaining, William Riddle, broke a hole through the roof of the house, and an Indian, who saw him looking out, alleged he was about to fire on him, withdrew, which afforded Riddle an opportunity to make his escape. The house, with the other four in it, was burned down, as one McMachen informs, who was coming to it, not suspecting Indians, and was by them fired at and shot through the shoulder, but made his escape. The same day, about dinner-time, at about a mile and a half from said White's, at the

house of Robert Campbell, six men being in the house, as they were dining, three Indians rushed in at the door, and, after firing among them and wounding some, they tomahawked, in an instant, one of the men; whereupon one George Dodds, one of the company, sprang back into the room, took down a rifle, shot an Indian through the body, who was presenting his piece to shoot him. The Indian, being mortally wounded, staggered, and, letting his gun fall, was carried off by three more. Dodds, with one or two more, getting upon the loft, broke the roof in order to escape, and, looking out, saw one of the company, Stephen Jeffries, running, but very slowly, by reason of a wound in the breast, and an Indian pursuing; and it is thought he could not escape, nor have we heard of him since; so that it is past dispute he also is murdered. The first that attempted getting out of the loft was fired at, and drew back; another, attempting, was shot dead, and of the six, Dodds was the only one made his escape. The same day, about dusk, about six or seven miles 'up Tuscarora, and about twenty-eight or thirty miles hence, they murdered one William Anderson, together with a boy and girl all in one house. At White's were seen at least five, some say eight or ten Indians, and at Campbell's about same number. On Monday, the 11th, a party of about twenty-four went over from the upper part of Shearman's Valley to see how matters were. Another party of twelve or thirteen went over from the upper part of said valley; and Colonel John Armstrong, with Thomas Wilson, Esq., and a party of between thirty and forty from this town, to reconnoitre and assist in bringing the dead.

“Of the first and third parties we have heard nothing yet; but of the party of twelve, six are come in and inform that they have passed through the several places in Tuscarora, and saw the houses in flames or burnt entirely down; that the grain that had been reaped the Indians burnt in shocks, and had set the fences on fire where the grain was unreaped; that the hogs had fallen upon and mangled several of the dead bodies; that the said company of twelve, suspecting danger, durst not stay to bury the dead; that after they had returned over the Tuscarora mountain, about one or two miles on this side of it, and about eighteen or twenty from hence, they were fired on by a large party of Indians, supposed about thirty, and were obliged to fly; that two, viz., William Robinson and John Graham, are certainly killed, and four more are missing, who, it is thought, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as they appeared slow in flight, most probably wounded, and the savages pursued with violence. What farther mischief has been done we have not heard, but expect every day and hour some more messages of melancholy news.

“In hearing of the above defeat, we sent out another party of thirty or upwards, commanded by our high sheriff, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. William Lyon, to go in quest of the enemy, or fall in with and rein-

force our other parties. There are also a number gone out from about three miles below this, so that we now have over the hills upwards of eighty or ninety volunteers scouring the woods. The inhabitants of Shearman's Valley, Tuscarora, etc., are all come over, and the people of this valley, near the mountain, are beginning to move in, so that in a few days there will be scarcely a house inhabited north of Carlisle. Many of our people are greatly distressed, through want of arms and ammunition; and numbers of those, beat off their places, have hardly money enough to purchase a pound of powder.

"Our women and children must move downwards, if the enemy proceed. To-day a British vengeance begins to rise in the breasts of our men. One of them, that fell from among the twelve, as he was just expiring, said to one of his fellows: *'Here, take my gun and kill the first Indian you see, and all shall be well.'*"

"JULY 13, 1763.

"Last night Colonel Armstrong returned. He left the party, who pursued further and found several dead, whom they buried in the best manner they could, and are now all returned in. From what appears, the Indians are traveling from one place to another, along the valley, burning the farms and destroying all the people they meet with. This day gives an account of six more being killed in the valley, so that, since last Sunday morning to this day, twelve o'clock, we have a pretty authentic account of the number slain, being twenty-five, and four or five wounded. The Colonel, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Alricks are now on the parade, endeavoring to raise another party to go out and succor the Sheriff and his party, consisting of fifty men, which marched yesterday, and I hope they will be able to send off immediately twenty good men. The people here, I assure you, want nothing but a good leader and a little encouragement to make a very good defence.

"Our advices from Carlisle [says the editor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of July 28th] are as follows, viz.: That the party under the Sheriff, Mr. Dunning, mentioned in our last, fell in with the enemy at the house of one Alexander Logan, in Shearman's Valley, supposed to be about fifteen, or upwards, who had murdered the said Logan, his son and another man about two miles from said house, and mortally wounded a fourth, who is since dead, and that, at the time of their being discovered, they were rifling the house and shooting down the cattle, and, it is thought, about to return home with the spoil they had got.

"That our men, on seeing them, immediately spread themselves from right to left, with a design to surround them, and engaged the savages with great courage, but, from their eagerness, rather too soon, as some of the party had not got up when the skirmish began; that the enemy returned our first fire very briskly, but our people, regardless of that, rushed upon them, when they fled and were pursued a con-

siderable way, till thickets secured their escape, four or five of them, it was thought, being mortally wounded; that our parties had brought in with them what cattle they could collect, but that great numbers were killed by the Indians, and many of the horses that were in the valleys carried off; that on the 21st inst. (the morning) news was brought of three Indians being seen about ten o'clock in the morning; one Pummeroy and his wife and the wife of one Johnson were surprised in a house between Shippensburg and the North Mountain, and left there for dead, but that one of the women, when found, showed some signs of life, was brought to Shippensburg, where she lived some hours in a most miserable condition, being scalped, one of her arms broken and her skull fractured with the stroke of a tomahawk; and that, since the 10th inst, there was an account of fifty-four persons being killed by the enemy.

"That the Indians had set fire to houses, barns, corn, wheat and rye, hay,—in short, to everything combustible,—so that the whole country seemed to be one blaze; that the miseries and distresses of the poor people were really shocking to humanity and beyond the power of language to describe; that Carlisle was become the barrier, not a single inhabitant being beyond it; that every stable and hovel in the town was crowded with miserable refugees, who were reduced to a state of beggary and despair, their houses, cattle and harvest destroyed, and, from a plentiful, independent people, they were become real objects of charity and commiseration; that it was most dismal to see the streets filled with people, in whose countenances might be discovered a mixture of grief, madness and despair, and to hear now and then the sighs and groans of men, the disconsolate lamentations of women and the screams of children, who had lost their nearest and dearest relatives; and that, on both sides of the Susquehanna, for some miles, the woods were filled with poor families and their cattle, who made fires and lived like savages, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather."

"CARLISLE, July 30, 1763.

"On the 25th a considerable number of the inhabitants of Sherman's Valley went over, with a party of soldiers to guard them, to attempt saving as much of their grain as might be standing, and it is hoped a considerable quantity will be preserved. A party of volunteers (between twenty and thirty) went to the farther side of the valley, next to the Tuscarora Mountain, to see what appearance there might be of the Indians, as it was thought they would most probably be there, if anywhere in the settlement; to search for, and bury the dead at Buffalo Creek, and to assist the inhabitants that lived along the foot of the mountain, in bringing off what they could, which services they accordingly performed, burying the remains of three persons, but saw no marks of Indians having lately been there, excepting one track, sup-

posed about two or three days old, near the narrows of Buffalo creek hill, and heard some hallooing and firing of a gun at another place. A number of the inhabitants of Tuscarora Valley go over the mountain to-morrow, with a party of soldiers, to endeavor to save part of the crops. Five Indians were seen last Sunday, about sixteen or seventeen miles from Carlisle, up the valley, towards the North mountain, and two the day before yesterday, above five or six miles from Shippensburg, who fired at a young man and missed him.

"On the 25th July there were in Shippensburg 1384 of our poor, distressed, back inhabitants, viz.: men, 301; women, 345; children, 738; many of whom were obliged to lie in barns, stables, cellars, and under old, leaky sheds, the dwelling-houses being all crowded.

"In a letter dated Carlisle, 13th August, 1763, it is said that some Indians have lately been seen in Shearman's Valley, and that on the 11th the tracts of a party were found there, supposed to consist of eight or ten, coming through Shearman's Valley towards Carlisle, about twelve miles upward. In another letter, dated August 17th, mention is made that one John Martin, in the Great Cove, seeing an Indian coming up to a house where he was, fired at him, upon which the Indian raised a yell and took a tree; that Martin, imagining there might be more Indians near him, ran to a company at work and told what had happened, when they went to the place, found some blood and excrements, from which they concluded he was shot through the bowels.

"They followed his track down to a bottom, where they saw the tracks of six or seven more, but, being a small party, pursued no farther. In the same letter, it is also said that a young man, at a plantation about nine miles from Carlisle, near the foot of the mountain, saw an Indian and fired at him at about fifty yards' distance, but was not sure that he hit him. The Indian took a tree and the lad went back a little way, in order to load again, but on his return could not see the Indian. He then alarmed the neighborhood, and, the soldiers being all out in parties covering the people gathering in grain, upwards of twenty young men turned out immediately, from Carlisle, to scour the woods."

The condition of the people throughout this region at the close of 1763 is described by Colonel Armstrong, then in command of the forces west of the Blue Ridge, in a letter to Governor Penn, dated in December, 1763:

"The people drove off by the enemy from the north side of the mountains forms the Frontier, as they are mixed with the settlers on the south side, where, of course, the motions of the Ranging Party are required. At the same time, those who have been driven from their habitations have some part of their

Effects yet behind and their Crops stacked in the fields in the different Valleys at a considerable distance beyond the Mountains.

"To these distressed People we must afford covering Parties as often as they request them, or will convene in small bodies to thrash out their Grain and carry it over to their families for their supplies. The last mentioned Service, necessary as it is, greatly obstructs the uniform course of patrolling behind the Inhabitants, that otherwise might be performed."

The terror created in 1763 did not subside sufficiently to admit of the resumption of peaceful avocations in any marked degree until 1765. Colonel Henry Bouquet's victory in Ohio, in 1764, in a measure, cowed the Indians, and they were obliged to be peaceable. The settlers gradually returned, and by 1767 all of the best locations were taken up by "squatters." In 1768 the "new purchase" (presently to be fully treated) was made, and, in 1769, the Land-Office having been opened, the "squatters" took up lands by warrant.

From this time on there were no Indian massacres until about 1778, and these were principally confined to the valley of the West Branch.¹ The murder of a number of Indians—White Mingo and others,—by Frederick Stump occurred in 1768, but is not germane to the present subject.² A general alarm was caused and a wild fright—"The Great Run-away"—ensued in 1778, but this and the numerous Indian outrages of 1781 and 1782 are related elsewhere.³

THE "NEW PURCHASE," heretofore alluded to, and containing a portion of the territory which is the especial province of this volume, was made by treaty with the sachems of the Six Nations and the representative of Thomas and Richard Penn, at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.) November 5, 1768.

It included an immense belt of territory,

¹They are treated of in the history of the townships of Union and Snyder Counties.

²A full account of Stump's murders is given in Penn township of Snyder County.

³The panic of the settlers in 1778 is introduced in the chapter upon the Revolution and of the local atrocities of marauding bands of savages; accounts will be found in the various township chapters.

northwest of the lands procured by the purchase of 1749, and extending entirely across the province from the Delaware River, in the northeastern corner, to the southwest corner.

Of the territory treated in this work, it included the northeast corner of Snyder and all of Union, except a small southwest corner, together with the whole of Green, Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, Somerset, Cambria, Montour, Wayne, Sullivan, Susquehanna and Wyoming, and parts of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland, Bradford, Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Indiana, Armstrong, Allegheny and Beaver.

Its territory was thus described in the original treaty document :

"All that part of the Province of Pennsylvania not heretofore purchased of the Indians, within the said general boundary line, and beginning in the said boundary line on the east side of the east Branch of the River Susquehanna, at a place called Owegy, and running with the said boundary Line down the said Branch, on the east side thereof, till it comes opposite the mouth of a Creek called by the Indians Awandae (Tawandee) and across the River, and up the said Creek on the South side thereof and along the range of hills called Burnett's Hills by the English and by the Indians¹—on the north side of them, to the head of a creek which runs into the West Branch of the Susquehanna; then crossing the said River and running up the same on the South side thereof, the several courses thereof, to the forks of the same River which lies nearest to a place on the River Ohio,² called Kittanning, and from the said fork, by a straight line to Kittanning aforesaid, and then down the Said Ohio by the several courses thereof, to where the western Bounds of the said Province of Pennsylvania crosses the same river, and then with the same western Bounds to the South boundary thereof, and with the South boundary aforesaid to the east side of the Allegheny hills, on the east side of them to the west line of a tract of Land purchased by the Said Proprietors from the Six Nations, and confirmed October 23d,

¹ At a subsequent treaty at Fort Stanwix (October, 1784), the Pennsylvania Commissioners inquired of the Indians what was their name for the range called by the English "Burnett's Hills," to which they replied that they knew them by no other name than the "Long Mountains." As to the creek called by them "Tiadaghton" they explained that it was the same known by the whites as Pine Creek which flows into the West Branch of the Susquehanna from the northward.

² Meaning the Allegheny, to which the Indians always gave the name Ohio.

1758, and then with the Northern bounds of that Tract to the River Susquehanna and crossing the River Susquehanna to the northern Boundary line of another tract of Land purchased of the Indians by Deed (August 22, 1749), and then with that northern Line, to the River Delaware at the north side of the mouth of a creek called Lechawachsein, then of the Said River Delaware on the west side thereof to the intersection of it by an east line to be drawn from Owegy aforesaid to the Said River Delaware and then with that east Line, to the beginning, at Owegy aforesaid."

This was the purchase which, by giving the basis of just title, upon which the Land Office could issue warrants, in a large measure, relieved the anxiety of the inhabitants in regard to Indian incursions, and enabled them to become actual purchasers by warrant, and therefore actual settlers instead of unauthorized invaders. The region thus released from savage ownership soon swarmed with the people of the supplanting race, and few deeds of violence afterward occurred, except during the War of the Revolution, to mar the era of peace thus begun.

The "new purchase" was made partly upon the consideration of securing land to bestow upon the officers of the First and Second Battalions who had served under Bouquet and formed an association to ask for such reward. Tracts of three hundred acres each, upon the West Branch, were granted in 1769 to a large number of these officers, who, settling upon them, formed a strong barrier against Indian incursions.³

As a pendant to this chapter we are enabled to publish some extracts from the journal of Rev. Charles Beatty,⁴ who passed through the

³ See Chapter I. of Union County.

⁴ Charles Beatty was the son of an officer in the British army, and was born in Ireland about 1715, and emigrated to America in 1729. He studied theology at the Log College, under Wm. Tennent, whom he succeeded as preceptor in the Neshaminy in 1743. On December 1st in that year, he was ordained to the ministry, and spent most of his life in charge of "ye congregation of Warwick, in ye forks of Neshaminy." In 1754 he was on a missionary tour through North Carolina, and was chaplain in several different expeditions, and in 1766 was appointed, with Rev. Geo. Duffield, missionary to the frontier settlements in the new purchase, and to the Indians on the Ohio. He died when on a visit to West Indies, at the Isle of Barbadoes,

territory comprising Perry, Juniata and Mifflin Counties in 1766, and which affords some interesting glimpses of the then condition of the country.

His little book of one hundred and ten pages was printed in London in 1768, and is entitled, "The Journal of a Two-Months' Tour, with a view of Promoting Religion Among the Frontier Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and of Introducing Christianity Among the Indians to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains." The prefatory note is addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth and other English gentlemen interested in Rev. Dr. Wheelock's Indian Charity Schools, and he calls it "a plain, artless narrative of facts."

"Being appointed by the synod of New York and Philadelphia to visit the frontier inhabitants, that a better judgment might be formed what assistance might be necessary to afford them, in their present low circumstances, in order to promote the Gospel among them; and likewise to visit the Indians, in case it could be done in safety, to know whether they were inclined to receive the Gospel; I accordingly sat out on my journey, Tuesday, the 12th of August, 1766, accompanied with Joseph Peeply, a Christian Indian, who was to serve as an interpreter; and, after travelling one hundred and twenty-two miles, we arrived at Carlisle on Friday, the 15th instant, where I met Mr. Duffield, who was also appointed to accompany us, and lodged at Col. Armstrong's.

"*Carlisle, Saturday, August 16.*—Remained here; as I understood that none of the vacant congregations had any notice of my design of being with them on the morrow. An opportunity presenting to-day, we sent notice to several places of our purpose to preach to the people there next week.

"*Carlisle, 17th, Sabbath.*—Preached for Mr. Duffield in the afternoon.

"*18th, Monday.*—In the forenoon were much engaged, preparing for our journey; sat out with Mr. Duffield. After riding about six miles, we came to the north mountain, which is high and steep. The day being very warm, and we obliged to walk, or rather climb up it, the greatest part of the way, were greatly fatigued by the time we reached the top,—After travelling four miles into Sherman's Valley, we came, in the night, to Thomas Ross's, where we lodged.¹

August 12, 1772. The Rev. Philip Fithian, who in 1775 traveled through this section, was a son-in-law of Mr. Beatty.

¹ After crossing the Blue Mountains from Carlisle, come 18th August, to Thomas Ross', who was elder in Centre Church, in what is now Tyrone township, near Landisburg.

"*19th, Tuesday.*—Rode four or five miles to a place in the woods, designed for building a house for worship, and preached but to a small auditory; notice of our preaching not having been sufficiently spread. After sermon, I opened to the people present the principal design of the synod in sending us to them at this time; that it was not only to preach the gospel, but also to enquire into their circumstances, situation, numbers, and ability to support it.²

"The people not being prepared to give us a full answer, promised to send it to Carlisle before our return. After sermon we proceeded on our way about five miles, and lodged at Mr. Fergus's.³ The house where he lives was attacked by Indians in the late war, the owner of it killed, and, if I am not mistaken, some others. While the Indians were pillaging the house and plantation, in order to carry off what suited them, a number of the countrymen armed came upon them; a smart skirmish ensued, in which the countrymen had the better. The Indians were obliged to fly, and carried off their wounded, but left all their booty behind them.

"*20th, Wednesday.*—This morning, after travelling about seven miles, we crossed the Tuscarora Mountain, which is very high, and in most places very difficult to pass.⁴ Not far from where we passed to-day, after crossing the mountain, a block-house, or some little fortification, was built by a number of the inhabitants for their protection in time of war. The Indians, who very probably were watching them, took the advantage one day, when most of the men were about their business, and attacked the place, and killed and captivated all that were in it. So that the poor men found on their return, to their unspeakable grief, their wives and children all carried off; and what still added to their concern, the fears of their being put to death in the most barbarous manner. In riding three miles on the other side of this mountain, we came to a house where a number of people were convened, whom I preached to; they promised to attend sermon to-morrow and give us an account of their situation, numbers, etc. The house I preached at to-day was also attacked by the Indians: some were killed in the house and others were captivated.⁵ It was truly affecting to see, almost in

² The next day preached where Centre Church now stands.

³ Mr. Fergus lived in what was, in 1763, the house of Alex. Logan, now Geo. McMillan, in Madison township, near Sandy Hill Post-Office.

⁴ From Fergus' he traveled along the south foot of Conococheague Hill, crossing it by the ravine north of Andersonburg, calling it the Tuscarora Mountain. In passing down the north side he came by what is now Mohler's tannery, crossing Liberty Valley and the end of the other Tuscarora Mountain by Bigham's Gap.

⁵ Three miles from the foot of the high mountain he came to the place where he preached, believed to be near where

every place on the frontiers, marks of the ravages of the cruel and barbarous enemy. Houses and fences burned, household furniture destroyed, the cattle killed, and horses either killed or carried off, and to hear the people relate the horrid scenes that were acted. Some had their parents killed and scalped in a barbarous manner before their eyes and themselves captivated. Women saw their husbands killed and scalped, while they themselves were led away by the bloody hands of the murderers. Others related that they saw the cruel scene and that they themselves narrowly escaped. After sermon we rode to Mr. William Graham's, about three miles from hence, and lodged at his house.¹

"21st, *Thursday*.—After riding about two miles and a half, we came to a place where the people had begun to build a house for worship, before the late war, but by accident had been burned.² Here Mr. Duffield preached to a number of people convened, who, after sermon, informed us that this valley of Tuskerora is about thirty-two miles in length, between six and seven miles broad in the middle, and about ten miles wide at the lower end next to Juniata River.

"There are about eighty-four families living in this valley who propose to build two houses for worship; one about fourteen miles from the upper end of the valley and the other ten miles below it, towards Juniata River. As their circumstances, at present, are such that they cannot support the gospel, they purpose to join with the people settled upon the other side of Juniata; but hope, in a few years, to be able to support a minister in the valley. We must say, upon the whole, that they appear very desirous to have the gospel settled among them, and are willing to exert themselves to the utmost for that purpose, and as soon as it shall be in their power, they design to purchase a plantation for a parsonage. After sermon we rode eight miles to Capt. Patterson's, where we were kindly received.³ Here we met with one Levi Hicks, who had been captive with the Indians from his youth, and we being desirous to know their present situation and circumstances, he gave us the following relation, that about one hundred miles westward of Fort Pitt was an Indian town, called Tuskalawas, and at some considerable distance from

that was another town named Kighalampeggha, where Natatwhelman, the king of the Delawares, lived, and from thence, about ten miles or more, was one called Moghwhiston, *i. e.*, Worm-Town, having about twenty houses; that seventeen miles thence was another town, named Ogh-ki-taw-mi-kaw, *i. e.*, White-corn-Town; that this was the largest, he supposed, in these parts; that about twenty miles farther was a Shan-wa-nagh Town; that there was another at some distance called Sugh-cha-ungh, that is, the Salt-lick, of about twenty houses. In this town, he told us, there was an Indian that spoke to the Indians about religion; that forty miles farther was a town called Migh-chi-laghpiesta, that is, the Big-lick. He told us that he thought, from some things he observed among the Indians, that they would be desirous of hearing the gospel. This intelligence, with some other circumstances related to us by an Indian trader, gave us some encouragement to venture out among them.

"22d, *Friday*.—Preached in the woods, as we have done mostly hitherto, two miles on the north side Juniata.⁴ Here the people, some years ago, began to build a house for worship, but did not finish it, but expect soon to do it. This congregation extends about twenty miles along the river, and its breadth from Juniata to the head of the river called Kockalamis, is about ten miles; and in this extent there are but fifty families, who meet together for worship. They purpose joining Tuskerora settlement, at present, till such time as they shall be able to support a minister themselves, which they expect to do in some years, if peace continues, and, as soon as they can, to procure a plantation for a parsonage. In short, these poor people, as well as those of Tuskerora, before mentioned, are very desirous of having the Gospel settled among them, and for that purpose appeared forward and willing to do everything in their power; but at present the people here, and in other places that have suffered so much by the war, have a number of difficulties to struggle with, as they have to begin the world anew.

"After sermon we returned to Captain Patterson's, where Mr. Duffield and I agreed to part for some days, the better to be able to answer the great design of our mission, for by these means we should be able to visit double the places, and preach to double the people we could have done had we been together. Accordingly, Mr. Duffield proposed to go to the Path Valley great and little Coves, and to set out this evening in his way to the first of these places, where he intended to preach next Sabbath, and I purposed to visit the new settlements up the river Juniata.

the Rev. Christian Myers now resides. This route over the mountain was by what is known as the Traders' road. The reader is referred to the article on Bigham's Fort as to the persons killed at the house where he preached.

¹The house of William Graham is in Spruce Hill township, near Graham's old mill, now owned by Benjamin Hertzler.

²The location of the house of worship is at the present Lower Tuscarora Church, at Academia.

³The Captain Patterson may have been William, the young captain opposite Mexico, but it is much more probable Captain James Patterson, his father, who resided in Mexico.

⁴The site of this old church is in Walker township, near the house of David Diven, and in 1768 Captain James Patterson and James Purdy received a tract of glebe land for the Cedar Spring congregation, an account of which will be found under head of Millintown Borough.

"23d, *Saturday*.—Remained at Captain Patterson's.

"24th, *Sabbath*.—Preached near the mouth of Tuskerora River (where it empties itself into Juniata) to a large congregation, collected from different quarters and from afar. The audience appeared very attentive and much engaged. I would fain hope some good impressions were made upon the minds of a number that attended to-day. In this afternoon, being in the open air, we were interrupted by a very heavy shower of rain, attended with a high wind and sharp thunder, which obliged us to take shelter in a neighboring house as well as we could. The women, and a great part of the men crowded into it, and there I finished my discourse.¹ After sermon I went to a house about a mile off and baptized a child born last night, and returned to Captain Patterson's in the evening.

"25th, *Monday*.—Sat out from Captain Patterson's this morning, as early as we could, on our journey, accompanied with Joseph, the interpreter, and Levi Hicks (mentioned before as being many years a prisoner among the Indians). I understood he was considerably impressed under the Word yesterday, and therefore was desirous to hear more sermons. We traveled up Juniata River eight miles through a bad road, to a place called the Narrows, where a rocky mountain bounds so close upon the river as to leave only a small path along the bank for the most part, and this, for about ten miles, very uneven: at this time also greatly incumbered by trees fallen across it, blown up from the roots, some time ago, by a hard gale of wind, so that we were obliged to walk some part of the way, and in some places to go along the edge of the water. After riding about twenty-one miles we came to Mr. Thomas Holt's, much fatigued, where we rested an hour or two, and refreshed ourselves, and fed our horses.² Not far from his house stood Fort Granville, erected there the last war, and garrisoned by a small number of provincial troops. This place was attacked by the savage enemy. Lieutenant Armstrong, and the few men under his command, made a noble defence for some time, till at last the enemy found means to set the fort on fire, which was made only of wood. A breach by this means being made, the commanding officer was killed, and the remaining troops, with such of the inhabitants who had fled there for refuge, were either killed or taken prisoners.

"We proceeded on our journey, the road being now pretty good, the land we passed over, for the most part, level, some of it very rich, yet uninhabited. Night coming on, and it being very dark, we were at a

difficulty to find our way; and rain coming on at the same time, added to our distress. We began to conclude we must take up our lodging in the woods, but a kind providence at last brought us to a little house, where we were received and entertained in the best manner that was in the people's power.

"26th, *Tuesday*.—Finding that notice of my preaching to-day had not been sufficiently spread through this settlement, the man of the house where I lodged sent this morning betimes, in order to notify my preaching to the people that lived at some considerable distance up the river, while I at the same time crossed the river at a fording-place, to a house, and from thence sent notice to those living on that side of the river. By twelve o'clock a considerable number of people were collected at a place in the woods, where a mill was building, near to which a house for worship is intended to be built, as being most essential to the inhabitants in those parts.³ While the people were convening it began to rain, and the rain continuing, obliged as many as could to crowd into a small house. While I was preaching, and the people were very attentive, we were alarmed by a rattlesnake creeping into the house among the people, supposed to have got in under the logs of the house, it being pretty open, but this venomous creature was, happily, discovered and killed before it did any damage. Scarcely were the people composed again before we were alarmed anew by a snake of another kind, being discovered among the people, which was also killed without any detriment besides disturbing us. The providence of God appeared very remarkable in preserving us from the venom of the creatures, and more so, as these people were so crowded together as that it might be a just matter of wonder how these creatures could crawl through the congregation without being some way offended by them, which always excites them to bite; however, the auditors all got composed again and were attentive the remaining part of the discourse, which was the first sermon ever preached in these parts. Here I baptized several children; and after sermon rode about four miles and a half with one of the audience and lodged at his house.

"This settlement, on both sides the river Juniata, consisting, at present, of about eighty families, extends from the place called the Narrows, mentioned before, to where the river Augweek empties itself into the Juniata. The settlement is about twenty-five miles in length; and in the centre, seven miles broad.

"There is another settlement just began, consisting

¹This was probably at the house of Robert Campbell, who then lived near the mouth of Licking Creek. It has been stated that this Sabbath service was at Thomas Wilson's (now Port Royal), but Wilson did not become a resident on his tract until 1771.

²Thomas Holt then lived on the land on which Hope Furnace was afterwards erected.

³The preaching-place here mentioned is supposed to be near the old Bratton graveyard, and where, a few years later, a log church was built. The tradition is still retained in old families that the Rev. Charles Beatty preached the first sermon in that neighborhood at this place, and near to which the Brattons had a saw-mill.

at present of six or seven families, four miles from the center of the former, over a mountain called Kithaquaquilla or Great Valley, extending about thirty miles and five or six wide. As the land here is very good, a greater number of people is expected to settle there in the spring. Both those places propose joining in order to make one congregation. They are desirous of having a minister settled among them as soon as may be, and appear to be willing to do as much towards his support as their present low circumstances will admit.

"27th, *Wednesday*.—I baptized a child this morning, brought to my lodging, and then sat out in company with several people. I rode about eight miles and preached to a small auditory convened for that purpose, who appeared attentive. I baptized several children, and lodged near the place, at Mr. John McMichael's.¹ Here, and in many other places on the river, is very rich land, usually distinguished by the name of Bottom-Land, excellent for hemp and Indian corn; but it is so rich that it must be cultivated some years, and sowed or planted with other grain or hemp, before it will produce good wheat. It abounds with fine black walnut timber, and the people settled on this river, have an advantage above many others on the frontiers; and that is of carrying down the river when the water rises but a little with the rains, their produce, and floating down walnut boards to Harris's or Wright's ferry, on Susquehanna river, the former within thirty-five and the latter about eight miles off Lancaster town, (which is forty-five miles from Philadelphia), where they have a market for their produce; so that probably they will be able in some years, if peace continues, to support a minister among them.

"28th, *Thursday*.—Rained last night and this morning till 9 o'clock, when we sat out for Fort Littleton, crossing Juniata at the mouth of Aughweek river, and being conducted by the men in whose house we lodged about twelve or fourteen miles along a small path which led up the river Aughweek, crossing the bendings of it a number of times (the land chiefly level and some very rich near the river); we passed by an old Indian town, now deserted, where Fort Shirley was built in the late war. Hitherto we saw but two or three houses. We halted a little while on a natural meadow, situated on a bend of the river Aughweek, to let our horses feed. After travelling about thirty miles to-day, we arrived, a little before night, at Fort Littleton and put up at Mr. Bird's, a public-house."

Beatty's course from Fort Littleton, where he was rejoined by the Rev. Mr. Duffield, was

through Path Valley and on to Fort Pitt, where he arrived Friday, September 5th.

CHAPTER IV.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Troops Forwarded to the Continental Army—The Militia—Indian Incursions and other Local Affairs of the Period—Tories.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, through the different stages of its progress, from its commencement until the final establishment of peace and independence, occurred and covered a period in the annals of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys, when that great region (more particularly the part of it which is the special subject of this history) had been devastated again and again by savage incursions and massacres, so frequently, and with such terrorizing effect, that the few adventurous pioneers who had attempted the making of homes within the territory from 1750 to 1763, inclusive, had been forced to abandon their possessions, and fly eastward and southward, across the river and the mountains, leaving the country desolate and depopulated; and those of the bolder ones who, years afterwards, had again ventured back to the western side of the Susquehanna, during the brief time that had intervened between the close of active Indian hostilities and the opening of the great conflict for national freedom, were too few and too poor to be expected to give material assistance in any other struggle than the one in which they were already engaged, and from which there was no discharge—the ceaseless fight to procure bread for their wives and children, and to guard their cabins from the assaults of the gaunt wolf of hunger.

The result was such as was inevitable within a territory in which a few of the oldest settlements were only ten years old (1765 being the earliest return of any who had fled before the Pontiac alarm), and the greater part of them of much more recent date; there could be no general enlistment of men to form regiments or companies to serve in the righteous cause, and although at the first alarm and call to arms the

¹The name John McMichael is a typographical error, as John Carmichael then lived in what is now Wayne township, Mifflin County, and was connected later with the Presbyterian congregation.

pioneers of this territory came forward at least as readily and with as much of ardor as those of any other part or region of the province, to enroll themselves among the fighting men and patriots of Pennsylvania, the drain on the sparse, able-bodied population could not afterwards be sustained, and few soldiers went from this region to fill the Continental army; for all, and more than all, were needed at home, to care for the helpless ones, and once more to become guards against the savage atrocities which reached their climax in the fourth year of the war, and which continued until its close to demand the constant services and vigilance of every man capable of bearing arms, from the West Branch southward to the Blue Mountain range. At the time of the great struggle for independence there was no Mifflin, Union, Perry, Juniata or Snyder County; all the territory now embraced in those counties forming only the outlying, wilderness portions of the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, at whose county-seats, the people of the southern and northern portions of this territory, respectively, met for the holding of their courts and the transaction of all public business, including that most intensely exciting part which related to events of continual occurrence, that were each day bringing the people and the province face to face with the dread realities of actual war.

The oppressions and exactions of the mother-country were becoming more and more odious to the people, and were acting as educators to prepare the colonists for the impending contest, which, under Providence, was to result in their emancipation from foreign rule. Among the first of the measures taken in Pennsylvania to organize an opposition to the encroachments of the ministry on the people's liberties was the formation of a central Committee of Correspondence and Safety in Philadelphia, and of branch committees in most, if not all, of the several counties. The central committee assumed a general oversight of affairs through the province, and placed themselves in correspondence with the leading patriots of the different sections for that purpose. Such a communication, sent at a very early period (while the peaceable relations be-

tween the two countries were yet unbroken) by the committee to leading men of Northumberland County, explains the object had in view, and may be said to have marked the commencement of Revolutionary measures. The document, the original of which was found among the papers of Captain John Lowdon, one of the most prominent and patriotic of the Revolutionary officers of this region, was as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1774.

"To William Maclay, William Plunket and Samuel Hunter, Esquires, Northumberland:

"GENTLEMEN: -The committee of correspondence for this city beg leave to enclose you printed copies of the resolves passed by a very large and respectable meeting of the freeholders and freemen, in the State House square, on Saturday, the 18th instant; and by the fourth of these resolves, you will observe that it was left for the committee to determine on the most proper mode of collecting the sense of this Province in the present critical situation of our affairs, and appointing Deputies to attend the proposed Congress. In pursuance of this trust, we have, upon the maturest deliberation, determined upon the mode contained in the following propositions, which we hope may meet with the approbation and concurrence of your respectable county, viz.:

"1st. That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be desired to write to the several members of Assembly, requesting them to meet in this city as soon as possible, but not later than the 1st of August next, to take into consideration our very alarming situation.

"2d. That letters be written to proper persons in each county, recommending it to them to get committees appointed for their respective counties, and that the said committees, or such number of them as may be thought proper, may meet at Philadelphia at the time the Representatives are convened, in order to consult and advise on the most expedient mode of appointing Deputies to the General Congress, and to give their weight to such as may be appointed.

"The Speaker of the Assembly, in a very obliging and ready manner, has agreed to comply with the request in the former of these propositions; but we are now informed that, on account of the Indian disturbances, the Governor has found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet in their legislative capacity on Monday, July 18, being about the same time the Speaker would probably have invited them to a conference or convention in their private capacity.

"What we have, therefore, to request, is that if you approve of the mode expressed in the second proposition, the whole or a part of the committee appointed or to be appointed from your county, will meet the committees from the other counties at Philadelphia

on Friday, the 15th day of July, in order to assist in framing instructions and preparing such matters as may be proper to recommend to our representatives at their meeting the Monday following.

"We would not offer such an affront to the well-known public spirit of Pennsylvania as to question your zeal on the present occasion. Our very existence in the rank of freemen, and the security of all that ought to be dear to us, evidently depend upon our conducting this great cause to its proper issue with firmness, wisdom and unanimity. We cannot, therefore, doubt your ready concurrence in every measure that may be conducive to the public good: and it is with pleasure that we can assure you that all the Colonies, from South Carolina to New Hampshire, seem animated with one spirit in the common cause, and consider this as the proper crisis for having our difference with the mother-country brought to some certain issue, and our liberties fixed upon a permanent foundation. This desirable end can only be accomplished by a free communion of sentiments and a sincere, fervent regard to the interests of our common country.

"We beg to be favored with an answer to this, and whether the committee from your county can attend at Philadelphia at the time proposed.

"THOMAS WILLING, *Chairman.*"

On the back of this ancient and interesting document was the following indorsement (said to be in the handwriting of Joseph Green), which shows the public action taken, viz.:

"At a meeting of a number of the principal inhabitants of the township of Buffalo, at Loudowick Derr's,¹ of Saturday, the ninth of July, John Loudon, Esquire, and Samuel Maclay were chosen as committee-men to meet the other committee-men from the other townships, on Monday, the 11th instant, at Richard Malone's, in order to choose proper persons out of the township committees to go to Philadelphia to the general meeting of the committees chosen by the respective counties of this Province; and likewise to fix upon some proper way and means to correspond with the other committees of this Province.

"By order of the meeting.

"JOSEPH GREEN, *Clark.*"

The committees' meeting was duly held at Richard Malone's on the 11th, on which occasion William Scull and Samuel Hunter were chosen to represent Northumberland County in the proposed congress of deputies.

For the county of Cumberland, to which a similar notification and request had been sent by the Philadelphia committee, deputies were

also regularly chosen,—the sparse population of the Juniata region and of the western side of the Susquehanna Valley above the Blue Mountain taking the journey to their more distant county-seat of Carlisle.

The state of feeling in that region was indicated at a meeting of the freeholders and freemen, held at Carlisle the 12th of July, 1774, John Montgomery in the chair, at which the following resolutions were adopted, and deputies elected:

"1. *Resolved*, That the late Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, by which the port of Boston is shut up, is oppressive to that town, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay; that the principle upon which that Act is founded is not more subversive of the rights and liberties of that Colony than it is of all other British Colonies in North America, and therefore the inhabitants of Boston are suffering in the common cause of all these Colonies.

"2. That every vigorous and prudent measure ought speedily and unanimously to be adopted by these Colonies for obtaining redress of the grievances under which the inhabitants of Boston are now laboring, and security from grievance of the same or a still more severe nature under which they and the other inhabitants of the Colonies may, by a further operation of the same principle, hereafter labor.

"3. That a Congress of Deputies from all the Colonies will be one proper method for obtaining these purposes.

"4. That the same purposes will, in the opinion of this meeting, be promoted by an agreement of all the Colonies not to import any merchandize from, nor export any merchandize to, Great Britain, Ireland, or the British West Indies, nor to use any such merchandize so imported, nor tea imported from any place whatever, till these purposes be obtained; but that the inhabitants of this county will join any restriction of that agreement which the General Congress may think it necessary for the Colonies to confine themselves to.

"5. That the inhabitants of this county will contribute to the relief of their suffering brethren in Boston at any time when they shall receive intimation that such relief will be most seasonable.

"6. That a committee be immediately appointed for this county, to correspond with the committee of this Province, or of the other provinces, upon the great objects of the public attention; and to co-operate in every measure conducing to the general welfare of British America.

"7. That the committee consist of the following persons, viz.: James Wilson, John Armstrong, William Irvine, Robert Callendar, William Thompson,

¹ Now Lewisburgh.

John Calhoun, Jonathan Hoge, Robert Magaw, Ephraim Blane, John Allison, John Harris and Robert Miller, or any five of them.

"8. That James Wilson, Robert Magaw and William Irvine be the Deputies appointed to meet the Deputies from other counties of this province, at Philadelphia, on Friday next, in order to concert measures preparatory to the General Congress.

"JOHN MONTGOMERY,

"Chairman."

The meeting of deputies chosen by the several counties, as recommended by the central committee, convened in Philadelphia, at Carpenter's Hall, on Friday, July 15, 1774. Thomas Willing was made chairman, and Charles Thompson secretary, and among the resolutions passed were the following :

"U¹. 1. That we acknowledge ourselves and the inhabitants of this Province liege subjects of His Majesty King George III., to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

"U. 2. That as the idea of an unconstitutional independence of the parent state is utterly abhorrent to our principles, we view the unhappy differences between Great Britain and the Colonies with the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, as fruitless to her, grievous to us and destructive to the best interests of both.

"U. 3. That it is, therefore, our ardent desire that our ancient harmony with the mother-country should be restored, and a perpetual love and union subsist between us, on the principles of the constitution and an interchange of good offices, without the least infraction of our mutual rights.

"U. 4. That the inhabitants of these Colonies are entitled to the same rights and liberties within these Colonies that the subjects born in England are entitled to within that realm.

"U. 5. That the power assumed by the Parliament of Great Britain, to bind the people of these Colonies, 'by statutes in all cases whatsoever,' is unconstitutional, and, therefore, the source of these unhappy differences.

"U. 6. That the act of Parliament for shutting up the port of Boston is unconstitutional; oppressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the British Colonies; and, therefore, that we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of these Colonies.

* * * * *

"U. 9. That there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled to consult together and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the

Colonies, for the purpose of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies on a constitutional foundation.

* * * * *

"U. 16. That this committee give instructions on the present situation of public affairs to their Representatives who are to meet next week in Assembly, and request them to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a congress of Deputies from the several Colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to affect one general plan of conduct, for attaining the great and important ends mentioned in the ninth resolve."

In the Provincial Assembly, June 30th, it was "*Resolved*, That this House approves the Association entered into by the good people of this colony for the defense of their lives, liberties and property." And by the same body, on the 22d of July, on receipt of a report of the proceedings of the deputies, it was "*Resolved*, that there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies be held as soon as conveniently may be, to consult upon the unhappy state of the Colonies, and to form a plan for the purpose of obtaining redress of American grievances, &c., and for establishing that union and harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies which is indispensably necessary to the welfare and happiness of both." The first-mentioned of these resolutions had reference to the fact that a Committee of Safety, consisting of twenty-five citizens, was appointed and authorized to call into actual service such number of the associators as they might judge proper. Organizations of "associators" were found in most, if not all, the counties. The committee organized July 3d by the choice of Benjamin Franklin, president. Congress, July 18th, recommended that all able-bodied, effective men between sixteen and fifty years of age should immediately form themselves into companies of militia, to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer and about sixty-eight privates; the companies to be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors and an adjutant or quartermaster; all officers above the rank

¹The letter *U* thus placed before a resolution indicates that it was passed *unanimously*.

of captain to be appointed by the provincial authorities.

The following letter, written for the committee by Casper Weitzel, of Sunbury, Northumberland County, a prominent attorney, and soon afterwards himself the commander of a company of Northumberland volunteers in the war for independence, is self-explanatory. It was addressed "to John Lowden, Esquire, and Mr. Samuel Maclay, in Buffalo Valley" (now Union County), viz. :

"SUNBURY, 20th April, 1775.

"GENTLEMEN: The time is at hand when the spirit of Americans that love liberty and constitutional principles will be put to the trial. What has been by them in their different resolves avowed must, perhaps, at last be put in execution. The late alarming news just received from England (which we may depend upon) informs that the British Parliament are determined by force to put in execution every of their supreme edicts, as they style them, together with their late oppressive acts, which we have so long, and with so little or no effect, hitherto complained of. We consider it absolutely necessary to have a general meeting of the whole county, in order to form some regular plan, in conjunction with our countrymen, to give every opposition to impending tyranny and oppression, either by force or otherwise. The time of meeting, we think, will be best on the first day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and the place most convenient, at Vandyke's, near Beaver run, in Buffalo Valley. We do, therefore, earnestly request that you will immediately, on the receipt hereof, in the most expeditious manner, notify the inhabitants of your township of this matter, and insist on their attendance without fail there on that day. The place of meeting is such where we cannot expect much accommodation. It will be, therefore, necessary that every man should provide for himself. We are your humble serv^{ts}.

"Signed by order of the Committee,

"CAS. WEITZEL."

In Cumberland County the strongly patriotic feeling, the righteous resentment of oppression—indicated in the resolutions passed at Carlisle on July 12, 1774, and heretofore given, gathered force as time went on. A letter bearing date of Carlisle May 6, 1776, says,—

"Yesterday the County Committee met from nineteen townships, on the short notice they had. About three thousand men have already associated. The arms returned amount to about thirteen hundred. The committee have voted five hundred effective men, besides commissioned officers, to be immediately

drafted, taken into pay, armed and disciplined to march on the first emergency; to be paid and supported, as long as necessary, by a tax on all estates, real and personal, in the county; the returns to be taken by the township committee, and the tax laid by the commissioners and assessors; the pay of the officers and men as usual in times past.

"This morning we met again at eight o'clock. Among other subjects of inquiry this day, the mode of drafting, or taking into pay, arming and victualing immediately the men, and the choice of field and other officers will, among other matters, be the subject of deliberation. The strength or spirit of this county, perhaps, may appear small if judged by the number of men proposed; but when it is considered that we are ready to raise fifteen hundred or two thousand, should we have support from the Province, and that, independent, and in uncertain expectation of support, we have voluntarily drawn upon this county a debt of about twenty-seven thousand pounds per annum, I hope we shall not appear contemptible. We make great improvements in military discipline. It is yet uncertain who may go."¹

On the 14th of June, 1775, Congress authorized the raising of six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland and two in Virginia, to join the army near Boston. On the 22d the "colony of Pennsylvania" was directed to raise two more companies, making eight in all, which were to be formed into a battalion. Lancaster County furnished two companies instead of one, and thus the battalion, which was commanded by Colonel William Thompson, of Carlisle, was swollen to nine companies, viz. : Captain James Chambers' company, enlisted in that part of Cumberland which is now Franklin County; Captain Robert Cluggage's company, enlisted chiefly in what is now Bedford County; Captain William Hendricks' company, of Cumberland County; Captain John Lowdon's company, enlisted at Northumberland; Captain Abraham Smith's company, enlisted in Northampton County; Captain George Nagel's company, enlisted at Reading, Berks County; Captain James Ross' company, enlisted in Lancaster County; and Captain Matthew Smith's company, enlisted in that part of Lancaster which is now Dauphin County. This last-named company was one of those who were selected to accompany General

¹ American Archives, vol. ii p. 516.

Benedict Arnold in his toilsome and remarkable march through the wilderness of Maine to the stronghold of Quebec, and it did good service on that disastrous expedition. Its commander, Captain Matthew Smith, was a Lancaster County man, but after his service in the army he removed to what is now Union County, and remained a citizen there until his death. The other company which took part in the Quebec expedition was that of Captain William Hendricks, of Carlisle, a brave and gallant officer, who was killed in the assault at the Palace Gate, Quebec, January 1, 1776. John McClellan, who was first lieutenant of Hendricks' company, was from what is now Juniata County.¹ He died on the march through the wilderness, November 3, 1775. He left a daughter, Priscilla, who resided in Cumberland County in 1787, then aged fourteen, and his descendants still reside in Juniata County.

The men of this company were entirely of Cumberland County, and were enlisted in June, 1775.

This company was composed largely of men from the region now constituting Mifflin, Juniata and Perry Counties. It left Carlisle on the 15th of July, and arrived in camp at Cambridge on the 8th of August, and was assigned to Colonel William Thompson.

On the 5th of September two companies of the battalion, under Captain William Hendricks and Captain Matthew Smith, were ordered to join the detachment "to go upon command with Colonel Arnold." These companies led the advance under Captain Daniel Morgan, through the wilderness, and participated in the attack on Quebec on the morning of the 31st of December, at Palace Gate. In this battle Captain William Hendricks was killed and the rest of the command, after desperate fighting, were forced to surrender, and were paroled on the 7th of August, 1776, and after being exchanged, for the most part re-entered the service.

The following is a roster of Captain William Hendricks' company:

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) were captured.]
Captain: William Hendricks, June 25, 1775; killed in action at Quebec, January 1, 1776.

First Lieutenant: John McClellan, died on the march through the wilderness, November 3, 1775.

Second Lieutenant: Francis Nichols, captured at Quebec, January 1, 1776; returned from captivity October 10, 1776.

Third Lieutenant: George Francis.

Sergeants: Dr. Thomas Gibson, of Carlisle (died at Valley Forge in the winter of 1778), Henry Crone,* Joseph Greer,* William McCoy.*

Privates.

Edward Agnew,* George Albright, Thomas Anderson,* Philip Boker* (wounded at Quebec), John Blair,* Alexander Burns,* Peter Burns,* William Burns,* John Campbell (killed at Quebec), Daniel Carlisle,* John Corswill* (released April 21, 1777), Roger Casey,* Joseph Caskey,* John Chambers,* Thomas Cooke* (afterwards lieutenant of Eighth Pennsylvania), John Cove,* John Craig (promoted lieutenant in Second Battalion, Colonel St. Clair), Matthew Cumming,* Arthur Eckles (re-enlisted, resided in Cumberland County in 1809), Peter Frainer,* Francis Furlow,* William Gommel,* John Gardner,* Daniel Graham,* James Greer,* Thomas Greer,* John Hardy,* Elijah Herdy, John Henderson* (wounded at Quebec), James Hogge* (resided in Cumberland County in 1794), James Inload,* Dennis Kelley (killed at Quebec), William Kirkpatrick,* Richard Lynch,* David Lamb, Thomas Lesley,* John Lorain, John McChesney,* Daniel McClellan,* Richard McClure,* Henry McCormick, Henry McEven, Archibald McFarlane* (made his escape and enlisted in Captain Doyle's rifle company), Barnabas McGuire,* John McLin,* John McMurdy (re-enlisted in Flying Camp, afterwards sergeant in Captain Patterson's company, Second Pennsylvania), Jacob Mason,* Philip Maxwell,* George Morrison,* George Morrow,* Edward Morton, Thomas Murdoch,* Daniel North,* Daniel O'Hara,* William O'Hara* (exchanged November 8, 1776), John Ray,* James Reed,* George Rinchart, Edward Rodden,* William Shannon,* William Smith,* William Snell,* Robert Steel* (exchanged January 3, 1777, promoted ensign in Fourth Pennsylvania), Hugh Sweeney, Edward Sweeney, Abraham Swaggerty* (wounded at Quebec), Matthew Taylor, Henry Turpentine,* Michael Young,* Thomas Witherof,* Joseph Wright.*

The proportion of men from Cumberland County in Captain Robert Cluggage's Company, though nominally from Bedford, was not sufficient to warrant the printing of the roster in this connection; especially as it is now impos-

¹ See "History of Millford Township, Juniata County."

sible to designate which were from "old Cumberland" and which from the part which has since been taken in the erection of the newer counties to which this history particularly refers.

The "Northumberland Company" of the battalion was that commanded by Captain John Lowdon, who was then a resident "on his farm, called Silver Spring, adjoining the present town of Mifflinburg, Union County, where he died in February, 1798, having served not only in his military capacity, but as a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. First Lieutenant James Parr [of this company] was from Buffalo Valley, near New Columbia. He rose to the rank of major and became noted throughout the army for daring and intrepidity. His history subsequent to the Revolution seems to be altogether lost. He died prior to 1804. James Wilson, second lieutenant, was a noted surveyor in Northumberland County prior to the war. William Wilson, third lieutenant, or ensign, served the entire period of the war. On the 13th of January, 1792, he was appointed associate judge of Northumberland County, which office he held until his death, in 1813.¹ Sergeant David Hammond rose to the rank of first lieutenant and served throughout the war. He was severely wounded in Wayne's attack on the block-house, at Bergen Point, near Jersey City, July 21, 1780. He never recovered from the effects of his wound, which caused his death April 27, 1801, aged fifty-five. He is buried in the Chillisquaque graveyard. He was father of the late General B. H. Hammond, of Milton, Pa., and grandfather of Lieutenant Thomas C. Hammond, who fell in the Mexican War, at San Pasqual, December 6, 1846."²

Captain Lowdon's commission, still in existence, was dated June 25, 1775, and reads as follows:

¹ This officer was the one who, at the battle of Monmouth, captured the battle-flag of the Royal Grenadiers, when they were driven back and their leader, General Monckton, killed, at the Tennent parsonage, in the afternoon of June 28, 1778. The color is still in possession of his descendants, in Bellefonte.

² Penna. Arch., 2d Series, vol. x, pp. 27-28.

"IN CONGRESS: The Delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina:

"To John Lowdon, Esquire:

"We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct and fidelity, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be captain of a company of riflemen in the battalion commanded by Colonel William Thompson, in the army of the United Colonies, raised for the defense of American liberty and for repelling any hostile invasion thereof. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of captain by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your orders as captain; and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United Colonies, or committee of Congress for that purpose appointed, or commander-in-chief for the time being of the army of the United Colonies, or any other superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

"By order of Congress.

"JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

"Attest: CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

"PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1775."

Captain Lowdon's company was sworn in at Northumberland June 29, 1775, only four days after the date of his commission and probably before he had received it. Aaron Wright's journal³ says that immediately after that ceremony " . . . we chose our officers and lay there until the 7th of July, when we got orders to march the next morning. When on parade our first lieutenant came and told us he would be glad if we would excuse him from going, which we refused, but on consideration we all concluded it was better to consent. . . . In the evening we chose a private in his place. The next morning we marched on board the boats, &c. July 13th, reached Reading, where we got our knapsacks, blankets, &c." They left Reading on the 20th of July and were at Bethlehem on the 1st of August; reached North River, opposite New Windsor, August

³ In *New York Historical Magazine*, 1862.

20th. On the 24th marched through Litchfield, Conn., crossed the Connecticut, near Hartford, on the 26th, and reached Dudley, Mass., on the 30th of August. On the 31st they marched to Weston and stayed all night; thence through Farmingham and Watertown to Cambridge; thence to Prospect Hill.¹

This movement was made with Colonel Thompson's battalion (the organization of which has been given). This battalion became the Second Regiment, and, after the 1st of January, 1776, the First Regiment "of the army of the United Colonies, commanded by His Excellency General George Washington, Esquire, general and commander-in-chief." So reads a return dated "Headquarters at Cambridge, Aug. 18, 1775," by which it appears that three field officers, nine captains, twenty-seven lieutenants, the adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon and mate, twenty-nine sergeants, thirteen drums and fifes, and seven hundred and thirteen rank and file were present and fit for duty.

Colonel Thompson's men are thus described in *Thacher's Military Journal*,—

"Several companies of riflemen have arrived here from Pennsylvania and Maryland, a distance of from five hundred to seven hundred miles. They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in rifle shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards' distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inch diameter, at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed on our lines and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers."

McCabe, in his sketches of Captain Samuel Brady, has the following mention of him in an allusion to a movement made by Lowdon's company:

"Lowdon's company was ordered to drive the British from an island on which they had landed to forage. Brady was considered too young to go along, and left behind; but, to the astonishment of the captain, he followed after, and was the second man on the island."

November 9th the British landed at Lech-

mere Point, one and a half miles from Cambridge, under cover of a fire from their batteries on Bunker, Breed and Copp's Hills, as also from a frigate, which lay three hundred yards off the point on which they landed. The high tide prevented our people crossing the causeway for nearly an hour. This time they employed in shooting cows and horses. The battalion of Colonel Thompson took to the water, although up to their arm-pits, for a quarter of a mile, and, notwithstanding the regular fire, reached the island. Although the enemy were lodged behind stone walls and under cover, on Colonel Thompson's approach they fled, and, although the riflemen followed them to their boats with all speed, they could not bring them to an engagement. Our loss was one killed and three wounded; English loss, seventeen killed and one wounded.²

In "The Letters of Mrs. Adams," wife of John Adams, page 61, under date 12th November, 1775, is also a notice of this incident,—

"A number of cattle were kept at Lechmere Point, where two sentinels were placed. In a high tide it is an island. About four hundred men were sent to take the cattle off. As soon as they were perceived, the cannon on Prospect Hill were fired on them and sunk one of their boats. A Colonel Thompson, of the riflemen, marched instantly with his men, and, though a very stormy day, they regarded not the tide, nor waited for boats, but marched over neck-high in water, when the regulars ran without waiting to get off their stock and made the best of their way to the opposite shore. The general sent his thanks in a public manner to the brave officer and his men."

In the latter part of August, Captain Lowdon was the recipient of a letter from Robert Lettis Hooper, Jr., and Reuben Haines, of Philadelphia, of which the following is the chief portion (though there are allusions to other matters, which will be narrated in proper place):

"PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1775.

"DEAR SIR:—We hope this letter will find you safe at the head of your company, acting in support and defense of American liberty; a glorious cause, which must stimulate the breast of every honest and virtuous American, and force him, with undaunted courage and unabated vigor, to oppose those ministerial robbers. We hope the contest will be ended

¹ Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, vol. x. p. 27.

² *Philadelphia Evening Post*, 1775.

where it began, and that the effusion of blood may be providentially prevented, but, at the same time, we hope to see American liberty permanently established, to have the honor, ere long, to serve in her righteous cause; and we are well convinced that these sentiments prevail throughout this Province. You can't conceive what a martial spirit prevails here, and in what order we are. Two battalions, with the light infantry companies, are very expert in all the manoeuvres, and are generally well furnished with arms. Several companies of riflemen are formed in this city and the adjacent counties, who are become expert in shooting; besides we have sixteen row galleys, with latteen sails, now building. Some of them are already rigged and manned. These galleys are rowed with from twenty-four to thirty oars, and carry each one gun, from eighteen to thirty-two pounds, besides swivel guns, fore and aft. We are told by experienced men that these galleys will prevent any ship of war from coming up this river. All the coast to Georgia is alarmed—prepared to oppose our ministerial enemies. Where, then, can these British bastards, those servile engines of ministerial power, go to steal a few sheep. God and nature has prescribed their bounds. They can't deluge our lands, nor float their wooden batteries beyond the bounds prescribed, nor dare they to penetrate so as from afar to view those high-topped mountains which separate the lower plains from our Canaan, and from whence, should their folly or madness prompt them to attempt it, would come forth our thousands and tens of thousands, with gigantic strides, to wash the plains with the blood of those degenerate invaders of the liberties of mankind."

* * * * *

In the journal of Major Ennoin William are given the details of a trip to the camp at Cambridge, under date October 17th. He says:—

"Guns of one of our batteries, two miles from Boston, firing. One bursted, and killed one man and wounded six. I returned thence to the riflemen's camp, and stopped with Captain Lowdon overnight. At daybreak I awoke, and a few minutes after the morning gun fired. All aroused directly; the men repaired with arms and accouterments to the forts and lines, and in about ten minutes the captains, with their companies, were in the fort, drawn along the sides of the fort, and in two or three minutes they began their firing.

"The captain stepped on the banket or step, inside at foot of breastwork, and gave the word 'Make ready!' The front rank step on the banket, and second step forward. 'Present!' He does not give the word 'Fire!' but makes a pause. Then they recover, and face to right about, and march through the files. At the word 'Make ready!' again the next rank steps on the banket, and so on continually. Every man is to be sure of his object before he fires,

as he rests his piece on the parapet. In about half an hour the flag was hoisted. They ceased, and retired by regiments to their quarters, and the orderly sergeant read the orders of the day and trials by court-martial, &c."

There are numerous notices of this company in the Hand papers, in the possession of Mrs. S. B. Rogers, of Lancaster, the granddaughter of General Edward Hand, who was lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards colonel, of the First Rifle Regiment. On the 24th of October he says,—

"This morning at dawn Parr, from Northumberland, with thirty men from us, marched for Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to defend that place."

On the 8th of March,—

"I am stationed on Cobble Hill, with four companies of our regiment. Two companies, Cluggage's and Chambers', were ordered to Dorchester on Monday; Ross' and Lowdon's relieved them yesterday. Every regiment is to have a standard and colors. Our standard is to be a deep green ground, the device a tiger, partly inclosed by toils, attempting the pass, defended by a hunter, armed with a spear (in white), on crimson field. The motto, *Domari Nolo*."

March, 1776, the company left Cambridge with the battalion which was detached by General Washington, with five other regiments, under General Sullivan, to prevent a landing of the British at New York, when they evacuated Boston. Arrived at Hartford on the 21st, and at New York on the 28th. The company was stationed on Long Island during May and until June 30th, when it was mustered out of service, but many of the men enlisted under Captain James Parr, as we shall presently show.

Following is the roster of Captain Lowdon's company:

Captain: John Lowdon.

First Lieutenant: James Parr.

Second Lieutenant: James Wilson.

Third Lieutenant: William Wilson, promoted second lieutenant January 4, 1776.

Third Lieutenant: John Dougherty, appointed January 4, 1766.

Sergeants: David Hammond, Alexander McCormick, William McMurray, Cornelius Dougherty.

¹This standard is still in possession of Thomas Robinson, Esq., grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Robinson, of the First Pennsylvania, and was on exhibition at the Centennial, 1876.—*John Blair Linn*, "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

Corporals: Thomas Henry, William Edwards, Cornelius Dougherty, John White (died January 8, 1776), James Carson, Charles Cochran.

Drummer: Richard Grosvenor.

Privates: William Adkins; Joseph All, discharged July 31, 1775; John Bernicle, afterwards sergeant in the German Regiment; Samuel Brady, afterwards captain lieutenant Eighth Pennsylvania; William Briggs; John Butler, discharged January 25, 1776; William Calhoun; Robert Carothers; James Carson, advanced to corporal January 4th; John Casady; Samuel Cealy; David Clements; Charles Cochran, advanced to corporal January 8th, discharged July 1, 1776, living in Crawford County in 1819; Peter Condon; David Davis; John Dean; John Eicholtz, residing in Lancaster in 1813; John Evans; Jacob Finkboner; Charles Ford; James Garson; Philip Ginter; Thomas Gilston; John Hamilton; David Harris; Michael Hare; Thomas Hempington; Christopher Henning; William Humber; William Jamison; Samuel Johns; James Johnston; Lewis Jones; Thomas Kilday; Nicholas Kline; John Ladley; Samuel Lowdon; William Leek; Robert Lines; Thomas Lobden; Reuben Massaker; Moses Madock; John Malone; Chas. Maloy; Alexander McMullen; Patrick McGonigal; Cornelius McConnell; Martin McCoy; James McCleary; Edward McMasters, resided in Lycoming County in 1823; William Morgan; William Murray; Timothy Murphy; John Murphy; John Neely (he was captured at Fort Freeland, July 28, 1779, and taken to Canada; Daniel Oakes); John Oliver; Michael Parker; Thomas Peltson, re-enlisted in the First Pennsylvania, and was killed by Joseph Blackburn in 1777; Peter Pence; John Ray; Robert Richie; Bartholomew Roach; John Robinson; George Sands; George Saltzman; George Segar; Henry Silverthorn; John Shawnee (was a Shawanese Indian, died at Milesburg—see Jones' "Juniata Valley," page 352); John Smith (son of Widow Smith, of White Deer Mills, he never came back from the army); James Speddy (lived and died at New Berlin); Arad Sutton (lived on Lycoming Creek; the first Methodist Society in Northern Pennsylvania was formed at his house in 1791); James Sweeney, discharged July 20, 1775; John Teel; Robert Tuft, discharged October 25, 1775; Philip Valentine, discharged July 20, 1775; Peter Ward; John Ward; Charles West, died January 4, 1776; Joseph Whiteneck; Aaron Wright, (residing in Reading in 1840); John Youse; Robert Young, (died in Walker township, Centre County, in 1824).

Congress resolved to re-enlist Thompson's battalion, and before General Washington be-

came aware of the intentions of that body he wrote to urge such a measure, saying that "as the loss of such a valuable and brave body of men" would greatly injure the service, it was best, if possible, to induce them to remain, and adding, "They are indeed a very useful corps; but I need not mention this, as their importance is already well known to the Congress."

On the 1st of July the battalion entered upon another term of service, for three years, or during the war, as the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line in the Continental service.

Following is the roll of Captain James Parr's company (originally Lowdon's), enlisted July 1, 1776:

Captain: James Parr, promoted major October 9, 1778.

First Lieutenant: James Wilson.

Second Lieutenant: William Wilson, promoted captain March 2, 1777.

Third Lieutenant: John Dougherty.

Sergeants: David Hammond (promoted second lieutenant September 14, 1777; first lieutenant, May 12, 1779), Alexander McCormick, William McMurray, Cornelius Dougherty.

Privates.

David Allen.	James Moore.
Michael Bacher.	William Moore.
John Bradley.	William Morgan.
Daniel Callahan.	John Murphy.
Daniel Campbell.	Patrick Murray.
Peter Condon.	John Noishen.
James Conner.	George Norton.
Mansfield Coons.	John Oliver.
David Davis.	Thomas Paine.
Richard Dubois.	Thomas Peltson.
Cornelius Delling.	Philip Peter.
Patrick Donahue.	John Rankin.
William Edwards.	John Ray.
John Griffin.	William Ryan.
William Haggerty.	George Saltman.
John Hammond.	Samuel Scott.
Philip Henry.	William Scott.
Aquila Hinson.	James Sprigg.
John Hutchinson.	James Speddy.
Lewis Jones.	Thomas Stewart.
William Leech.	Maurice Sullivan.
Michael Loughrey.	Alexander Thompson.
James Loughrey.	John Toner.
James McCleary.	George Warren.
Cornelius McConnell.	Jonathan Washburn.
Henry McCormick.	Matthew Wilson.
Hugh McCaughey.	Samuel Willson.
John Malone.	Joseph Whiteneck.
Charles Meloy.	John Youse.

Captain Casper Weitzel, a lawyer of Sunbury, appointed captain March 9, 1776, raised a company in and around the place of his residence, which had a place in the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Miles, which was raised in about six weeks, and rendezvoused at Marcus Hook. On the 2d of July the regiment was ordered up to Philadelphia, and on the 5th the whole regiment marched to Trenton, and thence later to Amboy. On the 10th of August, Colonel Miles was ordered over to New York. The regiment participated in the battle of Long Island, August 27th, and Weitzel's company lost twenty officers and men.

Captain Weitzel, writing to his brother John, under date of September 6, 1776, "camp near King's Bridge, sixteen miles above New York," says,—

" . . . You no doubt before now have heard of the drubbing we Pennsylvanians, with the Delaware and Maryland battalions, got on Long Island on the 27th of August last; we were prettily taken in. The General Sullivan who commanded on Long Island is much blamed. I saw nothing of him in the engagement or some days before. The little army we had on the island, of five thousand men, was surrounded by fifteen or twenty thousand English and Hessians when the engagement began; they gave us a good deal of trouble, but we fought our way bravely through them. The number of English and Hessians killed is surprising great, and of ours very trifling; but they have taken about seven hundred of our people prisoners, and amongst them more officers than was perhaps ever known in the like number of men. My Lieutenant Gray, Sergeant Gordon, Sergeant Price and sixteen privates are missing. I know of only one killed in my company. The poor fellow was wounded in the thigh and unable to walk; his name is Speiss. The d—d savage Hessians and English Light Infantry run their bayonets through him and two of Captain Albright's men, who were also badly wounded and murdered by them. I have this from one of my men who was a prisoner and escaped to me, and imagines the rest are prisoners. James Watt is among them. I came off with whole bones, contrary to my expectations."

The regiment afterward consolidated with another; followed the fortunes of the Continental army; was engaged in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, December 26, 1776; in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777; lay part

of the winter in Philadelphia, and moved down to Billingsport in March, 1777.

Following is the muster-roll of Captain Casper Weitzel's company when at camp near Kingsbridge, September 1, 1776:

Captain: Casper Weitzel, Esq., of Sunbury, appointed March 9, 1776.

First Lieutenant: William Gray, appointed March 15th; captured August 27th; exchanged December 8, 1776, for Lieutenant Thompson.

Second Lieutenant: John Robb, appointed March 16, 1776; promoted captain April 18, 1777.

Third Lieutenant: George Grant, appointed March 19, 1776; captain in the 9th P. C. L.; died October 10, 1779.

Sergeant-Major: John Gordon.

Sergeants: Jacob Snider, Thomas Price, William Orr, Thomas Shanks.

Drummer: John Everard; September 1st, sick at New York.

Privates.

William Allison. ¹	Thomas Hissom.
John Arthur.	Dennis Huggins. ¹
John Aumiller.	Elijah Hunt.
William Barr.	James Irvine.
Peter Brady. ¹	Martin Kerstetter. ¹
Stout Brinson.	Thomas Little.
John Burke.	Charles McCleane.
Samuel Carson.	William McCormick. ¹
William Carson, Jr.	John McDonald.
William Carson, Sr.	Patrick McInnis.
Andrew Carter. ¹	Patrick McManus.
Charles Carter.	William McMath.
Robert Caruthers. ¹	Patrick McVey. ¹
James Chisnell.	Joseph Madden.
William Clark.	Henry Miller.
James Clayton.	Robert Morehead. ¹
Jeffry Connell.	Richard Newman.
John Cribs.	Michael Noland.
David Curry.	Andrew Ralston.
Peter Davis.	James Randolph.
Edward Doran.	John Rice. ¹
David Durell.	John Sands.
Stephen Durell.	John Shaffer.
James Elder.	Jacob Spiess. ¹
Christian Ewig.	Samuel Staples.
Henry Gass. ¹	David Turner.
Henry Gerhart.	James Watt. ¹
James Glover.	Robert Wilson.
John Hardy.	Christian Winters.
William Harper.	Silas Wolcot.

Casper Weitzel, Esq., was a lawyer, practicing at Sunbury when the war broke out in 1775, and as secretary of the County Com-

¹ Missing after the battle of Long Island, August 27th.

mittee took a very active part in favor of independence. At the battle of Long Island he fought through the British ranks and made his way into camp with Lieutenant-Colonel Brodhead. His rolls, written in his own neat hand, are in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. He died in 1782. He was a grand-uncle of P. R. Weitzel, Esq., of Scranton, Pa.

Lieutenant William Gray—afterwards Captain Gray—died at Sunbury, July 18, 1804, aged fifty-four.

Sergeant Price ended his days in a small log house on Water Street, in Selin's Grove. It seems he was carried to Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Made his escape traveling through the vast forests intervening between that country and the nearest American settlements. In a letter to Hon. Samuel Maelay, member of Congress at Philadelphia, dated Penn's township, December 4, 1798, written in a very good hand, he complains that he had been three times elected colonel, beating Charles Drum twice and Frederick Evans once, and yet had not been commissioned; because, as he says, it was alleged that he was too poor for such a post. He says,—

"I settled in these parts before the war and have resided here ever since, except while I was out in the army. I enlisted in Captain Weitzel's company and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island. I underwent many hardships, but at last found means to escape; returned to the army and served my time out; was honorably discharged and never received my pay. Soon after my return home I was elected adjutant, and continued in that post many years; afterwards was elected major."¹

The Associators of Buffalo and Penn's townships—practically coextensive with the present counties of Union and Snyder—on August 31, 1776, held an election for field officers, and on the 8th of October following commissions were issued to them as officers of the Fourth Battalion of Northumberland County Associators, and also to the company officers, as follows:

"Colonel, Philip Cole; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas Sutherland; First Major, Thomas Foster; Second Major, Casper Yost; Standard-Bearer, Dewalt Miller; Adjutant, James McCoy.

"*Company No. 1.*—Captain, John Clarke; First Lieutenant, Henry Pontius; Second Lieutenant, James Moore; Ensign, Patrick Watson.

"Four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and forty-six privates, certified by me, this 26th day of September, 1776.

JOHN CLARKE, *Captain.*

"*Second Company.*—Captain, Michael Weaver.

"*Third Company.*—Captain, Jacob Links.

"*Fourth Company.*—Captain, William Weirick; First Lieutenant, Jacob Sherrerd; Second Lieutenant, William Gill; Ensign, Nicholas Moon.

"Four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, forty privates. The whole of the above as associators testified by me, this 26th day of September, 1776.

"WILLIAM WEIRICK, *Captain.*

"*Fifth Company.*—Captain, George Wolff; First Lieutenant, George Conrad; Second Lieutenant, Michael Wildgoose; Ensign, John Hessler.

"Four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, forty-one privates.

"*Sixth Company.*—Captain, George Overmeier; First Lieutenant, James McCelvey; Second Lieutenant, Peter Weirick; Ensign, Michael Snyder.

"Four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, forty privates. The whole of the above as associators testified by me, this 26th day of September, 1776.

"CAPTAIN GEORGE OVERMEIER."

Drafts from this battalion went into service in December, when Colonel Cole was with part of it at Reading. Colonel Brodhead wrote that he made use of a company from Buffalo Valley to apprehend some of the disaffected and to compel some of the militia of Berks to march. When the danger to Philadelphia became imminent, it is probable that officers and men volunteered to fill up Captain Clarke's company, as their names are found on the following roll. The company left the valley on the 5th of December, and served three months and eighteen days. It appears from some memorandums in an old account-book which contained the roster, that the company did not leave Reading until the 3d of January, 1777, and consequently did not participate at Trenton and Princeton, but was in the subsequent skirmishes. It was attached to Colonel Potter's Second Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray, Majors John Kelly and Thomas Robinson. Joseph Green assigned as surgeon's mate to Doctor Benjamin Allison. Four companies—Clarke's, Lee's, Tag-

¹ John Blair Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

part's and Cookson Long's—had casualties during the campaign.¹ Following is the roll of Captain John Clarke's company :

Robert Allen.	Jacob Long.
Hieronimus Augustine.	William Long.
Joseph Barnett.	Richard Lowdon.
John Beatty.	John McCashon.
George Bower.	James McCelvey.
Thomas Cery.	Matthew McClung.
George Clark.	Randal McDonnell.
Daniel Cogh.	Valentine Macklin.
Adam Colpetzer.	Benjamin Miller.
Daniel Conner.	William Moor.
Jacob Conner.	Andrew Morrow.
George Conrad.	Henry Nees.
Henry Conrad.	Peter Nees.
William Cousins.	George Overmeier.
Jacob Esterly.	Nicholas Pontius.
George Etzweiler.	George Pontius.
Philip Ewig.	Frederick Rinehart. ^s
Michael Fought.	George Rinehart.
Thomas Foster.	Yost Rith (or Rittle).
John Fry.	Michael Rote.
William Gill.	Ludwig Row.
Henry Gilman.	George Sierer.
Joseph Green.	Michael Schneider.
William Greenlee.	John Schock.
Joseph Groninger.	Michael Schock.
Wendell Grove.	George Schock.
John Hain.	Robert Scott.
Jacob Harpster.	Michael Smith.
Stophel Heny.	William Speddy.
William Hessler.	Jacob Speese.
John Hessler.	James Stevenson.
Michael Hessler.	David Storm.
Patrick Kellahan.	Robert Thompson.
Jacob Keeny.	George Ulrich.
Francis Kishler.	John Weaver.
Frederick Kneedler.	David Weaver.
Conrad Kneedler.	Henry Wenderbach.
Michael Lamb.	Robert Wilson.
Jacob Links.	George Wolfe.

Some facts concerning the officers and men of this company are given by Mr. Linn in his admirable volume on the Buffalo Valley. He says,—

Captain Clarke lived on the first farm above Mifflinburg, south of the turnpike; died February 22, 1809, aged seventy-three; buried in Lewis graveyard. Lieutenant Thomas Foster, grandfather of Mrs. Mark Halfpenny, died June 4, 1801; buried in Lewis graveyard. Augustine was a weaver; lived near Selin's

Grove as late as 1800. George Bower lived in Union township. Joseph Barnett became the patriarch of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. (See a full notice of him in Day's "Historical Collections.") Hon. I. G. Gordon, of Brookville, writes me, 1871, that some of his grandchildren live near that place. John Beatty lived near New Berlin. George Clark was a prominent surveyor in the valley until 1800, and then removed West. He lived in a house near Judge Hummel's, now torn down. He was an exceedingly tall man, and took delight in making his axe-marks as surveyor beyond the reach of other men. He once made a narrow escape from the Indians by leaping Little Buffalo Creek, from the high bank near late Jacob Moyer's. It was attributed to Brady, but Brady's leap was in the western part of the State, in Armstrong County. Jacob Conner lived in Buffalo. Adam Colpetzer, in West Buffalo; married a daughter of George Rote, of Mifflinburg. George Etzweiler was killed by the Indians in 1780, at Heberling's mill, then French Jacob Grochong's. Michael Fought, in Union, on Seebold's farm, near Chappel Hollow, east of it. William Gill, in Penn's. Wendell Grove, in Derrstown. Henry Gilman, in White Deer. Joseph Groninger, in Kelly, on Clingan's place. Joseph Green, near Philip Pontius'; he was grandfather of Joseph Green, of Lewisburgh. Jacob Harpster, in Beaver township. John Hain, in Penn's. The Hesslers, near Crotzerville; the church there bears their name. Christopher Heny, on General James Irvine's (now, or lately, Kleckner's), west of Mifflinburg. Patrick Kellahan, northwest of Mifflinburg. Jacob Keeny, on John Aurand's place, Turtle Creek. Richard Lowdon was a brother of Captain John, and lived with him. Andrew Morrow was a tenant on Samuel Maclay's place. Benjamin Miller afterwards owned James Biehl's place. Matthew McClung, late George Gundy's heirs, near Turtle Creek. Randal McDonnell, on S. Maclay's, just north of the Great Western (now Mrs. Shoemaker's.) Peter Nees died of wounds received February 1, 1777. George Overmeier lived near Seebold's, in Limestone. Nicholas Pontius was the father of the late J. F. Pontius. George was his brother, sons of John, who

¹ John Blair Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

owned the Captain Bucher tract, where his descendants still reside, or a few of them, as the name is *legion* now. David Storm, where B. Lahr lives, on Esquire Cameron's farm. Robert Scott, on Barber's place, White Springs. Jacob Speese lived, within our memory, in White Deer. William Speedly, *see* 1772. The Schoeks, about Millinburg. Michael Smith, in East Buffalo, above Henry Mertz's. George Wolfe was the grandfather of Jonathan, of Lewisburgh.

From the region of Cumberland County, which is now Juniata, a considerable number of men went early to the field. Andrew Banks, in his recollections (1845), says,—

"The first troops that marched from here were those that joined the army of Gen. Montgomery (Arnold?), destined for Quebec. The writer had a first cousin on that expedition, belonging to the company of the brave Hendricks, who fell at the head of his company, fighting at 'the barriers;' but the fate of those worthy men is well known in the history of our country. The next troops that marched were two companies of volunteers, each company containing eighty men, besides their officers; the one commanded by Capt. Gibson, the other by Capt. Purdy. They repaired to the camp in the beginning of 1776 and performed a tour of two months. Afterwards the troops marched agreeably to their drafts, which order was continued. The writer also well recollects the enthusiastic joy manifested on the capture of Cornwallis, and the patriotic songs of those days are still familiar (one of which he gives)."

Captain John Hamilton, who lived within the present limits of Walker township, organized a "Company of Horse," in what is now Juniata County, in 1776. The men composing it—of whom Hugh McAllister was the first to enlist—met at the house of William Sharon, in Fermanagh township, to perfect their organization. (No roster of this company is preserved in the State Archives, nor is elsewhere attainable.)

That portion of Cumberland which is now Perry evidently furnished the whole or greater portion of what was known as the Seventh Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, Colonel Frederick Watts¹—for although there is no

roster of the men attainable, that of the officers, which we reproduce,² shows that nearly, if not quite all of them, lived within the present limits of Perry County. The troops, or a draft from them, went on a tour of duty early in 1776, for there is on record an order for money to be sent to Colonel Frederick Watts, to be used for defraying the expense of forwarding his men to camp, and he was at the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. The roster of officers here given is, however, for the year 1777.

The following is a return of Seventh Battalion of the Cumberland County Militia, commanded by Colonel Frederick Watts, 1777:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Frederick Watts; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Ross; Major, David Mitchell.

First Company.—Captain, James Fisher; First Lieutenant, Thomas Fisher; Second Lieutenant, Robert Scott; Ensign, Joseph Sharp,—fifty-eight rank and file.

Second Company.—Captain, James Power; First Lieutenant, David Marshall; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Shaw; Ensign, John Kirkpatrick,—sixty-seven rank and file.

Third Company.—Captain, William Sanderson; First Lieutenant, George Black; Second Lieutenant, John Simonton; Ensign, Archibald Loudon,—forty-six rank and file.

Fourth Company.—Captain, William Blain; First Lieutenant, James Blain; Second Lieutenant, William Murray; Ensign, Allen Nesbitt,—fifty-one rank and file.

Fifth Company.—Captain, Frederick Taylor; First Lieutenant, Daniel Hart; Second Lieutenant, Matthew McCoy; Ensign, Thomas Watson.

Sixth Company.—Captain, Edward Graham; First Lieutenant, Thomas McCoy; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Whitaker; Ensign, George Smiley,—seventy-eight rank and file.

Seventh Company.—Captain, John Buchanan; First Lieutenant, William Nelson; Second Lieutenant, James Ewing; Ensign, Benjamin Junkin,—fifty-five rank and file.

Eighth Company.—Captain, Thomas Clark; First Lieutenant, Joseph Neeper; Second Lieutenant, John Nelson; Ensign, John Gardner,—sixty-two rank and file.

Total Commissioned officers, 29; non-commissioned officers, 16; rank and file, 465.

Watts, now living at Carlisle. He served at Wyoming under Colonel Zebulon Butler, and was wounded there.

²This roster does not appear in the Pennsylvania Archives, although the battalion or a draft from it went into the Continental service.

¹Colonel Watts lived and died in Wheatfield township, Perry County (which see for full sketch). He was the father of David Watts and grandfather of Judge Frederick

Captain William Bratton, of that part of Cumberland County which is now Mifflin, where a township is named in his honor,¹ went into the service originally as first lieutenant in Captain Robert Adams' company of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel William Irvine, being commissioned January 9, 1776, and when that body was reorganized as the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, became captain of a company strengthened by recruiting. The Sixth Battalion went into the field in the summer of 1776 and returned to Carlisle March 15, 1777. It was then that it was reorganized as the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, and the men re-enlisted for three years, or the period of the war. The regiment was paid off and discharged at Carlisle in April, 1781. Captain Bratton was wounded at the battle of Germantown. Following is a roster of his company, which contains the names of many Cumberland men who were from that part of the county now in Mifflin, Juniata and Perry Counties, especially the first, but they cannot now be designated:

Captain: William Bratton.

Lieutenant: Thomas McCoy.

Ensign: William Armstrong.

Sergeants: Amos Chapman, February, 1777; Thomas Giles; Timothy O'Neal, February, 1777.

Drummer: Edward Steen, April, 1777.

Fifer: John Waun, November 26, 1776.

Privates: John Beatty, February, 1777; William Carman, June 8, 1779; Patrick Carter; John Daily, October 25, 1778; Daniel Dunnivan; Edward Edgarton, November 20, 1776; James Elliot; Henry German; Thomas Giles, promoted sergeant; Michael Gilmore, September 9, 1778; David Hall; Francis Henry; James Higgins, June 3, 1778; Fergus Lee; Richard Lowden; Peter Lloyd, November 20, 1776; Gilbert McCay; Neal McCay; Patrick McDonald; John McGeghan, February, 1777; John McKean; Peter Martin; Fergus Moore, January, 1777; John Prent; William Redstone; Peter Rooney, April, 1777; John Ryan; Patrick Shockey, 1779; James Simonton; Thomas Simonton, 1779; John Taylor.

Major John Kelly, afterwards colonel, was in Colonel James Potter's battalion, one of the first men from the Buffalo Valley, who en-

listed in 1776 and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. Washington, who had slipped away from Cornwallis at Trenton, made a forced march on Princeton, and had already won the battle there, when Cornwallis, having made a forced march, arrived near Stony Brook. Washington sent an order to Colonel Potter to destroy the bridge at Worth's Mills, on Stony Brook, in sight of the advancing British. Colonel Potter ordered Major Kelly to make a detail for that purpose. Kelly said he would not order another to do what some might say he was afraid to do himself. He took a detail and went to work. The British opened upon him a heavy fire of round shot. Before all the logs were cut off, several balls struck the log on which he stood and it broke down sooner than he expected, and he fell into the stream. His party moved off, not expecting him to escape. By great exertions he reached the shore through the high water and floating timbers, and followed the troops. Incumbered, as he was, with his wet and frozen clothes, he made a prisoner of an armed British scout and took him into camp. Colonel Kelly used to tell that during this tour, for three days at one time, there was no service of provisions, and during the march, before and after the battle, they were thirty-six hours under arms without sleep.

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, of which four companies were from Northumberland County and the others from Northampton County, was raised by authority of Congress, and among the last acts of the convention which had assembled in Philadelphia, to form a State Constitution, was the choice of its field officers, from its members, on September 28, 1776. William Cook, delegate from Northumberland, was made colonel; Neigal Gray, who, after the war, moved to White Deer township, Union County, and died there in 1786, was made lieutenant-colonel; and James Crawford, delegate from Northumberland County, was chosen major. Peter Withington was the first captain, appointed by the Council of Safety on October 1, and three days later, with the field officers, took the qualification directed by the convention.

¹ See Bratton township, in "History of Mifflin County."

On the same day (October 4th) Nicholas Miller and Hawkins Boone were appointed captains; Thomas Brandon and Hananiah Lincoln, first lieutenants; and Robert King and James Williamson, second lieutenants. It was resolved that the commissions of all the captains and subalterns should be dated October 1st. On the 14th of October, John Brady and Major John Harris, both of Northumberland County, were appointed captains; Christopher Gettig, first lieutenant; and Francis Allison, sergeant.¹

The regiment went immediately into active service. Being composed mainly of good riflemen, large drafts were made upon it for picket and skirmish duty. A portion, under Boone, was sent into the northern army, and assisted in the capture of Burgoyne. At Brandywine the regiment lost heavily in officers and men, and at Germantown; so that after wintering at Valley Forge, the field officers were mustered out, the supernumerary line officers discharged and what remained of officers and men were distributed into the Third and Sixth Regiments, which arrangement went into effect July 1, 1777.

Captains John Brady and Hawkins Boone, Lieutenants Dougherty and Robert King were ordered home by General Washington to assist Colonel Hartley in protecting the West Branch Valley. Captain Brady, of whom we shall have more to say in this chapter, was killed by Indian scouts near the town of Muncy, April 11, 1779, and Captain Boone fell near Fort Freeland on the 29th of July, in the same year, while Dougherty also lost his life in the defence of the frontier, after passing safely through the hard campaigns of the Continental army. Their names will reappear in this history.

Following is a partial roster of the Twelfth Regiment, with some remarks as inserted by Mr. John Blair Linn:

Colonel: William Cooke, of Northumberland, commissioned October 2, 1776.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Neigal Gray, of Northampton County; he moved to Buffalo Valley after the war.

Major: James Crawford, commissioned October 8, 1776; afterwards justice of the peace in Lycoming County, where he died.

Adjutant: Thomas Hanson.

Paymasters: Robert Levers; Thomas Dungan, appointed April 29, 1777.

Quartermaster: George Vaughan.

Surgeon: Dr. Andrew Ledlie, of Easton.

Surgeon's Mate: Aaron Woodruff.

Captains.

Peter Withington, commissioned October 1, 1776; took sick in Philadelphia in December, 1776; sent home to Reading, where he died May 11, 1777; his widow, Eve, survived him over fifty years, and died in Millinburg.

Nicholas Miller, appointed October 4, 1776, from Northumberland County; died in 179-, in Northampton County.

Hawkins Boone, appointed October 4, 1776; killed at Fort Freeland, July 28, 1779.

John Brady, appointed October 14, 1776; badly wounded at battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777; killed by the Indians, April 11, 1779.

John Harris, appointed October 14, 1776.

Rev. Henry McKinley, of Carlisle, appointed October 16, 1776.

Alexander Patterson, of Northampton County.

William Work, appointed October 16, 1776.

Lieutenants.

Thomas Brandon, appointed October 4, 1776.

Hananiah Lincoln, appointed October 4, 1776; he was a sergeant in Captain George Nagel's company, Colonel William Thompson's regiment, 1775-76; resigned after battle of Brandywine, and went to Daniel Boone's settlement in Kentucky; he followed Boone to Missouri, where he died.

Christopher Gettig, appointed October 14, 1776, from Sunbury; wounded at Piscataway, N. J., May 11, 1777; taken prisoner, and had his leg amputated; justice of the peace many years afterward at Sunbury; his descendants reside near Bellefonte.

John Reily, appointed October 16, 1776; promoted captain, May 20, 1777; mustered out of service November 3, 1783.

Stephen Chambers, Esq, appointed October 16, 1776; promoted captain; one of the council of censors in 1783; delegate to the Federal Convention December 12, 1787; wounded in a duel with Dr. Jacob Rieger on Monday, May 11, 1789; died on Saturday, 16th, at his house in Lancaster.

William McElhatton, appointed October 16, 1776; wounded at Bonhamtown, N. J., in right shoulder; disabled, and transferred to the Invalid Corps July 1, 1779; died April 26, 1807.

John Henderson, appointed October 16, 1776.

William Sayre, appointed October 16, 1776.

¹ Col. Records, vol. x. p. 756; Archives (Second Series), vol. x. page 759.

Second Lieutenants.

Robert King, October 4, 1776; promoted lieutenant Third Pennsylvania May 20, 1777; left out of service June 23, 1779.
 James Williamson, October 4, 1776.
 Edward McCabe, October 16, 1776.
 John Hays, October 16, 1776.
 Samuel Quinn, October 16, 1776.
 John Boyd, of Northumberland, promoted lieutenant in Third Pennsylvania June 18, 1779; died February 13, 1832.
 William Bard, October 1, 1776.
 John Carothers, October 16, 1776; killed at Germantown, October 4, 1777.
 Robert Falconer.

Ensigns.

Benjamin Lodge, Jr., October 16, 1776; promoted lieutenant Sixth Pennsylvania, October 11, 1777.
 Thomas Hamilton, October 16, 1776.
 William Ball Blackall, October 16, 1776; promoted lieutenant Third Pennsylvania 11th September, 1778; mustered out November 3, 1783.
 William Boyd, appointed October 16, 1776; killed at Brandywine, September 11, 1777.
 John Stone, October 16, 1776; resigned January 8, 1777; died March, 1792.
 Stewart Herbert, October 16, 1776; promoted lieutenant Sixth Pennsylvania January 9, 1778.
 Andrew Engle, October 16, 1776; promoted lieutenant of Third Pennsylvania December 20, 1778; retired January 1, 1781.
 Henry Stricker, October 16, 1776.
 John Seeley, February 3, 1777.
 John Armstrong, formerly sergeant; served until the end of the war, and promoted lieutenant in Captain James Moore's corps.

Samuel Brady was in the fight at the Brandywine, and distinguished himself, a few days later—September 20, 1777—at the Paoli massacre. He was on guard, and lay down with his blanket wrapped and buckled around him. The British were nearly on them before the sentinel fired. Brady ran; and as he jumped a fence, a soldier struck at him with a musket, and pinned his blanket to a rail. He tore the blanket, and dashed on. A horseman overtook him, and ordered him to stop. He wheeled and shot the horseman dead, and got into a small swamp, supposing no one in but himself. In the morning he found fifty-five men in it, whom he took under command and conducted to camp.¹

¹ Linn.

Captain Anthony Selin,² of that part of Northumberland County which is now Snyder, and who died at Selinsgrove in 1792, commanded a company (the Second) in the Baron De Ottendorff's³ corps, which was recruited in the spring of 1777, and continued in service until 1780, being ultimately merged into Armand's legion.

Following is a roster of Captain Selin's company, made in June, 1778:

Captain: Anthony Selin, December 10, 1776; died at Selinsgrove, Snyder County, 1792.

Lieutenants: Lawrence Myers, of Maryland, April 8, 1777; Christian Froelich.

Sergeants: Henry Bartholomew, John Blum, Valentine Keyser, Henry Seiders.

Corporals: George Marks, John Walter.

Drummers: John Schuh, William Marks.

Fifer: John Thompson.

Privates.

Henry Bartholomew.	Michael Eisoch.
Andrew Bengell.	John Adam Fetzler.
John Bengel.	John Green.
John Blum.	Mathias Geutzoll.
Adolph Croselius.	Isaac Hool.
John Dowell.	Patrick Hanley.
George Dehn.	George Hiller.
Henry Donich.	John Hultry.
Wilhelm Dorn.	Valentine Keyser.
Thomas Drisnoll.	Henry Kirk.
John Eberts.	Daniel Kline.
John Eisoch.	Gabriel Kline.

² Captain Anthony Selin, founder of Selinsgrove, was commissioned by Congress, December 10, 1776, captain in Ottendorff's corps, and still in service in 1780, at Wyoming; died in 1792. His children were Anthony, Charles and Agnes. His wife was a sister of Governor Snyder, and Selin purchased the ground on which the town now is at the death of his brother-in-law, John Snyder. Finding Snyder's plot would not fit, he re-surveyed the ground, laid it out anew and named it. His son, Anthony Charles, was a major in the War of 1812. The widow of the latter, Mrs. Catherine Selin, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Swineford, in Selinsgrove, November 3, 1868, aged eighty-two, the last of the family name in the United States.

³ Nicholas Dietrich, Baron De Ottendorff, was a nobleman from Lusatia, Saxony, and had served in the "Seven Years' War" as a lieutenant under Frederick the Great. At the close of that struggle he became associated with Kosciuszko and Roman de Lisle, in Paris, and, on the breaking out of the Revolution, came with them to America. The Baron was authorized by Congress to raise an independent corps, to consist of three companies, with a total of one hundred and fifty men.

Arnold Loos.	James Ridgway.
George Maul.	John Rock.
Samuel Murden.	John Steinheizer.
John Philips.	Henry Till.
George Rex.	John Trow.
Andrew Reaberg.	John Walter.
John Ridey.	Samuel Ulett.

REVOLUTIONARY AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

INDIAN INVASION.—While companies of recruits were marching away to join the main army and participating in its campaigns, there was also activity in the sparsely-settled country they had left, and preparations were early made to guard the frontier against incursions by the Indians, which the people apprehended would be incited by the British. Their fears, as will presently be shown, were not without good grounds. A militia organization was effected all along the border in the fall of 1775.

For the upper division of Northumberland County, comprising Union and Snyder, and a part of Centre Counties (and much other territory), officers were chosen for eleven companies of militia on the 12th of September, 1775, at Derr's (site of Lewisburgh), as appears from the certificate of William Scull, "chairman of the committee," dated Northumberland, January 24, 1776, and reading as follows:

"I do hereby certify that an election for field officers, held at Ludwig Derr's, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, on Tuesday, the 12th day of September last, the following gentlemen were regularly chosen for the upper division of the county of Northumberland, viz.: James Potter, Esquire, colonel; Robert Moodie, Esquire, lieutenant-colonel; Mr. John Kelly, first major; Mr. John Brady, second major.

"WILLIAM SCULL,
"Chairman of the Committee."

Then follows "a return of the names of the captains and other officers of the several companies in the upper division of the county of Northumberland, with the ranks of said companies and number of men,"—

Arthur Taggart, first captain; Cornelius Atkinson, first lieutenant; James McClung, second lieutenant; James Wilson, ensign,—eighty-five privates.

William Gray, second captain; William Clark, first lieutenant; James Murdoch, second lieutenant; William Thompson, ensign,—ninety privates.

David Berry, third captain; William Hammon,

first lieutenant; Israel Parsels, second lieutenant; Benjamin Burt, ensign,—forty-five privates.

Samuel Dale, fourth captain; William Bennett, first lieutenant; Hawkins Boone, second lieutenant; Jesse Weeks, ensign,—sixty-seven privates.

Cookson Long, fifth captain; William Mucklehatton, first lieutenant; Robert Fleming, second lieutenant; Robert Fleming, junior, ensign,—fifty-nine privates.

Samuel Wallis, sixth captain; John Scudder, first lieutenant; Peter Jones, second lieutenant; James Hampton, ensign,—ninety-one privates.

James Murray, seventh captain; William Murray, first lieutenant; Thomas Plunket, second lieutenant; Andrew Robinson, ensign,—sixty privates.

Henry Antes, eighth captain; Thomas Brandon, first lieutenant; Alexander Hamilton, second lieutenant; Simon Cole, ensign,—fifty-eight privates.

John McMillan, ninth captain; John McConnell, first lieutenant; John McCormick, second lieutenant; Charles Wilson, ensign,—forty-three privates.

David Hayes, tenth captain; Charles Clark, first lieutenant; Thomas Gray, ensign,—forty-one privates.

Philip Davis, eleventh captain; James Aspey, first lieutenant; John Nelson, second lieutenant; Jacob Fulmore, ensign,—seventy-four privates.

"NORTHUMBERLAND, 24th January, 1776.

"I do hereby certify the above to be a true return of the several companies which form the battalion in the upper division of the county of Northumberland, as delivered in to me.

"WILLIAM SCULL,
"Chairman of the Committee."

The Convention of 1776, by an ordinance dated September 3d, created a new Council of Safety, of which Samuel Hunter and John Weitzel were the members for Northumberland County, and John Lowdon, of Silver Spring, near Mifflinburg, became member of the Supreme Executive Council by choice of the voters in the district composed of Northumberland, Northampton, Bedford and Westmoreland Counties.

That the inhabitants of the territory now included in the counties which are the especial province of this work were in fear of Indian invasion as early as 1776 is clearly shown by the records of the State Convention of that year. On July 29th, John Kelley and Walter Clark, who were in attendance, petitioned the Council of Safety for aid, stating that they had just grounds to believe that the county (Northumberland) would be disturbed by the

Indians, and stated that there was not sufficient ammunition in the county for the four battalions already raised.

In a letter dated Paxtang, August 27, 1776, John Harris says,—

"The Indians, to the northward, southward, and westward, are for war against us, as I am informed by a letter from Northumberland County, by their post, two days ago. The Susquehanna Indians are only for peace with us. About twenty Indians (enemies), men, women and children, have been many days past at Sunbury, and make said report."

A body of Indians, of the Seneca and Muncy tribes, were induced by Captain John Brady to come down to Fort Augusta to make a treaty, in August, 1776, but nothing seems to have been accomplished in that direction. The party stopped at Ludwig Derr's trading-house (site of Lewisburgh) on their way back and got very drunk, Derr knocking the head out of a barrel of whiskey and furnishing them with tin-cups to drink from. Their debauch was cut short by Captain John, who, arriving on the scene and fearing the consequences of their unlimited indulgence, kicked the barrel over, greatly to their disgust. The Indians finally returned peaceably enough, and it was not until 1777 that they made any organized movements against the frontier settlements. Notwithstanding their inactivity, preparations were made for the troubles which it was apprehended the near future would bring.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.—The account of these plans for the protection of the frontier against the savages is perhaps best given in transcripts from the records of the Committee of Safety of Northumberland County ¹ (from February 8, 1776, to April 17, 1777).

"8th of February, 1776.—The following gentlemen, being previously nominated by the respective townships to serve in this committee, for the county of Northumberland, for the space of six months, met at the house of Richard Malone, viz.:

"*Augusta township*.—John Weitzel, Esquire; Alexander Hunter, Esquire, Thomond Ball.

"*Mahoning township*.—William Cook, Esquire, Benjamin Allison, Esquire, Mr. Thomas Hewet.

"*Turbut township*.—Captain John Hambright, William McKnight, William Shaw.

"*Muncey township*.—Robert Robb, Esquire, William Watson, John Buckalow.

"*Bald Eagle township*.—Mr. William Dunn, Thomas Hughes, Alexander Hamilton.

"*Buffaloe township*.²—Mr. Walter Clark (removed to White Deer), William Irwin, Joseph Green.

"*Wimoming township*.—Mr. James McClure, Mr. Thomas Clayton, Mr. Peter Melick.

"*Penn's township*.²—

"*Moughonoy township*.—

"*Potter township*.—John Livingston, Maurice Davis, John Hall.

"*White Deer township*.²—Walter Clark, Matthew Brown, Marcus Huling.

"Captain John Hambright was appointed chairman and Thomond Ball clerk.

"On the 7th instant the following gentlemen were duly elected field officers for the battalion of said division, viz.: Samuel Hunter, Esquire, colonel; William Cook, Esquire, lieutenant-colonel; Casper Weitzel, Esquire, first major; Mr. John Lee, second major.

"*Monday, February 26th, 1776*.—The committee met, according to adjournment, at the house of Laughlin McCartney, in Northumberland town, Captain John Hambright in the chair.

"The following gentlemen appeared and produced certificates of their being regularly chosen captains of companies in Colonel Hunter's battalion, and produced lists of their subalterns, companies, &c., viz.:

"Captain, Nicholas Miller; First Lieutenant, Christopher Gettig; Second Lieutenant, Nehemiah Breese; First Ensign, Gustavus Ross; Second Ensign, William Sims.

"Captain, Hugh White; First Lieutenant, John Forster; Second Lieutenant, Andrew Gibson; Ensign, Samuel Young.

"Captain, James McMahon; First Lieutenant, John Murray; Second Lieutenant, William Fisher; Ensign, William Bailly.

"Captain, Charles Gillespie; First Lieutenant, Robert King; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Fulton; First Ensign, William Boyd; Second Ensign, John Woodside.

"Captain, William Scull; First Lieutenant, Jonathan Lodge; Second Lieutenant, George Colhoun; First Ensign, William Sawyers; Second Ensign, George Grant.

"Captain, William Clarke; First Lieutenant, John Teitson; Second Lieutenant, William McDonald; First Ensign, John Moll.

"*Wednesday, March 13, 1776*.—The committee met at the house of Frederick Stone, in Northumberland town, agreeable to adjournment, Captain John Ham-

¹ Publication of Pennsylvania Historical Society, 1846; also Linn's "Buffalo Valley."

² Buffalo, Penn's and White Deer townships were in what is now the territory of Union and Snyder Counties.

bright in the chair, when the following gentlemen made returns of their officers, captains, subalterns, &c., properly certified, viz.:

"William Plunket, Esquire, Colonel; James Murray, Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel; Mr. John Brady, First Major; Mr. Cookson Long, Second Major.

"Captain, Henry Antis, Esquire; First Lieutenant, Thomas Brandon; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Hamilton; First Ensign, John Morison; Second Ensign, James Alexander.

"Captain, Samuel Wallis; First Lieutenant, John Scudder; Second Lieutenant, Peter Jones; Ensign, James Hampton.

"Captain, John Robb; First Lieutenant, William Watson; Second Lieutenant, Robert Wilson; Ensign, James White.

"Captain, William McElhatton; First Lieutenant, Andrew Boggs; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Wilson; Ensign, John McCormick.

"Captain, William Murray; First Lieutenant, Richard Irwin; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Plunkett; First Ensign, Andrew Robinson; Second Ensign, Benjamin Jordon.

"Captain, Simon Cool; First Lieutenant, Thomas Camplen; Second Lieutenant, James Brandon; First Ensign, William King; Second Ensign, James Hewes.

"Captain, David Berry; First Lieutenant, William Hammond; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Bonser; Ensign, Israel Pershel."

At this time there arose some jealousy in regard to the enlistment of men and the consequent withdrawal from the exposed frontier of its best military element.

"Information being given to the committee that a certain Hawkins Boone is now enlisting men in this county, without giving any satisfactory account for what purpose or service the said men are enlisted;

"*Resolved*, That the chairman of this committee call upon the said Hawkins Boone, by letter or otherwise, to appear before him and two or more of said committee, as he, the chairman, shall think expedient, on such day and at such place as he shall appoint, to show cause why he, the said Boone, enlists men as aforesaid.

"*Monday, March 25, 1776.*—The committee met pursuant to adjournment at the house of Thomond Ball, in Sunbury, Captain John Hambright in the chair.

"*Resolved*, That it appears to this committee that several recruiting officers, belonging to the battalions of different counties in this Province, have lately come to this infant frontier county and drained it of a number of useful men, to the prejudice of the same.

"*Resolved*, That for the future no officer or non-commissioned officer be allowed to recruit men in

this county, except the officers who are or may be appointed therein.

"John Simpson, Esquire, presented a return, where-in appears the following list of officers, the company belonging to Colonel Hunter's battalion, viz.:

"Captain, John Simpson, Esquire; First Lieutenant, Robert Curry; Second Lieutenant, John Ewart; First Ensign, Thomas Gaskins; Second Ensign, David Mead."

The feeling of the people against indiscriminate and heavy drainage of the population from the frontier by enlistments for the Continental army is in the following letter of John Hambright very fairly reflected:

"SUNBURY, 27th March, 1776.

"... We are now, gentlemen, to inform you of what we think a grievance to this young and thinly inhabited county, viz.: a constant succession of recruiting officers from different counties in this Province. Our zeal for the cause of American liberty has hitherto prevented our taking any steps to hinder the raising of men for its service; but finding the evil increasing so fast upon us as almost to threaten the depopulation of the county, we cannot help appealing to the wisdom and justice of your committee to know whether the quota of men that may be demanded from this county under their own officers is not as much as can reasonably be expected from it. Whether, at a time when we are uncertain of peace with the Indians (well knowing that our enemies are tampering with them), and a claim is set up to the greatest part of this Province by a neighboring Colony who have their hostile abettors at our very breasts, as well as their emissaries amongst us, is it prudent to drain an infant frontier county of its strength of men? and whether the safety of the interior parts of the Province would not be better secured by adding strength to the frontiers? Whether our Hon. Assembly, by disposing of commissions to gentlemen in different counties to raise companies which are to form the number of battalions thought necessary for the defense of the Province, did not intend that the respective captains should raise their companies where they [were] appointed; and not distress our county by taking from it all the men necessary for the business of agriculture, as well as the defense of the same?" From our knowledge of the state of this county, we make free to give our opinion of what would be most for its advantage, as well as that of the Province (between which we hope there never will be a difference), and first to inform you [of] the poverty of the people, many of whom came bare and naked here, being plundered by a banditti who call themselves Yankees, and those who brought some property with them, from the necessary delay of cultivating a wilderness before they could

have any produce to live upon, together with the necessity of still continuing the closest application to labor and industry for their support, renders it morally improbable that a well disciplined militia can be established here, as the distance which some men are obliged to go to muster is the loss of two days to them, which, not being paid for, they will not, nor indeed can they, so often attend as is necessary to complete them even in the manual exercise. We would recommend that two or more companies be raised and put in pay for the use of the Province, to be ready to march when and where the service may require them, and when not wanted for the service of the public at any particular place, to be stationed in this county in order to be near and defend our frontier, should they be attacked by our enemies of any denomination, the good effect of which, we imagine, would be considerable, as though they may be too few to repel, they may stop the progress of an enemy until the militia could be raised to assist them. Should this proposal appear eligible, please to inform us thereof, and we will recommend such gentlemen for officers as we think will be most suitable for the service and agreeable to the people.

"We are, gentlemen, with due respect, your very humble servants,

"Signed for and in behalf of the committee,
"JOHN HAMBRIGHT, *Chairman*.

"To the COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, *Philadelphia*."

On August 13, 1776, a new Committee of Safety was chosen to serve for six months, the members for Buffalo, Penn's and White Deer townships—with which we have particularly to do—being as follows:

Buffalo township.—Martin Treaster, William Speedy, Philip Coal.

Penn's township.—Simcon Woodrow, Adam Bolinger, Paul Gemberling.

White Deer township.—James McClanachan, Robert Fruit, William Gray.

The committee elected Robert Fruit as chairman, and John Boyd clerk.

Upon the same date as the foregoing, action was taken to have Colonel William Plunket forward from the house of Laughlin McCartney "the dividend of ammunition belonging to the six companies of his battalion that lie above Muney," and also to secure and have such "a quantity of powder and lead at Mr. John Harris' ferry,¹ which belonged to the Associators of this county (Northumberland).

¹ Harrisburg.

The committee found, September 12, 1776, that of the quantities of powder and lead on hand, the quota of each associator was half a pound of the former and a pound of the latter, which not being deemed sufficient, "and whereas the greater part of Colonel Plunket's men are situated on the frontier and the most exposed parts of the county," they demanded a further quantity of eighty-nine pounds of powder and one hundred and seventy-eight pounds of lead, to be divided among the several captains of the battalion, "with the strictest charge that the same be preserved for the purposes of defense of this county." A similar division of ammunition was made among the men of Colonel Potter's battalion.

One of the hardships of this period, though at first thought a seemingly small thing, was the scarcity of salt. But little could be procured, and that only at great cost,—often augmented by speculators who took advantage of the necessities of the people.

At a meeting of the committee on September 10, 1776, complaint being made against Mr. Aaron Levy and John Bullion, setting forth that they had a quantity of salt on hand, which they refused to sell for cash, it was "*Resolved*, That the aforesaid salt that is in the hands of the aforesaid Levy and Bullion, (as they have refused the same for sale) be put into the hands of Mr. William Sayers, and by him sold at the rate of fifteen shillings per bushel, and not to sell unto any family above half a bushel for the time that the said salt is selling, and that the said Sayers shall keep a particular account of every bushel that he sells, and when sold, he shall return the money arising from said salt to this committee, first deducting one shilling out of the pound for his trouble of selling said salt, and six shillings and four pence for portage."

Two days later the committee being informed by one of the members of the convention "that there is a dividend of salt in Philadelphia, which is allotted for this county, by a late resolve of convention, wherefore, this committee thought proper to appoint two suitable persons to go to Philadelphia and take charge of said salt, and [to] be by them conveyed to

this county and delivered to the care of this committee; Therefore, William Mackay and Mordecai McKinney were unanimously appointed by this committee for the purpose above mentioned: *Resolved*, That the salt belonging to this county is to be sold at fifteen shillings per bushel."

The remainder of the record for the year 1776 consists chiefly of an account of the examination of certain charges of treasonable design and utterances brought by Captain John Brady against Robert Robb. The trial was continued in 1777, and finally Robb was escorted to the Council of Safety at Philadelphia, to whom his case was referred.

A new committee for Northumberland County was elected in February, 1777, of which the members in Penn's, White Deer and Buffalo townships were as follows:

Penn's township.—Andrew Moore, David Miller, Jacob Hosterman.

White Deer township.—William Blyth, James McCormick, William Reed.

Buffalo township.—John Aurand, Thomas Sutherland, George Overmire.

Thomas Jordan was chosen chairman.

It appears that Captain Benjamin Weiser was out on a tour of duty with a company of Northumberland County troops in 1776-77, and was in the German Regiment. On January 30th, he was at Philadelphia. About that time he wrote to the County Committee of Safety, complaining that a number of his men had deserted, and craving their assistance toward their return.

Following is the muster-roll of Captain Benjamin Weiser's company, at Philadelphia, January 30, 1777:

Captain: B. Weiser; [after the war resided at Selinsgrove, Snyder County.]

First Lieutenant: Christopher Snyder.

Second Lieutenant: Adam Shaffer.

Third Lieutenant: Joseph Van Gundy.

First Sergeant: Matthew Hain.

Second Sergeant: George Markle.

First Corporal: Philip Moyer.

Second Corporal: Frederick Eisenhauer, enlisted in the service of the United States.

Privates: George Brosius; Nicholas Brosius; John Faust; Christian Furst, sick at present, (discharged at Reading by Doctor Potts); Conrad

Furst; Henry Groninger; John Hauser; John Heim; John Herter; George Herrold; Peter Hosterman; Henry Kaufman; Adam Kerstetter; Martin Kerstetter; Leonard Kerstetter; Thomas Kitch; Adam Lelller; John Livengood; John Meiser; George Moyer; Philip Neitz; Michael Newman; George Peifer; Tobias Pickel; Andrew Reitz; Christian Shafer; Nicholas Shafer; Jacob Snider; Zacharias Spengle; John Stroub; George Troutner (enlisted in the United States service); Peter Weis; Mathias Witmer.

INCREASED VIGILANCE ON THE FRONTIER
—MAJOR KELLY, THE BRADYS AND BOONE
—FORTS BUILT.—It has been heretofore noted that in the fall of 1777—after the battle of the Brandywine, which occurred September 11th—Captain John Brady, Captain Hawkins Boone and Lieutenants John and Samuel Dougherty were ordered by Washington back to the frontier to assist the inhabitants in resisting the incursions of the savages through the mountain passes. Colonel (or Major) John Kelley,¹ the

¹As Colonel (or Major) John Kelley is so frequently mentioned in this chapter, and was so conspicuous a character in the local as well as the Continental campaigns, we give a brief sketch of his career. He was born in Lancaster County in February, 1714. After the purchase from the Indians of 1768, and before the opening of the land-office in 1769, he came to Buffalo Valley, then a part of Berks County. Here he suffered all the hardships and privations which are inseparable upon the first settlement of a new country. He was tall, about six feet two inches in height, vigorous and muscular, with his body so inured to labor as to be almost insensible to fatigue, and a mind so accustomed to dangers that dangers ceased to alarm. He was a captain, and a major at twenty-seven years of age, and when his country called on her sons he was ready. In the fall of 1776 he volunteered to assist in the protection of New Jersey. He was present at Trenton when the Hessians surrendered, and assisted in that most masterly movement on Princeton, by which the chain of communications of the enemy was broken, all their plans deranged, and their army compelled to return to New York and its neighborhood, and to leave New Jersey free to avenge her wrongs. His intrepidity in destroying the bridge at Princeton, which has been narrated in the text (see *ante*), preserved the army from defeat upon the momentous 3d of January, 1777. When the Indians became too strong for the decimated frontier population he was one of the first to return to its defense. He had the principal command of the scouting-parties in what is now Union County and the region above and eastward and was often out in person. After the war he was for many years a magistrate in Union County. Kelly township, in which was his home, was named after him. He died February 18, 1832, aged eighty-eight years, and was buried in the Presbyterian burial-ground,

hero of Princeton; as heretofore noted, had been ordered home for a similar reason, and during the summer had command on the frontier. He had as a guide a friendly Indian called Job Chilloway. Major Moses Van Campen, the famous Indian fighter, says, in his narrative, that he served a three months' tour with him at this time, and that they were located at the Big Island, near Lock Haven.

As the continuance of Indian forays became more certain, it was deemed necessary to build forts or stockades at intervals along the frontier, to serve as places of refuge for the inhabitants. Fort Freeland, on Warriors' Run, had been built in 1773, and Fort Augusta, at Sunbury, prior to that time. It was commanded during the Revolution by Colonel Samuel Hunter.¹ A

in Lewisburgh, where a monument to his memory was patriotically reared and dedicated with impressive ceremonies April 8, 1835, on which occasion a memorial address was delivered by James Merrill, Esq.

Colonel Kelly's children were: James, who moved to Penn's Valley and died there (he was the father of Hon. James K. Kelly, United States Senator, of Portland, Oregon); John, who also moved to Penn's Valley; William, who married a daughter of Archibald Allison, of Centre County, and died January 27, 1830; Andrew, a bachelor, who was born 1783, and died on the old place September 24, 1867, aged eighty-four; Samuel Kelly, of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, married to Simeon Howe; Maria, married to John Campbell, of Lewisburgh; Robert, who died April 12, 1866, aged seventy-seven; Joseph, died March 2, 1865, aged sixty-six; David H. Kelly, Esq., deceased, late county commissioner of Union County.

¹Colonel Samuel Hunter, who commanded at Fort Augusta, who is also frequently mentioned in this chapter, performed very valuable services on the frontier. He died at the close of the struggle in which he had taken a prominent part, April 10, 1784, aged fifty-two years. His grave is near the site of Fort Augusta. His wife's name was Susanna Scott, sister of Abraham Scott, formerly member from Lancaster. Colonel Hunter was from the county of Donegal, Ireland, and when he died had a mother and two brothers still living there. He left two daughters, Mary and Nancy; minors. 1. *Mary*, married Samuel Scott, who died before her, leaving children,—Samuel H. Scott, Sarah, Susanna. Samuel Scott lived on what is now the Cake farm, and was drowned. He was a son of Abraham Scott, who lived on the island which he had purchased of Mungo Reed, the original owner. Abraham Scott died there in August, 1798, leaving a widow, Sarah, and children,—Samuel (above), Mary (wife of General William Wilson, afterwards of Chillisquaque Mills), Susanna and Sarah. Susanna married — Rose. Their daughter, Isabella, is the widow of Hon. Robert C. Grier, late justice of

small stockade was constructed, probably in 1777-78, one mile above Milton and called Fort Schwartz. Boone's Fort, at the mouth of Muddy Run, was commanded by Captain Boone. John Brady removed from opposite the site of Lewisburgh, settled on the Muncy Manor, and erected a small fortification, for the protection of his family and neighbors, on the south side of Muncy Creek, near where the town now stands. It was called Fort Brady and has often been confounded with Fort Muncy, which stood on the Muncy farm, above the town. A small inclosure was erected near the mouth of Lycoming Creek, where Jaysburg now is, and called, after a settler of the region, Fort Huff.

A fort which was a very important place during the troubled times prior to the "great runaway" was built in the summer of 1776 by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Antes, on the high ground at the mouth of Nippenose Creek, above Jersey Shore. It was a picketed inclosure and defended by a regular garrison of militia.

Horn's Fort was on the south side of the West Branch, on what is now known as Crispin's Run. Reed's, at Lock Haven, a place of considerable importance during the early period of the war, was commanded by Colonel Cookson Long.

The Upper Fort, built in 1777 in Penn's Valley, was merely the fortified log-house of Colonel (afterwards General) James Potter, who was one of the principal officers on the frontier, and for a considerable period was colonel of the Upper Battalion. His correspondence is frequently quoted in this chapter, and there are numerous allusions to him. As has been shown, he was in command of a battalion of Northumberland County militia at Trenton and Princeton. On April 5, 1777, he was appointed third brigadier-general of the militia of the State, and afterwards commanded his brigade at the Brandywine and battle of Germantown with great ability. He obtained leave of absence in Jan-

the United States Supreme Court. 2. *Nancy*, married her cousin, Alexander Hunter, who died in June, 1810, leaving her also a widow, and children,—Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy and Samuel.

uary, 1778, on account of his wife's illness, and during that and the following year, until mid-summer, was in Penn's Valley assisting in repelling the inroads of the savages. In July, 1779, he retired with the rest of the inhabitants and took his family to Middle Creek, in Snyder County. In 1780 he became a member of the State Council; November 14, 1781, vice-president of the State; May 23, 1782, a major-general, and in 1784 a member of the Council of Censors. Meanwhile he had resumed residence on his farm in what is now Union County, a short distance above New Columbia, where he had settled in 1772, and remained until his removal to Penn's Valley, in 1774. He ultimately returned to Penn's Valley from Union County, where he received injuries while raising a barn, in the fall of 1784, from which he died in the same year. He was a native of Tyrone, Ireland, born in 1729, and obtained his first experience as a soldier before he was seventeen years old in the Indian War of 1756-61. Such, in brief, was the life of one of the prominent characters of this region during the terrible period of the Revolutionary War and of Indian incursion.¹

¹There are some other details worthy of preservation concerning General Potter. He was a son of John Potter, the first sheriff of Cumberland County, and in January, 1758, was a lieutenant with William Blythe, in Colonel John Armstrong's battalion. He married a Miss Cathcart, sister of Mrs. George Latimer, of Philadelphia, who died, leaving a son and daughter. He then married Mrs. Chambers, sister of Captain William Patterson. He resided principally on the Ard farm, in White Deer township, just above New Columbia, though, no doubt, he changed his residence on account of the Indian troubles. One year, 1781, he resided in the Middle Creek settlement, now Snyder County, as the assessments show, and family tradition has it, his eldest son, John Potter, died there. In 1786, Pickering visited him at the Ard farm, and in 1787, Mrs. Gregg, his daughter, was married there.

His eldest daughter married Captain James Poe. Mary married George Riddles, who died March 14, 1796, and is buried at Northumberland, in the Presbyterian churchyard. Their daughter, Mary A., married W. H. Patterson; Eliza, Dr. Joseph B. Ard, whose heirs still own the old place in White Deer; Martha married Mr. Gregg.

General Potter's son James married Mary Brown, daughter of Judge Brown, of Millin County. Of their children: 1, General James Potter (third) married Maria, daughter of General William Wilson, of Chillisquaque; 2, William Potter, Esq., lde of Bellefonte, attorney-at-law; 3, Mary P., married Doctor W. I. Wilson, of Potter's

The Indians repeatedly came stealthily down the West Branch in 1777, and committed murders of men, women and children wherever they could find them exposed. One Sunday morning in June they killed two men—Miller and Cady—who had gone out from Antes' Fort to milk the cows, and though pursued, were not apprehended or made to suffer for their crimes. A similar affair occurred at Horn's Fort, and in the fall of 1777 an attack was made on the families of Brown and Benjamin, on the Loyal Sock Creek, and committed every fiendish atrocity that the tomahawk, scalping-knife and torch could enable them to.

These murders were the ominous warnings of more sweeping fury to be wreaked upon the settlements later, but they spread terror throughout the valley, and most of the families fled to the so-called forts, or block-houses, for protection, leaving their houses, fields and cattle at the mercy of the savages. The condition of the county at this time was indicated in a letter from Colonel Hunter, who said (November 1st) that he had orders for the third and fourth classes of militia to march, but he had neither arms nor blankets for them; that the first and second classes were on the frontiers, and had all the good arms that could be collected; that the people were in a bad way; had not got in any crops. For the state of the country, he referred President Wharton to Captain John Hanbright, who had been chosen of the Council. He added that the county was worse off than any other in the State for salt. Writing again, from Fort Augusta, November 11th (after referring to the fact that upon that day the third and fourth classes of the Third Battalion were to march to join the army of General Washington, under the command of Colonel James Murray), he says,—

"The two classes of Colonel Cookson Long's battalion I have ordered to duty on the frontiers, as the

Mills; 4, John Potter; 5, Martha G., married to Abraham Valentine; 6, Peggy Crouch, married Dr. Charles Coburn, of Aaronsburg; 7, George L. Potter, Esq., who practiced awhile at Danville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Andrew G. Curtin, who is a daughter of Doctor W. I. Wilson, of Potter's Mills, is a great-granddaughter of the Revolutionary general, and the Governor is a great-grandson, on the Gregg line of descent.

first class, that was commanded by Colonel John Kelly, has come off from thence, after serving two months, to encourage the poor, scattered inhabitants to return back to their habitations, which I hope will be approved by the Council."

Colonel John Kelly, being relieved from service on the West Branch, was ordered, with his battalion, to Penn's Valley to perform duty for two months.

The year 1778 opened gloomily enough for the Continental army in the field and the harassed inhabitants of the frontier. Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of soldiers had gone to the front from the back settlements, greatly weakening them at a time when organized Indian invasion was apprehended, officers came into the region early in the year to recruit for the Northumberland companies.

In May, Colonel Kelly was still on duty in Penn's Valley, but his presence did not awe the Indians completely, for upon the 8th, Jacob Stanford was killed there and his family carried into captivity. Numerous other murders were committed along the frontier. Again we draw information from a letter of General Potter's (dated Upper Fort, Penn's Valley, May 17th). He says that he was informed by Colonel Long that a few families coming to Lycoming, escorted by a party under the command of Colonel Hosterman, were attacked by twelve Indians, who killed six of them, and six were missing. Three men were killed, at the same time, on the Loyal Sock; twenty persons killed on the North Branch. One who was taken prisoner made his escape, and says the Indians are determined to clear the two branches of the Susquehanna this moon. He says we have two forts in the valley, and are determined to stand as long as we are supported. The people were poor, and bread very high.

Colonel Hunter pictured the situation (in a letter of May 31, 1778) thus,—

"We are in a melancholy condition. The back inhabitants have left their homes. All above Muncy are at Samuel Wallis's. The people of Muncy are at Captain Brady's. All above Lycoming are at Antes' mill and the mouth of Bald Eagle. The people of Penn's valley are at one place in Potter township. The inhabitants of White Deer are assembled at three

different places. The back settlers of Buffalo have come down to the river. Penn's township people have, likewise, moved to the river. All from Muncy hill to Chillisquaque have assembled at three different places. Fishing creek and Mahoning settlements have come to the river-side. It is really distressing to see the people flying away, and leaving their all, especially the Jersey people, who came up here last winter and spring. Not one stays, but sets off to Jersey again."

On the 2d of June he writes that the people have drawn up a petition to Congress for relief, and Robert Fruit and Thomas Jordan were set off to lay it before the Executive Council for their approval, before presenting it to Congress.

On June 14th he writes that communication between Antes' mill and Big Island is cut off. On the 10th of June a bloody and sweeping slaughter occurred where Williamsport now stands.

All of these events were but the forerunners of greater disasters than any which had yet befallen the settlements.

THE GREAT RUNAWAY.

The great massacre at Wyoming occurred on July 3d, and as the report of that horrible glutting of savage bloodthirst passed down North Branch and spread up the valley of the sister-stream, it caused a general stampede—the wild, precipitate flight of the settlers from all the upper region, known as the "Great Runaway."

The terrorizing news was quite generally spread by the 5th or 6th, and on the 9th, Colonel Hunter writes that both branches are nearly evacuated, and Northumberland and Sunbury will be the frontier in less than twenty-four hours. His letter evinces the agony of a strong man, who, with all supports taken away, was determined to fall, if need be, in defense of the charge committed to him. He says,—

"Nothing but a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, and the virtue of our neighbors, induces the few to stand that remain in the two towns; and if they are not speedily reinforced they must give way; but will have this consolation, that they have stood in defence of their liberty and country as long as they could. In justice to this county, I must bear testi-

mony that the States never applied to it for men in vain. I am sure the State must know that we have reduced ourselves to our present feeble condition by our readiness to turn out, upon all occasions, when called for in defense of the common cause. Should we now fall, for want of assistance, let the neighboring counties reconcile to themselves, if they can, the breach of brotherly love, charity and every other virtue which adorns and advances the human species above the brute creation. I will not attempt to point out the particular cruelties or barbarities that have been practised on our unhappy inhabitants, but assure you that, for the number, history affords no instance of more heathenish cruelty or savage barbarity than has been exhibited in this county."

Matthew Smith writes from Paxtang (Harrisburg), July 12th, that he had "just arrived at Harris' Ferry, and beheld the greatest scenes of distress I ever saw. It was crowded with people who had come down the river, leaving everything."

Upon the same day Peter De Haven writes, from Hummelstown: "This day there were twenty or thirty passed through this town from Buffalo Valley and Sunbury, and the people inform me that there are two hundred wagons on the road coming down. I was at Mr. Elder's meeting to-day, and Colonel Clark and Colonel Rodgers made an appeal to the inhabitants to turn out one hundred volunteers," etc.

A letter written by William Maclay, from Paxtang, on the 12th, gives a very graphic picture of the distress,—

"I left Sunbury, and almost my whole property, on Wednesday last. I will not trouble you with a recital of the inconveniences I suffered while I brought my family, by water, to this place. I never in my life saw such scenes of distress. The river and the roads leading down it were covered with men, women and children, flying for their lives. In short, Northumberland County is broken up. Colonel Hunter only remained, using his utmost endeavors to rally the inhabitants to make a stand. I left him with few. I cannot speak confidently as to numbers, but he had not a hundred men on whom he could depend. Mrs. Hunter came down with me. As he is now disencumbered of his family, I am convinced that he will do everything that can be expected from a brave and determined man. It was to no purpose Colonel Hunter issued orders for the assembling of the militia. The whole county broke loose. Something, in the way of charity, ought to be done for the many miserable objects that crowd the banks of this river, especially those who fled from Wyoming. You know

I did not use to love them, but I now pity their distress."

Colonel Hunter, upon the 12th, indited (at Sunbury) a most pathetic appeal to the President and Executive Council, in which he said,—

"The calamities so long dreaded, and of which we have been more than once informed must fall upon this county if not assisted by Continental troops or the militia of the neighboring counties, now appear with all the horrors attendant on an Indian war; at this date the towns of Sunbury and Northumberland are the frontiers, where a few virtuous inhabitants and fugitives seem determined to stand, though doubtful whether to-morrow's sun shall rise on them free-men, captives or in eternity."

He urged most strenuously that "a few hundreds of men, well armed," be immediately sent to the relief of the people.

Bertram Galbraith, writing from Lancaster, July 14th, says,—

"On Sunday morning last the banks of the Susquehanna, from Middletown up to the Blue Mountain, were entirely clad with the inhabitants of Northumberland County, who had moved off, as well as many in the river in boats, canoes and on rafts. This I had from Captain Abraham Scott, a man of veracity, who was up at Garber's Mills for his sister, the wife of Colonel Samuel Hunter, and spake with a lieutenant, who was in the action at Wyoming. He also seen six of the wounded men brought down."

Robert Covenhoven (Crownover), describing the scene near Lewisburgh, says,—

"I took my own family safely to Sunbury, and came back in a keel-boat to secure my furniture. Just as I rounded a point above Derrstown (now Lewisburgh) I met the whole convoy from all the forts above. Such a sight I never saw in my life. Boats, canoes, hog-troughs, rafts hastily made of dry sticks, every sort of floating article, had been put in requisition, and were crowded with women, children and plunder. There were several hundred people in all. Whenever any obstruction occurred at any shoal or ripple, the women would leap out into the water and put their shoulders to the boat or raft, and launch it again into deep water. The men of the settlement came down in single file, on each side of the river, to guard the women and children. The whole convoy arrived safely at Sunbury, leaving the entire range of farms along the West Branch to the ravages of the Indians."

¹The account of the "Great Runaway," as well as of some subsequent affairs, is taken chiefly from John Blair Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

Several persons, among them John Michael Bashor, were killed by the Indians during the "Great Runaway."

REGULAR TROOPS MARCHED TO THE PROTECTION OF THE SETTLEMENTS.—In answer to Hunter's appeal, Colonel Brodhead and his regiment, on their march to Fort Pitt, were ordered to the West Branch. He was at Fort Muncy on July 24th, and sent a captain and twenty-four men down to Penn's Valley to protect the reapers at General Potter's place. General Potter writes from Penn's Valley, on the 25th, "that the inhabitants of the valley are returned and were cutting their grain. He left Sunbury last Sunday afternoon, and the people were returning to all parts of the county. Yesterday two men of Captain Finley's company, of Colonel Brodhead's regiment, went out from this place on the plains a little below my fields, and met a party of Indians, five in number, whom they engaged. One of the soldiers, Thomas Van Doran, was shot dead; the other, Jacob Shedaere, ran about four hundred yards and was pursued by one of the Indians. They attacked each other with their knives and our excellent soldier killed his antagonist. His fate was hard, for another Indian came up and shot him." The general estimated the loss inflicted on the county by the "great runaway" at forty thousand pounds.

Colonel Thomas Hartley, with a small force of men, was also ordered to the Susquehanna, and on August 1st was in command at Sunbury with his regulars and two hundred militia. On the 8th he was at Muncy, Colonel Brodhead's regiment having resumed their march to Fort Pitt. Colonel Hartley seems to have been in command of all the troops, and offered it to General Potter, who declined the honor and responsibility. Much fault had been found with Colonel Hunter's management of the militia at the time of the "great runaway," and he evidently did not wish to place himself in a position where he would be subjected to similar obloquy.

Lieutenant Carothers, who was at Carlisle, sent sixty men up to the Kishacoquillas and neighboring valleys, and they remained there a considerable time.

Murdering, pillaging and burning went on in the West Branch Valley and adjoining regions, in spite of the presence of troops.

DEATH OF JAMES AND JOHN BRADY.—On August 8th the brave James Brady was killed above Loyal Sock. Colonel Hartley relates the circumstance as follows,—

"A corporal and four men of his regiment, with three militia, were ordered to guard fourteen reapers and cradlers who went to cut the grain of Peter Smith, who had his wife and four children killed by the Indians. On Friday they cut the greater part and intended to complete the work next morning. Four of the reapers improperly moved off that night. The rest went to work—the cradlers, four in number, by themselves, near the house; the reapers somewhat distant. The reapers, except Brady, placed their guns around a tree. Brady thought this wrong and put his at some distance from the rest. The morning was very foggy, and an hour after sunrise the sentry and reapers were surprised by a number of Indians, under cover of the fog. The sentry retired towards the reapers, and they in turn fell back. Brady ran towards his rifle and was pursued by three Indians, and, within a few rods of it, was wounded. He ran for some distance and then fell. He received another wound with a spear, and was tomahawked and scalped in an instant. The sentry fired, but was shot down, as also a militia-man. Young Brady, who is an exceeding fine young fellow, soon after rose and came to the house. Jerome Vanness ventured to remain with him; the others fled. There were thirty Indians, supposed to be Mingoos. Brady wanted Vanness to leave him, but he would not do it. He assisted him to the river, where he drank a great deal of water. Captain Walker and a party came up from the fort at Muncy. When they approached, Brady, supposing them to be Indians, sprang to his feet and cocked his gun. They made a bier and carried him to Sunbury, where his mother then was. Robert Covenhoven was one of the party. On the way he became delirious and drank large quantities of water. It was late at night when they got there and they did not intend to rouse his mother. But she had fears that something had happened and met them at the river. He was a fearful-looking object and the meeting with his mother was heart-rending. He lived five days, the first four being delirious; but on the fifth his reason returned and he related the whole circumstance distinctly. He said that Bald Eagle (afterwards killed by his brother Samuel on the Allegheny) was of the Indian party."¹

¹ James Brady was the second son of Captain John and Mary Brady, and was born at Shippensburg, his elder brother being the famous Captain Samuel Brady, the Indian scout and woodsman, whose services were, perhaps,

The force on this part of the frontier now consisted of one hundred men of Colonel Hartley's regiment, two hundred and twenty of Lancaster County militia, one hundred and seventy of Berks County, one hundred of Northumberland militia and seventy of Captain James Murray's, making nearly seven hundred men,—a quite effective force, distributed to the best advantage by Colonel Hartley.

In September, 1778, Colonel Hartley planned an expedition up the North Branch, and to Tioga (now Athens, Bradford County). It left Muncy on the 21st, two hundred rank and file strong, at four A.M., with twelve days' provisions. Great rains, swamps, mountains and defiles impeded the march. They waded or swam the Lycoming Creek twenty times. On the morning of the 26th the advance party of nineteen men met an equal number of Indians, had the first fire, and an important Indian chief was killed and scalped; the rest fled. A few miles farther they came upon a camp where seventy Indians lay the night before. These also fled. They then pressed on to Tioga. They burned Tioga, Queen Esther's Town. On the 28th they crossed the river and marched towards Wyalusing, where they arrived at eleven o'clock that night. Here seventy of the men took to the canoes and the rest marched by land. Lieutenant Sweeney commanded the rear-guard of thirty men, besides five scouts under Captain Campleton. The advance guard consisted of an officer and fifteen men. At two o'clock a heavy attack was made on the rear, which gave way. At this critical moment Captains Boone and Brady and Lieutenant King, with a few brave fellows, landed from the canoes, joined Sweeney and renewed the action. They advanced on the enemy on all sides, with great noise and

shouting, when the Indians fled, leaving their dead (ten). The expedition arrived at Sunbury on the 5th of October, having performed a circuit of three hundred miles and brought off fifty head of cattle, twenty-eight canoes, etc.¹

This expedition did not, however, awe the Indians, for, by November 9th, they had come down, invested Wyoming and destroyed the settlements on the North Branch as far as Nescopeck. The same fall murders were committed at Fort Freeland.

Colonel Hunter, in a letter written in December, expresses great regret at Colonel Hartley's departure. He says he made the very best possible use of his troops. He complains of the "forestallers" of grain, whom he looks upon as worse than savages, for raising the price of grain upon the people.

The year 1779 witnessed no improvement in the situation of the settlers on the Susquehanna frontier. On the 11th of April, Captain John Brady, who, it will be remembered, commanded a so-called fort bearing his name and located near the mouth of Muncy Creek, was killed by the Indians, scarcely a quarter of a mile away from its protecting walls. It had become necessary to go up the river some distance to procure supplies for the fort, and Captain John Brady, taking with him a wagon-team and guard, went himself and procured what could be had. On his return in the afternoon, riding a fine mare, and within a short distance of the fort, where the road forked, and being some distance behind the team and guard, and in conversation with a man named Peter Smith, he recommended Smith not to take the road the wagon had, but the other, as it was shorter. They traveled on together, until they came near a run where the same road joined. Brady observed, 'This would be a good place for Indians to secrete themselves.' Smith said 'Yes.' That instant three rifles cracked and Brady fell. The mare ran past Smith, who threw himself on her and was carried in a few seconds to the fort. The people in the fort heard the rifles, and seeing Smith on the mare coming at full speed, all ran to ask for Captain Brady, his

of more value than those of any other one man of his useful class. Of James Brady, his brother, General Hugh Brady, said: "He was a remarkable man. Nature had done much for him. His person was fine. He lacked but a quarter of an inch of six feet, and his mind was as well finished as his person. I have ever placed him by the side of Jonathan, son of Saul, for beauty of person and nobleness of soul, and, like him, he fell by the hands of the Philistines." James Brady was buried at Fort Augusta, but his grave has long since been plowed over and no man knows his sepulchre.

¹ John Blair Linn.

wife along, or rather before the rest. Smith replied, 'In heaven or hell, or on his way to Tioga,'¹ meaning that he was either killed or taken prisoner. Those in the fort ran to the spot and found the captain lying in the road, his scalp taken and rifle gone; but the Indians had been in such haste that they had not taken his watch or shot-pouch.²

Rapine followed throughout the settlements. Isolated murders and cases of pillaging were almost numberless and larger strokes of savage fury were not infrequent.³ Several of these murders occurred at Fort Freeland. By May so great had become the sense of insecurity that the greater number of the people of Buffalo Valley had left. Colonel Hunter had poor success in recruiting companies of rangers, as so

many of the able-bodied men of the settlements were preparing to enter the "boat service" [the conveying of General Sullivan's commissary up the North Branch]. By the last of June he had only thirty men, exclusive of those at Fort Freeland and with General Potter, who was at Sunbury. By the latter part of July the troops had all left Sunbury to join General Sullivan. Northumberland County was left in a deplorable condition, with no forces but the militia and fourteen regulars under Captain Kamplen. Almost every young man on this part of the frontier had engaged in the boat service, and the country above Muncy was completely abandoned.

FALL OF FORT FREELAND.—All things conspired to give the Indians opportunity for a more than usually effective blow. It was directed against Fort Freeland, and that stronghold was captured upon July 28, 1799. A number of British officers and soldiers were with the besieging party, the advance portion of which made its appearance upon the 21st. The whole force consisted of about three hundred men. Colonel Hunter writes upon the 28th,—

"This day, about twelve o'clock, an express arrived from Captain Boone's mill, informing us that Freeland's Fort was surrounded; and, immediately after, another express came, informing us that it was burned and all the garrison either killed or taken prisoners; the party that went from Boone's saw a number of Indians and some red-coats walking around the fort, or where it had been. After that, firing was heard off towards Chillisquaque. Parties are going off from this town and from Northumberland for the relief of the garrison. General Sullivan would send us no assistance, and our neighboring counties have lost the virtue they were once possessed of, otherwise we should have some relief before this. I write in a confused manner. I am just marching off, up the West Branch, with a party I have collected."

A few days before the capture Robert Covenhoven went up as far as Ralston (now), where he discovered Colonel McDonald's party in camp. He returned to Fort Muncy (Fort Penn) and gave the alarm. The women and children then were put in boats and sent down, under his charge, to Fort Augusta. He took with him the families at Fort Meminger, at the mouth of Warrior Run; but Freeland's Fort

¹ McCabe's account in *Blairsville Record*.

² Captain John Brady was born in the State of Delaware in 1733. His father, Hugh, an emigrant from Ireland, first settled in Delaware and then removed within five miles of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. John Brady married Mary Quigley, and their eldest son, Samuel, was born in Shippensburg in 1758. He was a surveyor and pioneer in the settlements, and lived at Standing Stone (now Huntingdon) in 1768, when his son, General Hugh, and twin-sister, Jennie, were born. In 1769 he came over on the West Branch and settled on what is still the property of Hon. George Kremer's heirs, opposite Strohecker's Landing, below Lewisburgh, where he resided until the fall of 1776, when he removed to a place a little above Muncy and built upon it. October 14, 1776, he was appointed captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania, and was wounded severely in the battle of Brandywine."—*Linn*.

Mary, the widow of Captain John Brady, died October 20, 1783, and is buried in the Lewisburgh cemetery. The family of John and Mary Brady was as follows: Captain Samuel Brady, born 1758, at Shippensburg. James Brady, killed in 1778. John Brady, born 1761, and known as sheriff. Mary (married to Captain William Gray, of Sunbury), died December 13, 1850. William P. Brady, who removed to Indiana County, Pennsylvania. He was deputy surveyor in Northumberland County many years. His son Hugh was a noted attorney in the western counties of the State. The latter married a daughter of Evan Rice Evans, Esq., and their son, the first Brady that ever was killed in battle, fell at Antietam, in 1862. General Hugh Brady, who died in Detroit, in 1851. Jennie Brady, a twin-sister, born 29th July, 1768. Robert, married afterwards to a daughter of Colonel William Cooke. Hannah. Liberty, born August 9, 1778, so called as she was the first child born to them after the Declaration of Independence. She married William Dewart, and died without issue, July 24.

³ See chapters upon the townships for accounts of numerous murders and massacres.

being four and a half miles distant, they had no time to wait for the families there, but sent a messenger to alarm them.

The following account of the fall of Fort Freeland is given by Mrs. Mary V. Derrickson, born the year of this calamity, and a daughter of Cornelius Vincent, one of the occupants of the fort:¹

" . . . Nothing serious occurred until the 21st of July, when a party at work in the corn-field were attacked by Indians, about nine A.M. Isaac Vincent, Elias Freeland and Jacob Freeland, junior, were killed; Benjamin Vincent and Michael Freeland taken prisoners. Daniel Vincent outran the Indians, and, leaping a high log fence, escaped. Benjamin Vincent, then only ten years old, hid himself in a furrow; he left it to climb a tree and was seen and captured. He knew nothing about the fate of the others until in the afternoon, when an Indian thrust the bloody scalp of his brother Isaac into his face. At daybreak, on the 28th, Jacob Freeland, senior, was shot as he was going out of the gate and fell inside. The fort was surrounded. There were twenty-one men in it and very little ammunition. Mary Kirk and Phoebe Vincent commenced immediately and ran all their spoons and plates into bullets. About nine a flag was raised, and John Lytle and John Vincent went out to capitulate, but could not agree, and one half hour was given to consult those within. It was finally agreed that all who could bear arms should go as prisoners, the old men, with the women and children, to be set free and the fort given to plunder. The latter left the fort at twelve. Not one ate a bite that day, and not a child was heard to cry or ask for bread. They reached Northumberland, eighteen miles distant, that night. Mrs. Kirk put girl's clothes on her son William, a lad of sixteen, and he escaped with the women. Elizabeth Vincent was a cripple and could not walk. Her husband, John Vincent, went to Captain McDonald and told him her situation, and asked for the horse the Indians had taken from his son Peter a week before. He carried his wife to the lower end of the meadow, where they lay and saw the fort burned. It rained hard that night and she lay partly in the water. In the morning the horse came to them. Vincent plaited a halter out of the bark of a hickory tree, set his wife on and led it to Northumberland, where wagons were pressed to take the people down the country."

Those killed at the fort were James Watt, John McClintock, William McClung, James Miles and Henry Gilfillen. Colonel Hunter's

account says that the firing at Freeland's was heard at Boone's mill,² about seven miles off.

Captains Hawkins Boone, Kemplen and Daugherty marched with thirty-four men, but were met by the Indians in large force before they reached the fort. Captain Kemplen, who observed the first Indian, shot him dead. The men behaved with great bravery, but were overpowered and fifteen were killed and two wounded. Among the dead were Captain Boone and Captain Samuel Daugherty.

This engagement took place at McClung's place, above Milton. William Miles, who was taken prisoner at the fort, and afterwards resided in Erie County, said that, in Canada, Captain McDonald spoke in the highest terms of the desperate bravery of Hawkins Boone.³ His scalp, with that of Daugherty, was brought into Fort Freeland.⁴

Of Boone's party, Samuel Brady (uncle of Captain Samuel), James Dougherty and James Hammond, made their escape. Of those made captives in this party, as well as those at the fort, nearly all ultimately returned.⁵ Colonel Hunter, writing to General Potter several years

² This mill was on Muddy Run, six hundred yards from its mouth, the site of what is now Kemmerer's mill, two miles above Milton.

³ Linn

⁴ Boone came originally from Exeter, Berks County, and was a cousin of the celebrated Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. His grandfather, George Boone, had a large family of sons: William, Joseph, James, Benjamin, John, Hezekiah, Squire and Josiah Boone. Hawkins was a son of Squire, who moved to North Carolina in 1752. Hawkins was a surveyor and lived on the place, just above New Columbia, now owned by Samuel Gemberling. He owned, also, the Jacob Rees place, northwest of the latter place, the Earnest Book tract, etc. He was commissioned a captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, and selected to accompany a detachment of riflemen from the regiment, sent under Morgan to Saratoga. In a return of Morgan's command, dated at Lowdon's Ferry, on the Mohawk, September 3, 1777, he is marked "absent; wounded." In February, 1779, the State Council allowed him clothes out of the State stores, "in consideration of his situation and spirited intrepidity of his conduct in the campaign under Colonel Hartley, when his situation might have justified him in remaining at home." He left a widow, Jane, and two daughters. Some years after his death his widow married a Mr. Fortenbaugh and moved to Halifax, Dauphin County, where she resided many years.

⁵ Meginness' "West Branch Valley," p. 257, *et seq.*

¹ It is here taken from Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

after the affair at Fort Freeland, gave a list of the men taken prisoners there, as follows :

"Captain's company, John Neely, sergeant; George Baily, George Armitage, Aaron Martin (died at Fort Chambly, January 8, 1780), Thomas Smith, Isaac Wilson and John Forney. The following persons being those of the militia that enrolled themselves for the defense of the garrison: John Lytle, adjutant; Cornelius Vincent, quartermaster; sergeant, Samuel Gould; Henry Townley, Peter Williams, Isaac Williams, Elias Williams, Henry Gillillan, James Durham, Daniel Vincent, John Watts, William Miles, John Dough, Thomas Taggart (died 16th January, 1780); Francis Watts made his escape on the same day he was taken; Peter Vincent likewise made his escape the same day."

Fifty-two women and children and four old men were permitted by Captain McDonald to depart for Sunbury.

Colonel Kelly went over with a party from the Buffalo Valley and buried the dead at the fort.

Great consternation prevailed throughout the region after the capture of Fort Freeland; the inhabitants fled, and the road down to Fort Augusta was again thronged with terrified women and children. The Indians and British retreated toward the Tioga. They had undoubtedly intended to attack Fort Augusta, and were only deterred from their purpose, in all probability, by meeting Boone's party, and apprehending that it was the advance detachment of a larger one.

Preparations were made as quickly as possible to follow the enemy, partly for the purpose of recovering some of the cattle, as they had driven off all they could find. On the 3d of August, Captain (or Colonel) Matthew Smith arrived at Sunbury, with sixty "Paxton Boys," and was joined by detachments from other regions, in all numbering five hundred. They marched for Muncy, but the enemy had retired far into the wilderness, beyond reach of all pursuit. General Sullivan had now commenced his march into their country, and his destruction of their towns, which they abandoned as they flew before him, as leaves of the forest fly before a gale of wind, so disconcerted them that for a year or so only a few predatory bands came down upon the branches of the Susquehanna. They were temporarily dispersed, and

never fully recovered from the blow given them by Sullivan.

Nevertheless, grave fears were felt by the experienced men in authority. In old Northumberland, William Maclay, writing to President Reed, of the Executive Council, April 2, 1780, says,—

"I will not trouble you with the distress of this county. It will, no doubt, be painted to the Council in lively colors, and, indeed, the picture cannot be overcharged; nor should I, at this time, write to you but for a strong belief and persuasion that a body of Indians are lodged about the head of Fishing and Muncy creek. They were with us to the very beginning of the deep snow last year; they are with us now before that snow is quite gone. Many of our hunters who went up late last fall into that country . . . were so alarmed with the constant report of guns, which they could not believe to be those of white men, that they returned suddenly back. We are not strong enough to spare men to examine this country and dislodge them. The German regiment are under their own officers, and, for my part, I expect no service from them. I cannot help uttering a wish that what troops we have might be all Pennsylvanians. . . . Help us if you can, and much oblige a distressed country."

Colonel Samuel Hunter writes on the same day,—

"The savages have made their appearance on the frontiers in a hostile manner. Day before yesterday they took seven or eight prisoners about two miles above Fort Jenkins, and two days before they carried off several people from about Wyoming. The German regiment that is stationed here is no ways adequate to grant us the necessary relief. The case is quite altered from this time twelve months ago. We then had a pretty good garrison at Muncy, Brady's fort, Freeland's, with our own inhabitants. Now we have but forty or fifty at Montgomery's, and thirty at Fort Jenkins. . . . I have seen the time within three years that we could turn out some hundred of good woodsmen, but the country is quite drained of our best men."

April 8th the Indians made a descent on White Deer Creek; on May 16th, attacked "French Jacob's" (Jacob Grosboug's) Mills, in Buffalo Valley, killing a number of people, and on July 14th committed murders at the mouth of Buffalo Creek.¹

Colonel Kelly was still active in the defense of the frontier, and an old pay-roll found

¹ See local chapters.

among his papers shows who were his followers in the summer of 1780 :

"A pay-roll of my company in the first battalion, Northumberland county militia, commencing 16th of July, 1780. Enrolled July 16, 1780. Discharged August 15.

"Colonel: John Kelly.

"Captain: James Thompson.

"Lieutenant: Joseph Poak.

"Ensign: Alexander Ewing.

"William Black, Thomas Black, Joseph Brindage, Hance Fleming, Joseph Green, James Hamersley, Jonathan Iddings, John Poak, Thomas Poak, James Smith Poak, Hugh Rodman, Peter Wilson, John Wilson, John Young."

TORIES AND TORY SCHEMES.—During the early years of the Revolution the settlers on the frontier in these parts of Cumberland and Northumberland Counties which are now Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Snyder and Union, had not only to suffer the general apprehension which filled the whole country, and the especial and intense anxiety and distress which their savage enemies caused, but they were also in great fear of internal dissension—of a social enemy in their very midst—the Tories.

The earliest mention of a Tory within the limits of the territory of which this work treats occurs in 1776, and applies to that region of Cumberland County which is now Perry, in the form of an affidavit against Edwin Erwin, charging language inimical to the cause of the colonists, viz. :

"CUMBERLAND COUNTY, ss. :

"Before me, George Robinson, one of His Majesty's Justices for said county, personally appeared Cleifton Bowen, who, being examined and sworn, doth depose and say : that some time in the month of January last, he, this deponent, was in the house of John Montgomery, in Tyrone township, in company with a certain Edward Erwin, of Rye township, and this deponent says he then and there heard said Erwin drink damnation and confusion to the Continental Congress, and damn their proceedings, saying they were all a parcel of damned rebels, and against spring would be cut off like a parcel of snowbirds, and more such stuff.

"Sworn and subscribed before George Robinson, 19th February, 1776. "CLEIFTON BOWEN."

In Northumberland County, in the spring of 1777, the Committee of Safety, "in consequence of sundry accounts from different parts of the

county of a dangerous plot being on foot by some of our enemies to bring on an Indian war, and in particular by an intercepted letter, wrote by a certain Nicholas Pickard, directed to a certain John Pickard, at the house of Caspar Read, in Penn's township, with all speed, a copy of which was transmitted to us by Nathaniel Landon, of Wyoming, and is now before this committee," commanded Captain Espy to bring before them those two men—John and Nicholas Pickard. The former took the oath of allegiance, in the following form :

"I do swear to be true to the United States of America, and do renounce and disclaim all allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and promise that I will not, either directly or indirectly, speak or act anything in prejudice to the cause or safety of the States, or lift arms against them, or be any way assistant to their declared enemies, in any case, whatsoever. So help me God."

Nicholas Pickard, the writer of the letter in question, on being examined, was unanimously believed by the committee "to be an enemy to the States," and was sent under guard to the Supreme Executive Council, "to be dealt with as their superior judgments shall direct them in this case."

By far the greatest scare over the Tories was in the Juniata region of our territory, and will presently be related. The following, upon the laws relating to treason in the Revolutionary period, and the incidents just alluded to, is by a student of the subject :¹

"The act of February 11, 1777, defined treason and misprision of treason, and provided for the conviction and punishment of these crimes. Under this Act Thomas Kerr, of Lack township, Tuscarora valley, was found guilty at a trial in the court at Carlisle in October, 1778. He seems at the time to have been one of the leading farmers in that region.

"The Council of Safety, which was a kind of spontaneous revolutionary body combining the functions of governor, legislature and court, as early as October 21, 1777, selected the three gentlemen hereafter named, for Cumberland County, to seize the property of traitors and make reports to the Council.²

"The Act of March 6, 1778, provided the most stringent measures against the Tories; and the Supreme Executive Council was given great power in confiscating the estates of those who adhered to Great Britain, and for the appointment of Agents through-

¹ Prof. A. L. Guss.

² Col. Rec. xi. 330.

out the State to report guilty and suspected persons. Under this Act George Stephenson, John Boggs and Joseph Brady became 'Agents for Forfeited Estates,' May 6, 1778, and Alexander McGeehan, a year later, for Cumberland County. In a proclamation by the Supreme Executive Council, dated October 30, 1778, it is stated that John Campbell, William Campbell, James Little, Edward Gibbons and James De Long, yeomen, all now or late of Amberson Valley; and Andrew Smith and Robert Nixon, yeomen, both now or late of the township of Lack; and Joseph King, yeoman, and William Wright, dyer, both now or late of the township of Path Valley; and Dominick McNeal and John Stillwell, yeomen, both now or late of the township of Tuscarora; all now or late of the county of Cumberland; and Richard Weston, yeoman, now or late of the township of Frankstown; and Jacob Hare, Michael Hare and Samuel Barrow, yeomen, all now or late of the township of Barree; all now or late of the county of Bedford; beside many others, have severally adhered to and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America by having joined their armies within this State. It was provided that unless they surrendered themselves for trial, they should, after the 15th day of December next, stand and be attainted of High Treason, to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer such pains and penalties, and undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do.¹

"In a letter from George Stephenson,² dated at Carlisle, December 10, 1779, he says: 'I do not find mentioned the names of Six Men, who left this County some time after the British Army got Possession of the City of Philadelphia, and joined them there; soon after my Appointment as an Agent, I wrote to his Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Esq'r., all I knew concerning those Men; as this was about two Years ago, and before the Act of Assembly for the Attainder of Traitors was made, 'tis probable my Letter might have been mislaid or forgot, or I may not have seen their Proscription; their names are Alexander McDonald, Kennet McKinzie and Edward Erwin, all of Rye township, Farmers; also William Simpson, William McPherson, blacksmiths, and Hugh Gwin, labourer, Single Men, all of Tyrone Township. Thomas McCahan, of Tuscarora Valley, went off, afterwards, to New York, as I am informed; he was an unmarried Man, rented out his Farm, and I think he ought to be proscribed.'

"It has been said that the Scotch-Irish 'was, perhaps, the only race of all that settled in the Western world that never produced one Tory.'³ No doubt,

they were generally very patriotic; but, like other people, there were exceptions among them also.

"In the spring of 1778, there was formed one of the most depraved and dastardly conspiracies that ever disgraced this region of the country. The plan was to gather a large force of Tories and Indians at Kittanning, then cross the mountain, and at Burgoon's Gap divide, one party to march through the Cove and the Cumberland Valley, the other to follow the Juniata Valley, and form a junction at Lancaster, killing all the inhabitants on their march. The Tories were to have for their share in this wholesale massacre all the fine farms on the routes and the movable property was to be divided among the Indians. The leaders of this conspiracy were Captain John Weston, living above Water Street, the headquarters and starting-point of the expedition being at his house; Jacob Hare, living at Mapleton; a man named McKee from Amberson Valley. The company numbered thirty-one members. When near the Indian town they halted, and Weston and Hare proceeded with a flag to inform the savages of their arrival. The Indians were pleased, but exercising that caution for which they are ever noted, proceeded to meet the rest of the company and escort them to the town, having mounted a few of their warriors on horse-back with cocked guns, and placing Weston and Hare in the advance. McKee and his men, instead of meeting them without arms in their hands, as military courtesy among the Indians required, rose with guns in their hands and made a salutation with a forward quickstep. The Indians, supposing by this movement that they had been betrayed by spies, shot and scalped Weston and fled to the town. Hare and his comrades fled in great alarm and in destitution made haste to reach the Juniata region, which had thus been providentially saved from the savage and brutal allies. This conspiracy extended from Path, through Amberson and Tuscarora Valleys, and up the Juniata Valley into Sinking Valley. The houses of favored families in this region were to be saved by the display of a Tory flag. Some of the good ladies helped to keep the secret by advising their neighbors to display the token of safety. Thus the secret was disclosed and the settlers everywhere gathered to watch the mountain gaps for the expected invaders. They came not as defiant leaders escorting bloodthirsty savages, but as scattered, half-starved and broken-hearted. Some escaped to the eastern counties, some were captured and taken to Bedford, and some to Carlisle and placed in jail. Lieutenant Hare, in his flight to the lower counties, stopped for the night three miles from Concord, in Path Valley. The news soon spread, and the neighbors gathered, when, after various methods of punishment were proposed, William Darlington, taking a case-knife with a hacked blade, executed the sentence by sawing off both of his ears close to his head. It is probable that all in the first

¹ Col. Rec. vol. xi 610.

² Pa. Arch., N. S. vol. iii. 337.

³ J. Smith Futhey, West Chester, in *Pa. Mag.*, vol. i. p. 286.

list above given were in this Kittanning expedition, as among the few names composing this party which have come down to us are Samuel Barrow, John and William Campbell and James Little. There was also in the party one James or John Armstrong, of Tuscarora Valley. It was stated by Richard, a brother of John Weston, that when Weston was shot, McKee (or McGee) pulled a letter out of his pocket which he had got from an English officer in the jail at Carlisle, and with this letter waved a handkerchief, crying 'peace, peace, brothers,' but the savages ran away without giving it any attention. There was at this period and for some time afterwards a vague dread in the public mind that a Tory force would make its appearance at some unguarded point and in an unexpected moment; but they soon learned, much to their relief, that these fears were groundless."¹

LAST YEARS OF THE WAR.—Reverting to the condition of the frontier, we find that there were a number of murders committed and several people taken captive during the last half of 1780, in spite of the punishment inflicted upon the Indians by Sullivan's and several smaller expeditions. In September, General Potter marched a body of one hundred and seventy men up to Fort Schwartz and then went up to Colonel Kelly, who lay at the mouth of White Deer Creek.

Early in 1781, Captain James Thompson was taken prisoner while going from the site of Lewisburgh to Colonel Kelly's, but subsequently made his escape. Captain Thomas

¹ Of this affair the following cotemporary account was given in a letter from Colonel John Piper to the Supreme Executive Council, dated May 4, 1778:

"An affair of the most alarming nature has just happened in this vicinity, which I could not think myself justifiable in not communicating to the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the State. A number of evil-minded Persons, thirty-five in number, I think, having actually associated together and Marched to the Indian Country in order to Join the Indians and conduct them into the Inhabitaney, and thus united, to kill, burn and Destroy men, women and children. They came upon a Body of Indians, and conferring with them, they, the Indians, suspecting some Design of the white People, on which one of the Indians shot one Weston, who was a ringleader of the Tories, and scalped him before the rest, and immediately the rest fled and dispersed. A very considerable number of the well-affected Inhabitants having, as soon as their combination and March was known, pursued them and met five of them, and brought them under a strong Guard to the County Gaol. They confessed their Crime and intention of destroying both men and Property."

Campleton (sometimes spelled Kemplin and Kempling) and his son were killed in March, and about the same time several persons were taken prisoners and marched away into the great northern wilderness. General Potter, in a letter of April 12th, says,—

"I have just maid a visite to difrent parts of the frunteers, who I find in great distress, numbers of them flying for their lives. At this early season of the year the enemy has maid five different strookes on our frunteers since the 22nd of March."

He adds that Captain Robinson (Thomas) has got forty men enlisted, "but many of them are so naked for want of all kinds of clothing that they cannot do duty. They have not a blanket among them all." Following is the roster of the ranging company referred to:²

Captain: Thomas Robinson, February 10, 1781.

Lieutenant: Moses Van Campen, February 10, 1781.

Sergeants: William Doyle, Ebenezer Green (dead), Edward Lee, Jonathan Bey.

Privates.

John Adams.	Adam Hempleman.
Jas. Bennett (Banett).	James Henderson.
Conrad Bessel.	Joshua Knapp.
Claudius Boatman.	Michael Lamb.
Jonathan Burnmell.	William McGrady.
James Busler.	William Miller.
Henry Carton (dead).	Adam Neible.
Conrad Cutherman.	Jonathan Pray.
James Dougherty.	John Shilling.
Ephraim Dunbar.	William Snell.
John Fox.	Richard Stewart.
Ebenezer Green.	Francis Varhelet.
Leonard Groninger.	John Wallace (dead).
Charles Haines.	Thomas Wilkinson.

This company had a sharp engagement with the Indians at Bald Eagle Creek.

During the year the detachments of Peter Grove and Samuel McGrady were also on duty. They were composed as follows:

Lieutenant: Peter Grove.

Sergeants: William Clark, Matthew Wilson.

Privates: John Trester, Nicholas Lamberson, John Rough, Uriah Barber, Jacob Trester, John Shock, Paul Fisher, George Bower, Matthew Bradley, Daniel Bower, Jacob Houser, William Harriott, Michael Grove.

Lieutenant: Samuel McGrady.

Sergeants: Samuel Montgomery, Daniel Armstrong.

² Penn. Archives, Second Series, vol. xi, p. 744-745.

Privates: Robert Love, Ephraim Daraugh, — Fleming, Samuel Fulton, William Marshall, Joseph Lykens, John Misener, George Clark, Daniel Rees, William Speddy, — — Pollock.

The First Battalion of Northumberland County militia, commanded by Colonel John Kelly, had at this time a strength, rank and file, of over four hundred, distributed in the following companies :

Captain John Foster, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-five men.

Captain James Thompson, numbering, officers and privates, forty-four men.

Captain George Overmeier, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-one men.

Captain Samuel Fisher, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-five men.

Captain Samuel Young, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-one men.

Captain Abraham Piatt, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-three men.

Captain William Irvine, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-three men.

Captain William Gray, numbering, officers and privates, forty-four men.

The capture of the Emerick family, and atrocious murder of its head, David Emerick, was one of the most startling events of the year. Various outrages followed, and they were kept up until winter set in, when, as usual, the Indians retired to their permanent towns, deep in the wilderness. They began their incursions again early in the spring of 1782. A number of Captain Overmeier's men, who were out upon a scout, were met by a party of Indians, May 6th, in what is now Limestone township, and two of them were killed.

Major John Lee and other members of his family, John Walker, a Mrs. Boatman and daughters, were killed a few miles above Sunbury, in August, and several more were taken captive. The Indian band which made this descent, about sixty or seventy in number, were pursued by Colonel Hunter and a force of men, but escaped their vengeance. Some minor atrocities occurred at intervals later in 1782, and during 1783,¹ but by the close of the latter year the people generally had returned to the West Branch and all the northern

and western region of old Northumberland, which had so long been at the mercy of a stealthy, savage enemy—the almost constant scene of pillage and burning and blood.

Upon the 19th of October, 1781, Cornwallis' forces—seven thousand two hundred and forty-seven British and Hessian soldiers—surrendered at Yorktown, and by a swift courier the news was borne to Congress at Philadelphia, the messenger arriving there on the evening of the 23d; and the sentinels, when they called the hour of the night—"ten o' the clock and all is well"—added, "*and Cornwallis is taken.*" This news, which spread rapidly through Pennsylvania and the other colonies, brought the long-suffering inhabitants to a realization that they were at last, even if an impoverished, an independent people. Though the armies remained for some time in the field, the war had really ended. Preliminary articles of peace were agreed to between Great Britain and the Confederation of Colonies November 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty was concluded at Paris upon the 3d of September, 1783.

Thus closed the Revolution, but upon the frontier its animosities and asperities died sullenly and slowly away, like the last, lingering reverberations of thunder in the passing of a mighty storm. Peace came at last—like the warm sunshine after long and dreary winter—and with it began a new life through all of the great interior of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL NOTE.—Following are brief notes upon Revolutionary soldiers, who, either before or after the struggle, lived within the five counties which are the province of this work, and who are either omitted from, or inadequately mentioned in, the text of the foregoing chapter:

Michael Reigal resided in Mifflin County in 1835, aged eighty-four; was in the "German Regiment," Continental Line.

Adam Specht was in the German Regiment from 1776 to 1779. He was discharged at Northumberland. He died at New Berlin, Union County, October 4, 1824.

William Martin was in the Second Troop of the First Partisan Legion, January 26, 1781, to November 15, 1783, and prior to that in the Third Pennsyl-

¹ For these and various other outrages by the Indians, see the township histories, especially in Union and Snyder townships.

vania. He resided in Milford township, Mifflin County, in 1813.

Benjamin Lyon, captain in First Pennsylvania—Colonel Edward Hands—promoted from lieutenant December 8, 1778; resigned May 1779, on account of ill health. In 1835 he was living in Mifflin County, aged eighty-two.

Samuel Wharton, who was a private in the Second Pennsylvania of the Continental Line, 1777-81, died in Mifflin County, August 18, 1823, aged eighty-one years.

Robert Vernon, who was also in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line; resided in Mifflin County in 1809. He was wounded in the right arm at the battle of Monmouth.

George Martin was drafted into Morgan's Rifle command. He was wounded at Saratoga, October, 1777, and was subsequently in the Twelfth Pennsylvania, Continental Line. In 1786 he was living in the Buffalo Valley, Union County. He died March 10, 1816.

Joseph Cunningham, who was living in Lack Township, Mifflin County, in 1817, went into the Third Pennsylvania as a private, and was promoted to sergeant June 1, 1777, and discharged January 17, 1781.

John McMullen, who lived in Mifflin County after the war, and died there January 3, 1832, aged eighty-one, was in the Second Battalion, and after January 1, 1777, in the Third Regiment. He was in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and the storming of Stony Point; was captured with thirty-three others at Newark, and was a prisoner nine months and ten days. He rejoined the company of Thomas Butler, and then marched south with the company of Captain Henderson. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

William McMullen, who was also in the Third Regiment, was living in Mifflin County in 1835, aged eighty-four.

Daniel Saliada, another soldier of the Third Regiment, was living in Mifflin County in 1835, aged ninety-six.

Daniel Davis, who, in 1818, was living in Lewistown, Mifflin County, was in the Fifth Regiment; wounded at Brandywine, taken prisoner, exchanged and discharged.

Henry Hoover, living in Mifflin County in 1812, was in Captain Christie's company of the Fifth Regiment. He was wounded at Germantown, and discharged January 20, 1781.

John Kerner was out with Captain Nagel's company, Thompson's Rifles, and re-enlisted in Captain Moser's company, Sixth Pennsylvania. He was wounded in 1777, and discharged in 1781. He died in Union County, June 22, 1829, aged eighty-nine.

James Boycard, of Kilgore's company, Eighth Regiment, 1776-79, died in 1808 in East Buffalo township, Union County.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS RESIDING IN UNION COUNTY IN 1820.¹

Jonathan Brown had served three years as a private in Captain Elijah Humphrey's company, Colonel William Douglas' regiment, and was sixty-two years old.

Joseph Britton enlisted at John Stetler's tavern, in Limerick township, Montgomery County, in the spring of 1776, in Captain Caleb North's company, of Colonel Anthony Wayne's regiment. Britton was, in 1820, seventy-one years old, a farmer, and had a wife and two daughters.

Dewalt Billman, aged sixty-seven, enlisted at Reading in Captain Jacob Bowers' company.

Daniel Burd, seventy-five years old, enlisted at Amboy, Colonel James Treddle's regiment; served five years, nine months, except three months when he was at home sick. He was wounded in the left thigh at Battle Hill, with two musket-balls.

George Bower, of White Deer. Pressed in the fall of 1777 as teamster; had charge of an ammunition wagon at Valley Forge. Drafted in June, 1778; arrived on the field of Monmouth as the battle was closing. He received a sword-cut on the knee from a British soldier who lay in ambush by the road.

McDonald Campbell served in Captain John Conway's company, Colonel William Wind's New Jersey regiment thirteen months. Re-enlisted in Colonel John Conway's regiment and served nine months, and then was detailed by General Green as his express rider, and remained such during the war. Was a fifer in Captains Conway's and Furman's companies. He married a widow Valentine, who had two children, —Jesse, aged thirteen; Jane, aged ten. His children by her were Isaac Wilson Campbell, Sally Walls, Almeda, Eleanor and Elizabeth.

Anthony Carney, blacksmith, Hartley, enlisted in Orange County, North Carolina; served three years. He was sixty-seven in 1820, and had no family except his wife, Catherine.

Peter Clemmens, private in Captain Stake's company, Colonel Butler's regiment, and served two years. He left a daughter, Elizabeth. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1820.

John Campbell (still living in West Buffalo, 1838, and then eighty-three years old) was drafted into the militia from Derry township, Lancaster County, in 1776; served under Captain Robert McKee; arrived at Trenton the day after the capture of the Hessians, and went thence to Morristown. In the latter part of 1777 he was again drafted, and went to Trenton. His third tour was at the close of the war, in a company commanded by Lieutenant James Laird. They lay at Chestnut Hill awhile. Campbell moved to Buffalo Valley in 1777; lived on Captain Gray's farm one year; then moved to another farm of the captain's near James Dale's. He lived there seven years; then

¹ From Lion's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

moved near Buffalo Mountain, then into West Buffalo, where he died.

John Cook, private in Captain Herbert's company, from Womelsdorf, who was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Washington, exchanged and appointed ensign in the Twelfth, Colonel Cooke's. He was unmarried and childless in 1820, seventy-eight years old.

George Coryell was a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey; was born at Coryell's Ferry, on the Delaware River (now Lambertville), on the 28th of April, 1761. He entered the army in Captain Craig's company of dragoons in 1776, just after the taking of the Hessians, and before the cannonade at Trenton, on the 2d of January, 1777. His company marched up the creek and was at the battle at Princeton. He was a year with Captain Craig. He was afterwards drafted into a company of dragoons under Lieutenant Reading, in which he served one year. He was afterwards drafted into the company of Captain Palmer, in which he continued until the fall of 1780. He was only sixteen years of age when he enlisted. George Coryell was married in 1790 to a sister of Richard Van Buskirk, of Millinburg, and moved in 1793 to the premises of Samuel Maclay, in Buffalo township. He was a carpenter by trade, and built many houses in Buffalo Valley. Coryell was adjutant of Colonel George Weirick's regiment, at Marcus Hook, in 1814. He removed to Lycoming County once; then back to Buffalo Valley; then to White Deer Valley; thence to Butler County (Ohio), near Hamilton, where he died, 1837-38. His wife soon followed him to the grave. He had four sons—Tunison, John, Joseph R. and Abraham—of whom Tunison, the eldest, and Abraham, the youngest, alone, survive.

Christian Derr, West Buffalo, aged, in 1820, seventy-two. Enlisted at Reading, in Captain Nagle's company, Colonel Thompson's regiment, and served one year; re-enlisted in November, 1776, in Captain Moore's company, Colonel Humpton's regiment, and served in the battle of King's Bridge, 11th January, 1777, Brandywine and Germantown. In the last action he was wounded, had several ribs broken, and was, therefore, discharged. He had eleven children. He had three balls in his body, which he carried to his grave. His children were Ellis Derr, Millinburg; Samuel, Uniontown; Henry, Schellsburg, Bedford County; Susan, married to Jesse Egbert, afterwards David Kline, of Hartley; Polly, to — Jones, of Sugar Valley; Elizabeth, to William Kepner, moved to Venango; John, Oley township, Berks; Catherine, to Henry Barrich; Christian, Jr., who died in Spring township, Centre County, in 1852. His children live in and about Bellefonte: Daniel; Rachel, married to William Young; William, in Benezet; Christian and Solomon, in Bellefonte.

Christian Ewig, aged sixty, enlisted at Sunbury, in Captain Weitzel's company, Colonel Miles' regiment, in April, 1776; served one year, nine months; then re-

enlisted at Sunbury in Captain James Wilson's First Pennsylvania, Colonel James Chambers, in which he served until the close of the war. A wheelwright by trade.

George Kerstetter, blacksmith, Washington township, aged sixty-four. Served four years in Captain Burkhardt's company, Colonel Hunsecker's regiment, Children: Jacob and Dorothy. Wife's name was Elizabeth.

John Linn, aged sixty-five, enlisted in the winter of 1778, at Lancaster, in Third Troop, Captain Erasmus Gill, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Stephen Moylan. Discharged in October, 1783. Had five children,—Robert Bruce, born May 21, 1806; Altha, January 15, 1808; James Smith, October 20, 1811; Eliza, June 4, 1814; Mary Jane, November 23, 1816. Weaver by trade.

George Lennox, private, Captain Bankson's company, Colonel Stewart's regiment.

Elias Reger, enlisted in May, 1775, Captain George Nagle's company, Colonel Thompson, First Rifle Regiment. In the siege of Boston. Discharged at Long Island, June, 1776. Cooper by trade. Seventy-seven years old.

Philip Rorabaugh, Buffalo township, served three months in Pennsylvania Line, Captain Slaymaker's company, Colonel Bull's regiment, while the army lay at Valley Forge. Served also in the campaign of 1794, known as the Whisky Insurrection, and three months in Captain John Bergstresser's company, at Marcus Hook, in 1814. This hero of three wars died February 3, 1837, aged eighty-six, and is buried in Lewisburgh German grave-yard.

Daniel Swesey died in White Deer, 31st January 1836, leaving a widow, Mary.

Timothy Strickland, carpenter, Lewisburgh, enlisted in 1776, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, Captain Bacon's company, Colonel Porter's regiment, and served therein one year. Re-enlisted in September, 1777, in Captain Mill's company, New York State Line, and was honorably discharged after three years' service. Aged, in May, 1824, seventy-three, but very much crippled. He had four sons (Samuel was a soldier of 1814). His grandchildren reside still in Lewisburgh; Cyrus, a grandson, in Bellefonte.

Adam Smith was a teamster during the Revolution. He settled upon the place now owned by Jacob Kunkle, above Henry Mertz's. He died there and was buried at the Dreisbach grave-yard. His sons were Adam, George, Michael and John, and a daughter, married to Michael Maize, another to Steffy Touchman.

Michael Yiesely, aged sixty-seven, enlisted in August, 1776, in Captain B. Weiser's company, in Colonel Haussegger's regiment. Served during the war, and was discharged in 1783. He had a wife and five children—Henry, Catherine, George, Elizabeth and Maria.

The following is a list of the soldiers of the Revolution in Juniata County in 1840 (pensioners):

Jacob Wise, aged eighty-three, Mifflintown.
 George Rhiam, aged eighty-three, Walker.
 Mary Cox, aged ninety-three, Greenwood.
 Lawrence Koon, aged eighty-two, Greenwood.
 Frederick Keller, aged eighty-three, Greenwood.
 Thomas Burchfield, aged eighty-five, Fayette.
 John Bell, aged eighty-eight, Fayette.
 Emanuel Elbs, aged one hundred and six, Fayette.
 James Leviney, aged one hundred and four, Fayette.
 John Middaugh, aged eighty-one, Turbett.
 William Patton, aged eighty-two, Turbett.
 Sarah Nicholson, aged eighty-seven, Tuscarora.
 David Hackendorn, aged seventy-seven, Tuscarora.
 John Lemon, aged seventy-two, Lack.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION IN PERRY COUNTY.

Englehart Wormley, of Tyrone township, died on the 28th of August, 1827. He participated in the disastrous battle of Long Island, and the subsequent engagements which followed. He was never injured during his term of service.

Andrew Burd, of Greenwood township, entered the army as a fifer-boy when but fourteen years old, and served the faithful seven, being discharged when he had just attained his majority.

Benjamin Bonsall, Sr., of Greenwood township, died in 1845, aged eighty-nine years. He served in the militia during the "freezing and starving" winter at Valley Forge.

Thomas Brown, of Tyrone township, was a Revolutionary soldier, and so thoroughly imbued with love of his country that he made provision in his will for the reading of the Declaration of Independence over his open grave, after which a minister was to pray for him and his beloved country.

Edward Donnelly, of Buckwheat Valley, Tuscarora township, served in the militia.

Alexander Gaily, of Penn township, died in Cove Valley on the 13th of November, 1842, aged one hundred and two years. He served in the Revolutionary army.

Andrew Lynch, of Tuscarora township, served in the Revolutionary army, but of what date or length of term, whether volunteer or militia, we could not learn.

Benjamin Essick, of Liverpool township, died at the advanced age of ninety-three. He served in the militia.

David Focht was a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the first settlers in western Perry County. He lived in Jackson township.

William Heim, the father of Rev. John William Heim, removed from Mahanoy township, Northumberland County, to Jackson township, Perry County,

in 1815, where he died on the 2d of March, 1856. He was the last surviving hero of the Revolution living in the county. He died aged ninety-five, and his funeral was attended by one hundred and fifty riders on horseback. Mr. Heim is said to have been able to relate many incidents of the contests in which he was engaged, but they were never written, and have now passed into that history which no living recollection can recall. He asked the national government to reward his services, but being unable to furnish other evidence than the existence of his name on the roll of his company, he never received the pension to which he was justly entitled. The State recognized his services by a small yearly annuity.

There were from Watts township (then Greenwood), in the Revolutionary army, John Buchanan, whose descendants are now living in the townships of Greenwood and Liverpool; Robert Moody, Mr. Montz, Mr. Philips, William Rodgers and William Philips. These men were all distinguished for their patriotism, but of their achievements in the sanguinary struggle which gave us a nation, no detailed account can be gathered.

William Patterson served in the patriot army one year. He lived in that part of Duncannon known as Petersburg. It was then scarcely a village of Rye township. Mr. Patterson remembered the Tories mustering on Young's Hill.

Peter Kipp served seven years as a soldier in the American army. He returned home after Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, and lived for many years afterward in Buffalo township.

George Albright, one of the first settlers of Buck's Valley, shouldered his musket at the breaking out of the war, and went forth to serve his country as a soldier, while his wife, with a servant-girl and several small boys, did the farming.

CHAPTER V.

THE FIVE COUNTIES IN THE WAR OF 1812—TROOPS IN THE NIAGARA AND CHESAPEAKE CAMPAIGNS.

WAR was not formally declared against Great Britain by President Madison until June 18, 1812, but in Pennsylvania, as in nearly all of the Eastern States, his action was anticipated by the various executives, and in this commonwealth strong measures were resorted to for placing the militia in a serviceable condition as soon as the first issuance of federal authority warranted it. The President having, in conformity to an act of Congress, required a draft of fourteen thousand men as the quota of Pennsylvania, energetic

and patriotic Governor Snyder issued his first general order, which was also a most spirited appeal, for the furtherance of that end, on May 12, 1812.

In Northumberland County, which then included the territory now in Union and Snyder, drafting from the militia was proposed as early as June 4th, and a meeting was held for that purpose. Jared Irwin's company was formed prior to August 20th, and by September 7th over three hundred enlisted men left Milton to join General Dearborn's volunteers and drafted men. They had orders to march to Meadville, and there was great consternation in the valley about their going away, the people having fears that their own region might in time be the scene of hostilities—an apprehension which, fortunately, was never realized. It is noted in Roan's journal that more volunteers were upon the march upon September 10th, and that upon the 20th three hundred of them passed through Lewisburgh.

In Mifflin County, which is the only one of the five counties treated in this volume which was in existence at the beginning of the war, the people were as early and as patriotically astir as in old Northumberland, or any other portion of the commonwealth. Mifflin, with Huntingdon and Centre Counties, formed the Eleventh Militia District, the quota of which under the first call for fourteen thousand men, was six hundred and eighty-six. Within this district at least one company of militia—belonging principally to Huntingdon County—had voted to tender their services to the President as early as May 4, 1812, and subsequently marched to Buffalo. In the mean time other companies, belonging more exclusively to that part of the division which was within our territory,—Mifflin County,—had perfected their organizations and were ready for the field.

In the *Juniata Gazette* (published at Lewistown) of September 11, 1812, we find the following call :

"The members of Captain Milliken's Troop of Horse are requested to meet at the house of Alexander Reed on Saturday, the 19th inst. All those persons desirous of serving their country are earnestly invited to come forward and join the troop."

This company went to Meadville, and thence to Buffalo, with the other companies first organized in what are now Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder Counties. It is to be regretted that no roster of its men has been preserved.

That portion of Mifflin which is now Juniata County had also been quick to respond to Governor Snyder's call, as appears from an item in the same issue of the *Juniata Gazette* from which we have already quoted. The item is dated Mifflintown, September 8, 1812, and reads,—

"This place witnessed this day a spectacle at once novel, pleasing and honorable to our country. The rifle company commanded by Captain John McGarry,¹ composed of upwards of fifty youths of vigour and activity, well armed and handsomely equipped, and of respectable parentage. After attending divine service, performed in the most solemn and impressive manner by the Rev. J. Hutchinson and Rev. T. Smith, marched on their way to Meadville, amidst the reiterated acclamations of several hundreds of fellow-citizens and relatives of every age and sex from all parts of the county below the Narrows. They were escorted by Captain Christy's troop of light dragoons, who were succeeded by a train of citizens more than a mile long, in double files, horse and foot. It was truly a proud day for Mifflin County, and the most sanguine expectations are entertained of the valour and patriotism of our young men.

"A second rifle company is now forming here and, from the ardour of the volunteers, it is supposed will be ready to take the field in a month. The subscription is expected to be filled this week. Go thou and do likewise."

In the same issue of the *Gazette* is found the following :

"Lewistown, September 9th.—Yesterday the Thompsonstown Patriotic Blues were met in the Long Narrows by a number of the citizens of this place and conducted to this town, amidst the firing of cannon and the reiterated applause of the citizens. Every house was open to them. Each heart seemed to vie with the other in entertaining those youthful soldiers. The next morning they continued their march, accompanied by Captain Milliken's Troop of Horse, the officers of the militia in uniform, and a number of patriotic citizens. At the end of the town lane they halted, and Brigadier-General Doty delivered a patriotic and animating address. On arriving at Mrs. Cottle's and Mr. Thompson's, an elegant

¹ McGarry's company was in the First Brigade of the Eleventh Division (of the State). He had fifty-nine men.

dinner was prepared for them by the citizens, and after dining and bidding a grateful farewell, they proceeded across the mountains. We understand they are to be joined at Potter's Mill by a company from Aaronsburg, and will then proceed directly to Meadville."¹

Reverting to Northumberland County, we find that Captain John Donaldson's company of militia, of Colonel Snyder's regiment, and Captain Ner Middleswarth's, of the Eighth Riflemen, Colonel James Irwin, were among the troops that marched to Buffalo to take part in the Niagara campaign (though not so early organized as those heretofore mentioned), and were on duty from September 25th to November 24, 1812. These are the only ones of the militia organizations marching from this region in the first year of the war of which rosters have been preserved. Donaldson's company contained many men from the territory now in Union and Snyder Counties. Following is the roll:

Captain: John Donaldson.

Lieutenants: Aaron Chamberlin, John Hall.

Sergeants: John McFadden, Abel Johnston, Jacob Eilert, Henry Cinfort.

Corporals: Jacob Alsbach, Samuel Jones.

Fifer: Michael Dennis.

Drummer: Robert Parks.

Privates.

Christopher Auple.	Robert H. Gray.
James Barbin.	Benjamin Harman.
Francis Barklow.	James Hoff.
Robert Black.	Francis Hollinshead.
Joseph Bower.	George Jodon.
Uriah Chamberlin.	William Johnston.
Uriah Clements.	Benjamin Jones.
William Cornelius.	John Kelly.
Jonathan Cozier.	Philip Kimple.
Jacob Culbertson.	Daniel Kline.
Thomas Curtis.	Jacob Klingaman.
Samuel Frederick.	John Klingaman.
Peter Frederick.	George Klingaman.
Jacob Frederick.	Peter Klingaman.
Jacob Frock.	David Linn.
John Forster.	Samuel Lytle.
William Forster.	William Lytle.
William Forster, Jr.	John McGinnes.
John Gibson.	John McKinley.
John Gile.	James McKinley.
John Glover.	John McGee.

Peter Martin.	John Slear.
Daniel Meekert.	Peter Snook.
Jonathan Mies.	Frederick Stine.
Thomas Miller.	Peter Struble.
Henry Miller.	Henry Struble.
Daniel Nelson.	Jacob Stuttlebach.
William Norman.	Samuel Thompson.
John Parks.	John Turner.
John Pearson.	William Vanhorn.
John Rearick.	John Walker.
Henry Reeder.	George Wartz.
Henry Reiminger.	Benjamin Weaver.
Michael Renner.	Henry Weikel.
Henry Renner.	John Wise.
Christopher Seebold.	John Wright.
Samuel Shaw.	David Zimmerman.

Following is the roster of Captain Ner Middleswarth's company (September 25th to November 24, 1812), heretofore referred to:

Captain: Ner Middleswarth.

Lieutenants: Thomas Youngman and John Kline.

Sergeants: George Wise, George Zigler, Daniel Devore and Daniel Schwartz.

Corporals: Adam Nerhood, Henry Bremenger, Adam Heater and John McNade.

Bugler: George Huick.

Privates.

George Baker.	Andrew Hammer.
John Bong.	George Hummel.
Peter Bristol.	John Kaler.
Henry Brunner.	Samuel Krebs.
John Clements.	Peter Layer.
Andrew Devore.	David Layer.
George Devore.	William Love.
Daniel Doeblor.	Peter Lowder.
Benjamin Etzler.	Michael Lowder.
Simon Fete.	Henry Mook.
Henry Frock.	George Moyer.
Jacob Frock.	Jacob Nerhood.
Benjamin Frock.	Leonard Peter.
David Harbster.	Timothy Shay.
David Hassinger.	Thomas Stewart.
Jacob Hassinger.	Peter Stock.
John Heter.	Melchoir Stock.

It will be borne in mind that the military operations upon the Niagara frontier during the summer and autumn of 1812, though active, were indecisive. General Van Rensselaer, having become disgusted with the conduct of the New York militia at Queenstown and elsewhere, resigned his command and was succeeded by General Alexander Smyth, of Virginia. The Pennsylvania militia became worse disgusted with the officer commanding them

¹ No roster of these companies appears in the Pennsylvania Archives, nor is elsewhere obtainable.

than Van Rensselaer had with the men under him, and almost every man of them mutinied. Smyth was charged on all sides with cowardice and disloyalty, and after three months was deposed from his command. In the mean time nearly all of the Pennsylvania volunteers had returned to their homes in straggling bands, the first as early as December 8th. Roan Clark, writing to George Kremer, December 14th, says,—

“You will think it strange to hear that all of our volunteers have returned home. They give different accounts of the proceedings at Black Rock, but all say that they came off without being discharged, and all agree that General Smythe has acted the part of a traitor.”¹

The *Juniata Gazette* of December 25, 1812, announces the return (unhurt!) of all of the troops which had marched from Mifflin County to Meadville and Buffalo.

In 1813 there was a temporary lull in the war feeling in the region which is the especial subject of this work, and the theatres of action being farther removed than in the preceding year, the keenness of interest abated and few troops went into the field.

Among the few companies which were recruited this year was Captain Matthew Rodgers', belonging to the regiment of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Colonel Reese Hill, from the 5th of May to the 5th of November, 1813. The company was composed of men from the region now included in Mifflin and Juniata Counties (then all Mifflin). Captain Rodgers lived in what is now Walker township, of Juniata County.

The following is the “muster roll of Captain Matthew Rodgers' company of Pennsylvania militia, belonging to the regiment of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Colonel Reese Hill, from the date of entering into the service, commencing May 5, A.D. 1813, to the 17th of September, A.D. 1813 :”

Matthew Rodgers, captain.

James Criswell, lieutenant on command at Sandusky.

John McCoy, lieutenant.

Michael Holman, lieutenant; sick; present.

Robert Urie Elliott, ensign; volunteered on board fleet, August 5, 1810.

William Butler, sergeant.

Samuel McKillips, sergeant; sick; present.

James Dunn, sergeant.

Samuel Edmiston, sergeant; on command at Sandusky.

William Robb, sergeant.

Samuel Crawford, sergeant.

Robert McAllister, corporal.

Richard Fear, corporal; volunteered on board fleet, August 9, 1813.

James Rhea, corporal.

Joshua Shields, corporal.

Jacob Miller, corporal.

William Meloy, corporal.

William Luts, fifer.

Henry Baker, drummer.

Privates.

William Alexander, on command at Sandusky.

James Alexander.

Fielding Alford, volunteered on board fleet, July 26th.

John Adams, volunteered August 2d.

William Allen, volunteered on fleet, August 9th.

Robert Allison.

James Allison.

Robert Bell.

Joseph Brothers.

Robert Crane, on command at Sandusky.

John Cooper, appointed sergeant-major August 15th.

John Corkle.

Samuel Curtis.

Andrew Dobbs.

John Dysert.

William P. Elliott.²

George Fisher, on command at Sandusky.

Robert Gooshorn, on command at Sandusky.

John Gustine, on command at Sandusky.

Elnathan Gregory, enlisted June 23rd.

John Galloway.

Daniel Grassmyer.

Robert Hogg, on command at Sandusky.

William Hogg, on command at Sandusky.

Robert Horrel, enlisted July 9th.

Henry Hoyt, volunteered August 7th.

William Henry, volunteered on board fleet July 26th.

² William P. Elliott, still living at Lewistown, aged ninety-two years, is the only survivor of all the one hundred and twelve men who enlisted in Captain Rodgers' company. He was commissioned major by Governor Snyder in 1814, and is the only person living who received a commission under his administration. He is a printer, and probably the oldest in the United States. The *Lewistown Gazette*, which he established in 1811, is still in existence.

¹ Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

Jacob Hazlett.
 Thomas Humphrey.
 John B. Irwin.
 Daniel Jones, appointed artificer May 24th.
 William Jenkins.
 Thomas Kennedy, sick; present.
 Samuel Kennedy.
 John Kennedy, enlisted July 9th.
 John Krause, sick; absent.
 Thomas Laughlin.
 Henry Louenfoss.
 Neal Leyman, volunteered on fleet July 27th.
 Alexander McDonald, sick; present.
 James McDowell.
 Francis McConnel.
 George McConnell.
 Michael McCrum, enlisted June 14th.
 Samuel McFadden.
 Charles McKinney, on command at Sandusky.
 David May.
 James Mayes.
 John Marsh, enlisted July 11, 1813.
 Joseph Marshall.
 Nathaniel Martin.
 William Metlin.
 Alexander Metlin, volunteered on fleet August 9th.
 William Moss.
 Alexander Myers.
 James Mitchell, volunteered July 26th.
 Daniel Oakeson.
 Jacob Piper, on command at Sandusky.
 John Pedan.
 Robert Reed.
 John Reynolds.
 John Rice, volunteered on board fleet August 10th.
 David Ross.
 William Roberts.
 William Robison.
 James Sims, volunteered on board fleet July 26th.
 Adam Senor, enlisted June 23rd.
 Henry Seills, sick; present.
 David Shimp.
 James Stuart, on command at Sandusky.
 Valentine Stonerod.
 John Stinson.
 Benjamin Swallow.
 Daniel Swisher, volunteered July 27th.
 Samuel Sweezy, volunteered in fleet August 3rd.
 David Sweezy.
 William Shuler, volunteered July 26th.
 John Thornberg, enlisted June 14th.
 Jacob Tool, volunteered July 26th.
 Daniel Worley, absent on command.
 Robert Work.

"I certify on Honor that this muster-rolle exhibits a true and correct list of the names of the men who served in the 1st Regiment of Light Infantry of the United States, commanded by Colonel Reese Hill,

for the period therein mentioned, & that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just, to the best of my knowledge.

"MATTHEW RODGERS, *Capt'l.*

"I hereby certify that the Muster-Roll exhibits a true statement of Capt. M. R. Co. of Pa. Mil., in the service of the U. S., commanded by Col. Reese Hill, & that the remarks set opposite to the names of the men are accurate and just, as mustered by me this 17th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, 1813.

"S. PRICE, *Capt. L. A. Acting Inspector.*

"Camp at Portage River."

There was at least one other company contributed to the army by Mifflin County in 1813. It was organized in January and was commanded by Captain Andrew Bratton.¹

In 1814 enlistments were far more numerous in the territory now composing the five counties which are our special subject than in the previous year, and a number of companies took the field during the year, some going to the Canada frontier and some eastward before and after the burning of Washington.² Early

¹The Pennsylvania Archives contains no roster of this company and the only mention of it occurs in a letter dated at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, January 2, 1813, and reading as follows:

"To Andrew Bratton, Esq., Captain of a Company of Volunteer Riflemen, associated in Wayne Township, Mifflin County, Lewistown.

"Sir: Your letter of the 19th of the last month has been received by the Governor, who applauds much the patriotism of the officers and men of your company in tendering their services as Volunteers at this important crisis in defence of their country's rights, so long violated by an implacable foe, and he has no doubt of their readiness to obey the call of the government whenever their services shall be lawfully required. At present, however, there is no requisition uncomplained with on his part. Before the commissions can be obtained it should appear that the company has been organized and the officers elected in conformity with the fourth section of the Militia law, passed the 9th day of April, 1807, and the second section of the supplement act passed the 26th day of March, 1808; as soon, therefore, as the Brigade Inspector shall have made a return of the election of the officers as duly held, and it is duly certified to the Governor that the Company is organized and equipped agreeably to law, the Commissions will be issued without delay.

"I am, sir, respectfully,

"Your friend and obedient servant,

"JAMES TRIMBLE."

²Among the soldiers from Union County who saw actual service in the War of 1812 was Captain Silas Evans (commission dated July 23, 1812), who went from

in the year Governor Snyder ordered that a thousand militia be raised in Pennsylvania to assist in repelling the British invasion on the Canada frontier. About one-half of this number was composed of volunteers from Cumberland County, many of them being from the region now in Perry County; the residue were raised principally by draft from the counties of Franklin, York and Adams. These soldiers constituted the Eleventh Regiment or Division, and were commanded by General Porter, and led by Colonel James Fenton, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bull, Majors Galloway and Marlin. The Cumberland County troops were rendezvoused at Carlisle, from which place they were marched to Pittsburgh, thence to Black Rock Fort (now the site of the city of Buffalo), which place they reached about the 1st of April. They remained there in camp, engaged in drill and guard duty, until July 2d, when General Brown, contrary to the expectation of his officers, issued orders to embark the troops next morning at daylight. The author of a "History of Perry County"¹ says of the campaign in which these troops engaged: The army consisted of two brigades. The First, commanded by General Scott, with the artillery corps in charge of Major Hurdman, landed nearly a mile below, while General Ripley, in command of the Second Brigade, disembarked about the

Penn's Valley, and in the fall of 1814, as a captain in the Second Regiment of Artillery, was one of the garrison of Fort M'Henry, Baltimore, which the British gave a severe bombardment, but failed to capture, September 13, 1814. He assisted in building the fort, and was one of its noble defenders. He often described the scene inside as terrific. Three bomb-shells struck and exploded inside of the fort, and he remarked one man shaking as if he had a chill. He asked to sit under one of the cannon. Evans gave him permission, when shortly another shell struck inside and killed him instantly. Another man was killed within three feet of him. Their coffee ran out, and they had very little to eat for three days. He spoke of a woman who brought water for them. A bomb-shell hitting her, exploded, and she was blown to atoms. He brought a small piece of her dress home with him, the largest part of her remains that he could find. The fourth shell that came in was marked "a present from the King of England." This did not explode. It weighed within two pounds as much as an ordinary barrel of flour. This he brought home with him, and it may still be seen at Evans' mill, in Juniata County.—*Lin.*

¹ Silas Wright.

same distance above Fort Erie. A battery of long eighteens was soon planted in position to command the fort, while a flag was dispatched with the demand to surrender in two hours or the bombardment would be commenced. At the end of the truce, one hundred and thirty-seven men, including officers, marched out and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Thus was carried out Generals Brown and Scott's determination to eat their Fourth of July dinners in Fort Erie. The day was one of busy preparation for an aggressive movement against the enemy's army, which was composed of the British's supposed invincibles, then encamped at the mouth of the Chippewa. Before daylight, however, on the morning of the 5th, it was ascertained that the three days' rations, ordered to be supplied to the troops, could not be furnished until a boat could be dispatched to Buffalo and return with them. This caused a delay until two o'clock in the afternoon, before the army of about three thousand five hundred were ready to march, and it was four o'clock before the militia came in sight of the regular troops who had preceded them.

Scarcely had they halted when there was a requisition made for volunteers to drive off the Indians, who had been annoying the pickets by firing upon them from their places of concealment. This was answered by about three hundred volunteers, composed of officers, who exchanged their swords for muskets, and private soldiers from the Eleventh Regiment, strengthened by several hundred friendly Indians, commanded by General Porter, Colonel Bull and Major Galloway. An order commanding every white man who went with General Porter to leave his hat and go with his head uncovered was issued before starting. The Indians tied up their heads with muslin and blackened their faces by rubbing their hands over burnt stumps before starting. Thus equipped, the skirmishers started, and in less than half an hour were engaged in the battle known in history as ² Chip-

² Lieutenant Samuel Brady, of Northumberland County, was engaged in the battle of Chippewa, and gave the following account of it in a letter to Captain Vincent:

"CAMP AT FORT ERIE, WEST CANADA, July 28, 1814.

"DEAR SIR: Blood, carnage, death and destruction of

pewa, during the progress of which Colonel Bull, Major Galloway, Captain White and a number of private soldiers were surrounded by Indians, who, concealed in the high grass,

had permitted the main body of the troops to pass, that they might the more safely and effectually secure the officers. Having disarmed their prisoners, they next commenced stripping them of their clothing, one taking a coat, another a vest, while a third claimed the neck-cloth. If a shirt showed a ruffle anywhere, a fourth claimed it. Major Galloway and Private Wendt were stripped of their boots and compelled to march through thorn and other stubble barefoot, until, in the language of the latter, "their feet were run through and through."

The party had advanced their prisoners but a short distance until they were halted, and there was evidently an Indian dissatisfied about something. They started again, and had scarce gone more than half a mile when the dissatisfied Indian, then in the rear, whooped loudly, raised his rifle and shot Colonel Bull through the body. The ball entered the left shoulder and came out through the right breast. After he was pierced with the bullet, Colonel Bull raised himself on his elbow, reached out his hand to Major Galloway and said, "Help me, Wendt; I am shot!" The help implored by the dying man was prevented by the Indian who had shot him coming up, sinking his tomahawk into his head and scalping him.

This act, so contrary to all laws of human warfare, was no doubt in compliance with the order of General Riall, which was in substance not to spare any who wore the uniform of militia officers, while those who wore the regular officer's uniform were to be brought into camp in safety. To this fact we ascribe the cruel fate of a brave soldier and good officer.

His surviving comrades bear testimony to the sober and exemplary habits of Colonel Bull. At Erie, it is said, he spent his Sabbaths in the hospital among the sick, ministering to their physical wants, or reading and conversing with them about the truths of religion.

Michael Donnelly, Esq., volunteered to go aboard of Perry's fleet, then operating on Lake Erie, expecting to be gone two or three days at most, but did not get back to his company until twenty-eight days afterward.

The following persons from Perry County

men are the contents of this painful letter. On the 22d we had orders to reduce our baggage, allowing one tent to ten men and two shirts to each officer. The surplus was sent across the Niagara, at Queenstown, where we then laid, to be sent to Buffalo. On the 24th we marched to Chippewa. On the 25th the enemy appeared on the heights, near the Falls of Niagara, two miles distant from our camp. At three o'clock we were ordered to parade. At five our brigade, under General Scott, marched out. At six the action commenced, when, great God! to tell the details from that time till ten o'clock at night is impossible. Could I converse with you for the length of time we were engaged I could give some idea of it, but to make an attempt will, doubtless, not be unsatisfactory to you. Our brigade fought a much superior force under great disadvantages for one hour and a half, and we were completely cut up, more than half the officers and men being killed and wounded, when the second brigade, commanded by General Ripley, came to our assistance. The enemy, at the same time, received reinforcements, which made the action again severe. General Ryall and a number of prisoners were, previous to this, taken by our brigade. Colonel Brady was wounded before we were fifteen minutes engaged and commanded the regiment till the action was nearly closed. I assisted him off and on his horse during the engagement, when he was like to faint from loss of blood. We got possession of the heights and kept them till we got off our wounded. The British made three different charges to gain them, but they were as often beat back. Our brigade made three charges, in the last of which we lost three officers of our (the twenty-second) regiment, our brave General Scott heading each charge. He was severely wounded in the shoulder near the close of the action. General Brown was also wounded. When we returned from the ground there were, of our regiment, Major Arrowsmith, myself and thirty privates that marched into camp. The balance were killed, wounded, missing and in camp. Colonel Brady can inform you that I was the only platoon officer of our regiment that kept the ground to the last and marched in with the men. For the satisfaction of your friends and yourself, I enclose you a copy of our report of the killed, wounded and missing; likewise the officers' names who were in the action. Our wounded are at Buffalo in good quarters. Let me hear from you.

"I am yours, sincerely,

"SAMUEL BRADY,

"*Twenty-second Infantry.*

"Captain BETHUEL VINCENT.

"N. B. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing on that day must have been eight hundred. The British loss no doubt exceeded that, as General Ryall acknowledged that they were whipped when he was taken, and we fought two hours after that and took nineteen British officers."

were members of Captain David Moreland's company, mustered in 1814, and rendezvoused at Carlisle. They belonged to the Fifth Detachment Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Colonel James Fenton :

David Moreland, captain ; residence, Jackson township ; mustered out with company ; died in 1870.

First Lieutenant : Robert Thompson.

Second Lieutenant : John Neiper.

Ensign : Amos Cadwallader.

Sergeants : John Steigleman, Richard Rodger, Geo. Strock.

Corporals : James Adams, John Abercrombie, Sebastian Waggoner (missing July 20th), James Rodgers.

Musicians : David Beems, John Myers.

John Kibler, first sergeant ; residence, Landisburg ; lost in Mexican War.

Peter Eyinger, private ; residence, Jackson township ; mustered out with company.

George Gutshall, private ; residence, Jackson township ; mustered out with company.

Peter Kessler, private ; residence, Toboyne township ; mustered out with company.

Jacob Gutshall, private ; residence, Toboyne township ; mustered out with company.

John Garland, private ; residence, Madison township ; mustered out with company.

Moses Ruggles, private ; residence, Madison township ; mustered out with company.

George Robinson, private ; residence, Saville township ; mustered out with company ; died in Black Log Valley, 1870.

William Barkley, private ; residence, Saville township ; mustered out with company ; died in 1859.

John Jacobs, private ; residence, Saville township ; mustered out with company.

George Strock, private ; residence, Saville township ; mustered out with company ; died in Ohio.

Joseph Strock, private ; residence, Saville township ; mustered out with company ; died in Ohio.

Jacob Bower, private ; residence, Saville township ; mustered out with company ; died in Saville township.

David Kessler, private ; residence, Toboyne township ; mustered out with company ; dead.

William Stump, private ; residence, Toboyne township ; mustered out with company.

William Johnson, private ; residence, Toboyne township ; mustered out with company.

Adam Kessler, private ; residence, Toboyne township ; mustered out with company.

John Shreffler, private ; residence, Toboyne township ; mustered out with company.

George Shreffler, private ; residence, Toboyne township ; mustered out with company.

Adam Wolf, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

Samuel Ross, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

Philip Stambaugh, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

Jacob Sheaffer, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

William Sheaffer, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

George Disinger, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

— Disinger, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

Michael Weaver, private ; residence, Toboyne township.

Peter Otto, private ; residence, Toboyne township.

Jos. Hockenberry, private ; residence, Toboyne township.

Joseph Wilson, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

Robert Welch, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

John Garland, private ; residence, Madison township ; mustered out with company.

John Goodlander, private ; residence, Madison township ; mustered out with company.

— Stroup, private ; residence, Madison township ; mustered out with company.

— Scott, private ; residence, Liverpool ; mustered out with company.

— Sponenberger, private ; residence, Liverpool ; mustered out with company.

Richard Stewart, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

John Topley, private ; residence, Landisburg ; mustered out with company.

Dr. Samuel Mealy, private ; residence, Millerstown ; mustered out with company.

Peter Swanger, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

George Wolf, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

— Comp, private ; residence, Centre township ; mustered out with company.

Jacob Kiner, private ; residence, Tyrone township ; mustered out with company.

The following names are contained in a muster-roll made out by Captain David Moreland, September 22, 1814, and do not appear in the above :

Privates.

William Askins.	Robert Buck.
George Bergstresser.	Frederick Burd.
Jacob Bower.	Joshua Byers.
Solomon Bergstresser.	John Baughman.
Samuel Bice.	Daniel Camp.
Peter Bower.	Jacob Keiner.
George Buck.	Thomas Clark.

Robert Dougherty.	Ezekiel McMurray.
Philip Deckard.	Thomas McCoy.
Robert Dunbar.	James Morton.
Thomas Dansville.	William Miller.
Moses Ewens.	James Neepet.
Daniel Fry.	Jacob Potter.
Joseph Fry (killed July 5th).	Henry Presser.
Abraham Fry.	George Gray.
Jacob Gillam.	Robert Rogers.
Isaac Gurhard.	Henry Ross.
John Gallagher.	George Shaw.
Henry Hollebough.	John Sleighter.
John Hoobler.	George Shumbaugh.
Matthias Hollebaugh.	Samuel Sheets.
Robert Hays.	Jacob Stambaugh.
Joseph Hamaker.	William Tate.
John Hamilton.	Joseph Taylor.
Joseph Hackenberry.	Joseph Wilson.
George Irwin.	George Wendt (taken prisoner July 5th).
David Jordan.	Samuel Wilson.
Archibald Kennedy.	William Wallace.
George Kelsey.	Abraham Young.
Jacob Kenny ✓	Godfrey Rouse.
Jacob Ledech.	John Shreffler.
John Mores.	

The following were members of Captain James Piper's company, mustered in 1814, and rendezvoused at Carlisle:

Michael Donnelly, private; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company; died 1872.

Jacob Hammaker, private; residence, Watts township; mustered out with company; dead.

Daniel Fry, private; residence, Greenwood township; mustered out with company; dead.

Abraham Fry, private; residence, Greenwood township; mustered out with company; dead.

Joseph Fry, private; residence, Greenwood township; killed at Chippewa, July 5, 1814.

George Wendt, private; residence, Liverpool township; taken by Indians; exchanged; dead.

Frederick Burd, private; residence, Greenwood township; mustered out with company.

John Staily, private; residence, Liverpool township; mustered out with company.

Philip Deckard, private; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company.

Jacob Potter, private; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company.

Jacob Liddick, private; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company.

Peter Werner, private; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company.

Andrew Hench, private; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company.

From what is now Perry County, also, in 1814, went a company of militia, enrolled in two days' time, when Washington was burned, by Dr. John G. Creigh, who became its captain. The company was accepted by Governor Snyder and given the second post of honor in the Pennsylvania Line. The only reference found of this company in the archives is in a letter of James Lamberton to Governor Simon Snyder, dated Carlisle, October 7, 1814, in which he says: "Captains John Creigh and Holbert's company marched to Philadelphia, and, no doubt, are under your immediate notice in service, and at the expiration of their time, you will have the goodness to direct respecting the arms, &c."

The company was enrolled September 6, 1814, and was known as the Landisburg Infantry Company. Upon October 2d it was encamped at Bush Hill. Following is the roster of the organization, together with the residences, of the men composing it:

John Creigh, captain; residence, Tyrone township.

Henry Lightner, first lieutenant; residence, Landisburg.

Isaiah Carl, second lieutenant; residence, Tyrone township.

George Simons, Sr., private; residence, Tyrone township.

Francis Gibson, private; residence, Landisburg.

Samuel Ickes, private; residence, Spring township.

Jacob Lightner, private; residence, Landisburg.

George West, private; residence, Tyrone township.

William Henderson, private; residence, Tyrone township.

William Wilson, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Jacob Ernest, private; residence, Landisburg.

Nathan Jones, private; residence, Landisburg.

Samuel Jones, private; residence, Landisburg.

John Landis, private; residence, Landisburg.

Samuel Landis, private; residence, Landisburg.

John Mahoney, private; residence, Landisburg.

Daniel Stambaugh, private; residence, Tyrone township.

David Carl, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Benjamin McCracken, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Philip Smith, private; residence, Tyrone township.

John Power, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Alexander Roddy, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Joseph Marsh, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Barney Whitmer, private; residence, Tyrone township.

John Johnson, private; residence, Saville township.

Benjamin Dunkelberger, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Barnett Sheibley, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Daniel Bollinger, private; residence, Millerstown.

Israel Jennings, private; residence, Millerstown.

— Thompson, first lieutenant; residence, Jackson township.

— Neeper, ensign; residence, Tyrone township.

Amos Cadwallader, ensign; residence, Tyrone township.

John Curry.

John Dunbar.

John Hipple.

George Dunbar.

Solomon Sheibley.

Stephen Keck.

Michael Foose, fifer.

Jacob Frederick.

Henry Lackey, drummer.

Conrad Holman.

— Lynch.

— Sheer.

— Zeigler.

Joseph Fullerton.

George Swarner.

UNASSIGNED MEN.

Robert Woodburn, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Richard Rodgers, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Samuel Myers, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Adolphus Hall, private; residence, Landisburg.

Amos Pratt, private; residence, Landisburg.

E. B. Leonard, private; residence, Landisburg.

William B. Spensler, private; residence, Bloomfield.

From Union County (erected during the war) at least two full companies were forwarded to the scenes of operations on the Delaware and Chesapeake, in 1814, and the same territory also supplied many recruits to the several companies of Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick's detachment.

The Selinsgrove Rifle Volunteers went from that part of Union which is now Snyder County. It was commanded by Captain John Snyder and attached to the battalion of Captain John Uhle, in the Light Brigade of General Thomas Cadwallader. Following is a roster of the company as it stood in the actual service of

the United States, at Camp Dupont, November 1-4, 1814:

Captain: John Snyder.

First Lieutenant: Jacob Rhoads.

Second Lieutenant: Anthony C. Selin.

Ensign: George Berkstresser.

Sergeants: Mathias Thornbaugh, Jacob Shriner,

Isaac Harlon, Philip Graever.

Corporals: John Hausman, Daniel Lebo, William S.

Devine, Conrad Stock.

Privates.

Henry Hilbush.

Henry Bloom.

Henry Hoote.

Henry Keefer.

Henry Botthoff.

John Miller.

John Fillman.

John Hall.

John Ulrick.

John Rhem.

John Kersteler.

James Hays.

James Harlon.

David Fisher.

George Houch.

George Boddory.

George Buckley.

George Weiser.

Benjamin Ulrick.

Samuel Gamberling.

Samuel Haislett.

Solomon Coldron.

James Vandike.

John S. Maus.

John Essick.

William Steel.

William Gougler.

John Sassaman.

Peter Arnold.

Isaac Robison.

Jacob Strayer.

Jacob Vanandey.

Jacob Volburn.

Peter Schlutterbach.

Abraham Shipman.

William Minier.

Thomas Silverwood.

Paul Lebo.

John Rupp.

Christian Wise.

John Lambert.

Samuel Hoey.

Valentine Hair.

Thomas Thursby.

Charles Antee (or

Andy).

Captain Ner Middleswarth's company, the Union Rifle Volunteers, was also attached to the Rifle Battalion commanded by Captain John Uhle, in the Light Brigade, commanded by General Thomas Cadwalader, in actual service at Camp Dupont, October 27, 1814, at which time its roster was as follows:

Captain: Ner Middleswarth.

Lieutenants: Isaac Mertz, John Aurand.

Ensign: Daniel Devore.

Sergeants: Jacob Fryer, Daniel Weiser, Frederick

Stees, Jr., George Weikel.

Corporals: Abraham Frederick, Daniel Layer, Albright

Swineford, Jacob Long.

Privates.

Jacob Beitler.

John Bird.

Daniel Bowersox.

Samuel Boyer.

Elias Campbell.

Henry W. Carroll.

George Clemence.

Henry Dreese.

Asher Ely.	Jacob Miller.
Ludwig Freedley.	John Mitchell.
Jacob Gilbert.	George Moyer.
Jacob Gill.	Jacob Moyer.
Robert Gilmore.	Henry Shneb.
Jacob Grubb.	James Smith.
Abraham Kaley.	Melchior Stock.
John Katherman.	Jacob Troxell.
Henry Kratzer.	Israel Thurston.
John Kuhns.	John Wakey.
Joseph Lochr.	John Wales.
Peter Lochr.	Henry Weirick.
Samuel Martz.	George Wient.
Daniel Miller.	

Five companies went from the region composed of Northumberland and Union Counties, in the autumn of 1814, to assist in resisting the British advance up the Delaware, and were stationed most of the time until the practical close of the war at Marcus Hook, below Chester. These companies,—Henry Miller's, Jacob Hummel's, Valentine Haas', John Bergstresser's and William F. Buyer's—constituted the regiment or detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Brigadier-General H. Spearing, First Brigade, Second Division, in the service of the United States. The roster of the field and staff and the five companies was as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel: George Weirick, September 24, 1814.
 Majors: William Taggart and Jacob Lechner, September 24, 1814.
 Adjutant: George Coryell, September 24, 1814.
 Surgeon: John Y. Kennedy, September 24, 1814.
 Surgeon's Mate: Thomas Vanvalzah, September 24, 1814.
 Quartermaster: George Clingan, October 31, 1814.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant: John Rechl, November 5th.
 Sergeant-Major: Daniel Rohrer, October 5th.
 Aid-de-camp to General Spearing: Hugh Maxwell.
 Camp, Marcus Hook, November 14, 1814.

CAPTAIN HENRY MILLER'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of the company of infantry from Union County, under the command of Captain Henry Miller, attached to the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Marcus Hook, November 10, 1814.
 Captain: Henry Miller.
 Lieutenant: John McMillan.
 Sergeants: Benjamin Williams, John Rearick, Philip Ruhle, William Francis.
 Corporals: Adam Specht, Foster Wilson, George Spangler, Richard Robinson.

Privates: George Baker, Peter Baker, John Barber, > Charles Bitting, Conrad Bobb, John Bobb, Robert Black, George Bossler, Andrew Cooke, George Coryell (appointed sergeant-major September 26, 1814), Samuel Cosgrove, Elias Dar, John Dreisbach, Thomas Dreisbach, Daniel Dunsipe, • Cyrus Egbert, William Eilert, Garrett Farres, William Forster, George Fought, Jacob Fought, Conrad Fox, John Fry, Jacob Gearig, Samuel Gearhart, John Gill, William Gill (discharged October 26, 1814; died at Bellefonte, November 21, 1876, aged eighty-nine), Peter Hanius (called Panier), Henry Herger, Henry Hasenplugh, Samuel Hasenplugh, Abraham Kleckner, Anthony Kleckner, Isaac Kleckner, John Maclay (appointed assistant quartermaster-general October 9, 1814), David Mangel, John Mayer, John Moyer, William Moyer, William Myer, John Norman, Francis Phelps, John Rearick, William Reichly, Henry Ritter, John Rote, Henry Royer, Michael Saunders, William Shaffer, Jacob Shaffer, John Smith, Michael Snyder, George Sleer, Samuel Shaw, Benjamin Slough, David Stitzer, Christian Spangler, David Speer, Daniel Spiegelmeyer, Abraham Solomon, James Thompson, John Weight, Jacob Zimmerman.

CAPTAIN JACOB HUMMEL'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of the company of infantry under the command of Captain Jacob Hummel, attached to the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Marcus Hook, November 10, 1814.
 Captain: Jacob Hummel.
 Lieutenant: Walter Brady.
 Ensign: Francis B. Swartz.
 Sergeants: Stephen Baldy, John Eisely, John Hammer, John S. James.
 Corporals: John B. Gordon, John Petery, Jacob Leisenring, James Martin.
 Privates: John App, John Applegate, John Armstrong, John Barnhart, William Bear, Henry Bestler, John Born, John Buckner, Henry Burn, John Buyers, John Campbell, Andrew Caruthers, Daniel Conor, John Crutchley, Daniel Delany, George Espy, George Forly, Jona. Furman, Daniel Gearhart, Henry Haupt, Jacob Hedrick, John Housel, Lockwood G. Hoy, Benjamin Huff, Isaac Hull, Zachariah Lowdon, Joseph McCloughen, William Mahoney, Griggs Marsh, William Mettler, Balser Mirely, David More, Joseph Morgan, James Morgan, John Masteller, Abraham Newcomer, Peter Overdurf, John Redline, John W. Renn, Frederick Rinehart, Daniel Ringler, John Roadarmel, Henry Sterner, Jonathan Stroh, Christian Wagner, James Warner, Frederick Weaver, William Willet, Samuel Willet, Elias Woodruff, William Woldigan, David Zeluff.

CAPTAIN VALENTINE HAAS' COMPANY.

Roll of the company of infantry from Union County, under the command of Captain Valentine Haas, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Marcus Hook, November 10, 1814.

Captain: Valentine Haas.

Lieutenant: Samuel Shedle.

Sergeants: Jacob C. Eckhart, George Hosterman, Henry Boyer, Andrew Hendricks.

Corporals: John Johnston, Jacob Kleckner, Frederick Richter, David Overmyer.

Privates: Joseph Alter (discharged October 5th), Lorenzo Bachman, Isaac Bear, Joseph Berger, Anthony Berman, George Benfer, Jacob Binckly, Frederick Bous, Jacob Bosler, Henry Brouse, Philip Bittenstein, John Clendinin, Ludwig Doebler, Jonathan Derk, John Doffe, Jacob Duke, George Duke, Barnes Everhard, Philip Everhard, Benjamin Fetter, John Folk, Joseph Folz, Willis Gordon, Jonas Gaugher, Henry Grim, Henry Haas, Daniel Haas, E. Hentricks, Philip Harrold, Frederick Hobb, John H. Hummel, Jacob Jarrett, George Karstetter, John Keely (discharged October 22d), Michael Kesler, Henry Kreisher, Frederick Kreitzer, John Kuns, Daniel Miller, Jacob Mowrer, Philip Moyer, Jacob Neitz, Henry Pontius, William Rettig, John Richenbach, John Rusher, Jacob Shedler, Peter Shoemaker, Abraham Smith, John Smith, Joseph Smith, Philip Sold, Henry Spaid, Henry Stahl, George Stimeling, Peter Stock, Peter Swartz, George Swartzlender, John Trester, George Wagner, John Weaver, Isaac Weller, Samuel Witmer, Henry Woodling, Daniel Wool, John Yeager, Adam Yeager, Henry Yeisly, Philip Yerger, John Yordon, Ludwig Young.

CAPTAIN JOHN BERGSTRESSER'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll Union County company of militia, attached to the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Marcus Hook, November 18, 1814.

Captain: John Bergstresser.

Lieutenant: Thomas Fisher.

Ensign: Henry Noll.

Sergeants: Uriah Silsby, Philip Reedy, John Gillasp, Daniel Rengler, Samuel Merwine, John Sargint, George Clingan.

Corporals: William Nevyus, John Vartz, Jacob McCorley, John Lutz.

Privates: Lewis Aikey, James H. Anderson, Benjamin Baldy, George Bellman, Samuel Bennage, John Bennett, Abraham Bidleman, William Bower, George Bower, John Bower, William Campbell, John Campbell, Joseph Campbell, Joseph Clarke, Flavel Clark, Francis Clark, William Clark, John Darraugh, Jonathan Dempsey, Ludwig Darsham, Philip Diefenderfer, Jesse

Egburd, Charles Flickingner, Peter Frederick, Jacob Frederick, Samuel Frederick, Jacob Gilman, Paul Goodlander, John Hufford, Frederick Heiser (discharged October 2d), William Herndon, Joshua Housel, Jacob Hubler, John Irwin, William Irvin, John Jamison, William Jodun, Benjamin Jodun, Thomas Johnston, John Jones, J. Koffman, Andrew Kelly (discharged October 28th), Adam Kimmell, D. Kunts, Abram Kline, George Kline, Peter Lilley (discharged October 3d), Saml. Lutz, Richard McClure, Richard McGuire, Hugh McKinley, James McLaughlin, Daniel Maughamer, James Magee, John Mizeener, George Mengel, Peter Mowry, Peter Myers, Henry Moyer, Michael Quinn, John Rees, Jonathan Ranck, Christopher Rorabough, Philip Rorabough, Adam Rose, Daniel Shaffer, Henry Shaffer, (substitute for John Hummel), Jonas Sheckler, Simon Sheckler, Jonathan Smith, Adam Smith, Richard Steel, David Steel, Daniel Stoner, Samuel Strickland, Peter Struble, Jacob Sypher, Henry Vanderhoof, William Vanderhoof, William Vanhorn, Abram Vanhorn, James Wallace, John Walters, Nicholas Welch, Gideon Williamson, Thomas Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Abraham Young, George Zearphus (Sarphus).

CAPTAIN WILLIAM F. BUYERS' COMPANY.

Roll of the Northumberland County Blues, volunteer company, attached to the regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Marcus Hook, November 10, 1814.

Captain: William F. Buyers.

Lieutenants: Thomas S. Jenkins, Samuel H. Scott.

Ensign: John Hepburn.

Corporal: John Rechl.

Sergeants: Samuel H. Wilson, Joseph T. Wallis, A. M. Sweeney.

Fifer: William Armor.

Drummer: Samuel DeLong.

Privates: Jacob Armstrong, David Black, Thomas Bonham, George P. Buyers, William Cameron, Robert Campbell, Edward Chapman, William Cooke, Adam Cook, Joseph B. Cramer, Abram Cramer, Henry Dale, William Dieus, James S. Dougal, Charles Frazier, William Gale, Mact Grant, Thomas Grant, junior, (discharged October 23d), William M. Grant, William Gray, Thomas Harris, Isaac Hendershot, Jacob Hopfer, Joseph Huffman, William Jones, Jeremiah Jones, William Latherland, William Layton, Daniel Lebo, Robert Lyon, Jeremiah Lyon, Isaac McCord, John McPherson, John Martin, Charles Maus, James Oliphant, George Prune, John Quinn, Henry Reininger, Theodore J. Rockele, John Ross, William Watson, John Weisner, George Weitzel, Samuel Wilson.

"Jacob Armstrong, John Martin, Robert Campbell and William Dieus, drafts in Captain Hummel's com-

pany, joined my company on 29th. They have been in service the same time our company has.

"WILLIAM F. BUYERS,
"Captain Northumberland County Blues."

CHAPTER VI.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Prominence of Mifflin County—Sketch of the Juniata Guards—Other Troops from Mifflin, Perry and Union Counties.

OF all the five counties embraced in this history, Mifflin took the most prominent part in the Mexican War of 1846-48; and this was not alone through the number of the men who went forth from her boundaries, but largely because of the character of some of them and the position to which they arose.

Mifflin contributed to the service of the United States, in this war, one full company—the Juniata Guards, under Captain William Irwin—and a majority of the Wayne Guards, Captain Caldwell, as well as a considerable number of volunteers, who, singly or by twos or threes, entered other organizations.

Of the other counties, Perry contributed nearly a full company, of which Michael Steever was lieutenant; and Union County supplied only a few scattering recruits.

Actual hostilities between the Republic of Mexico and the United States commenced in May, 1846. The first battles in this war were fought on the 8th and 9th of that month, and are known in history as the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The capture and occupation of Matamoras, and the advancement upon and battle of Monterey, speedily followed. These battles and victories of our army, commanded by General Zachariah Taylor, created an extraordinary excitement and a patriotic fervor throughout the country. Volunteer organizations all over the country, north and south, east and west, were offering their services to the government. In these patriotic manifestations Pennsylvania was largely represented. Two regiments, known as the First and Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments,

were organized, commanded by Colonels Wynkoop and Roberts, and were despatched to the seat of war, leaving scores of companies at home that had volunteered to go, and amongst these were the Washington Guards, of McVeytown, the Lewistown Guards and Lewistown Artillerists, all of Mifflin County. As these regiments passed through the county, by canal-boat, on their way to Mexico, quite a number of individuals joined them from the towns and villages in the county. J. H. Ross, William Stackpole, George W. Hesser, L. Bymaster, Jacob Hoseywantle, from McVeytown, joined themselves to the First Regiment, and served to the end of the war. Dr. John C. Reynolds, of the same place, was appointed surgeon of this regiment and Daniel M. Dull the sutler. J. H. Ross is the only one of these soldiers that survives, and is now the worthy State Senator representing York County.

At a later period a company of volunteers, called the Wayne Guards, headed by Captain James Caldwell (mortally wounded at Belon Garetta, September 13, 1847) and Dr. Charles Bower, joined by Lieutenant A. McKamey and Lieutenant I. A. Doyle, with many others with them from Huntingdon County, was accepted by the government, together with Captain S. M. Taylor's company, from Bedford; and these two companies were added to the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, making this a regiment of twelve companies; and these two companies had the good fortune to arrive at Vera Cruz just in time to advance into the interior of Mexico, with the reinforcements under General Franklin Pierce, and joined their regiment at the city of Puebla the evening before General Scott made his grand movement in his advance upon the city of Mexico. Peter Kerns, of Lewistown, enlisted in the regular army, and was wounded at Chapultepec.

STORY OF THE JUNIATA GUARDS, OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

The old volunteer organizations having failed in being accepted, the belief was entertained that a new company, gotten up for the special purpose of engaging in the war, might be more fortunate, and this idea gave rise to ef-

forts that resulted in the formation of the Juniata Guards, raised in Lewistown and McVeytown, of which Wm. H. Irwin was made captain and Thomas F. McCoy first lieutenant. About this time it was learned that the government would not accept for the service any more volunteers, but would increase the army by the passage of a law by Congress to add ten new regiments to the regular army. This was done, and these two officers, repairing to Washington, waited upon the President of the United States (Mr. Polk), and were promptly appointed officers in the regular army,—William H. Irwin captain, and Thomas F. McCoy, first lieutenant in the Eleventh United States Infantry. This was in the month of February, 1847. When these officers appeared, clothed in the uniform and with the authority of regular army officers, and called upon the Juniata Guards to enlist in the service for the war with Mexico, a large number of them failed to respond, alleging that they were pledged to enter the volunteer, not the regular army. Of the twenty young men who had pledged themselves at McVeytown, not one failed to promptly enter the service. A recruiting rendezvous was opened at Lewistown, and in thirty days the required complement of brave men was secured. Lieutenant McCoy spent a few days at Potter's Bank and Bellefonte, in Centre County, enlisting sixteen recruits, which completed the company. The company, while being recruited, formed part of the funeral escort at the burial, in Lewistown, of the mortal remains of Lieutenant James S. Woods, late of the ——— Regiment United States army, who was killed whilst gallantly leading his company in the battle of Monterey, on the 21st day of September, 1846. He had previously distinguished himself in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Being a young man, born and raised in Lewistown until he entered the academy at West Point, and a son of the Rev. James S. Woods, D.D., his death excited the greatest interest, sorrow and sadness. A public meeting was held, and a committee appointed to go to the battle-field at Monterey, Mexico, disinter his remains from the strange and inhospitable land in which he fell, gallantly defending the flag of his country,

and have them deposited in his own cherished land and in his own native valley. Dr. T. Howard Vanvalzah and Colonel I. A. Banks composed the committee appointed for this purpose, who discharged the duty imposed upon them to the satisfaction of the public.

At a crowded meeting in the Methodist Church on the evening before the company left for the seat of war, the ladies of Lewistown presented each member of the company with a copy of the Bible. The Rev. James S. Woods, D.D., made the presentation address on behalf of the ladies, and Captain Irwin responded on behalf of the company.

On the 25th day of March, 1847, the company took its departure from Lewistown for the seat of war. The speediest mode of transportation at this date was by boat on the Pennsylvania Canal, propelled by mule-power on the towing-path. A very large assemblage of the people of the county was present on this very interesting and exciting occasion. The following account of the scene was published at the time :

"THE JUNIATA GUARDS.—They are gone. It only remains for us to regret their departure, to sympathize with them and their friends whom they have left behind, and to wish them well on their journey to a distant clime. The day was delightful, and nature seemed herself eager to contribute to the solemnity and interest of the occasion. The Guards having formed under their gallant commander, Captain W. H. Irwin, the citizens were also formed in procession, and escorted them from their quarters to the boat, which was in waiting to convey them to Pittsburgh. On their arrival at the boat, James K. Kelly, Esq. (now the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon), addressed them on behalf of the people, in a beautiful and touching manner, and spoke of the excitement, perils and dangers of the soldier's life. The manly bearing of those gallant hearts gave an earnest that their conduct would never be such as to sully the fair fame of their mountain home.

"When Mr. Kelly concluded, Captain Irwin responded in his usual style. After commenting largely upon the kindness of his friends, he made a most solemn and feeling appeal to the valor and bravery of his men, concluding in this wise: 'My men know me; I can trust them; I can rely upon them; I trust in God we will never tarnish the fair fame of our native hills,' and turning to the vast assemblage present, he added, 'and now it only remains for us to bid you a sad, it may be a long farewell.' While he was

speaking, the gay and the grave, old and young, maintained almost a breathless silence, eager to catch every sentence. All were on tiptoe to catch a last look at those destined for a southern, sultry clime. There were many, very many, whose tears flowed profusely, who seemed to possess neither the power nor the inclination to repress them, while listening to the fervid eloquence of Captain Irwin, while many in the distance, who were eager to hear as those near the speaker, could be gratified only when the restless wind might waft it in its own good time to their listening ear. There was a mutual interchange of sympathy and feeling between the soldier and citizen; and where is the man who would not wish well those brave hearts who are sacrificing the comforts of home and of friends and the sweethearts of the Juniata for a distant land, where the ravages of disease incident to the country are as pestilential as the Simoon winds of Arabia, in view of promoting the dignity and honor of our nation, and of vindicating her character from reproach. Finally, the word was given to cast off; amid the cheers, farewells and with a hearty 'God bless you!' they took their leave of us, some of them, perhaps, for the last time. We hope they may all live to return to the bosoms of their friends and relatives, among whom they will be welcomed as the victors of olden times were wont to be received. Scenes like this one are not frequent in the valley of the Juniata, and can any blame us if we give full scope to our zeal and enthusiasm? The ladies, too, who are always ready to favor with their smiles any good enterprise of our sex, were present in large number to join in the rights and ceremonies of a long adieu to the defenders of our native soil."

At McVeytown, on the next day, a similar scene occurred. More soldiers had enlisted in the company from this place than from any other locality in the county, and a seemingly deeper interest and feeling were manifested by the people, of which there was a very large number from the surrounding country to bid a last farewell to the soldiers.

Before leaving McVeytown, Colonel R. C. Hale presented Captain Irwin with a sword, A. P. Jacobs, Esq., making the presentation speech. A sash was presented by Major M. Criswell. At the same time the citizens of McVeytown presented Lieutenant McCoy with a regulation sword, and Major M. Criswell presented him with a dress sword, and Lieutenant William Macklin with a military sash, and the ladies with a beautifully-bound copy of the Bible. The company received many tokens and manifestations of great kindness from the

people of the village and vicinity. Lieutenant McCoy was appointed acting quartermaster and commissary.

The company arrived at Pittsburgh on March 31st and quartered at the American House. April 1st it was mustered by Lieutenant Field, U. S. A. Surgeon Dr. McDowell, U. S. A., made the surgical examination, in doing which he rejected James Criswell, who afterwards returned to his home. The following is a correct list of the company as mustered into the United States service for the war:

Captain: William H. Irwin.
 First Lieutenant: Thomas F. McCoy.
 Second Lieutenants: Weidman Foster, Byers Kuhn.
 First Sergeant: John McGuigan.
 Second Sergeant: Joseph Dull.
 Third Sergeant: Michael T. McEnnis.
 Fourth Sergeant: James Kerr.
 First Corporal: Thomas O'Brien.
 Second Corporal: G. W. Soult.
 Third Corporal: B. F. Miller.
 Fourth Corporal: John Bayard.
 Musician: John Sillicks.

Privates.

James B. Alexander.	John N. Hays.
Jas. H. Anderson.	William P. Haffy.
David L. Bogle.	Reuben Hall.
William Bogle.	James Hite.
Peter Beaver.	John Hoffman.
John Bice.	Jacob Hawn.
James Criswell.	Joseph Jackson.
William Cook.	Abraham Walker.
Isaac Correll.	G. W. Watson.
William M. Coulter.	Isaiah Knight.
Robert Cargill.	William Kurtz.
Willis Copelin.	Uriah Kitchen.
J. H. Cowden.	Albert B. Kaufman.
Isaac Campbell.	Christian Long.
Jacob Carpenter.	John Landis.
Samuel W. Davidson.	James Mahan.
Cornelius Duff.	James McCauley.
Robert Davis.	John McClenahan.
Isaiah Dunn.	Geo. E. Miller.
John Dechl.	Reynolds McDonald.
D. S. Disbrow.	Patrick Noonan.
Samuel Evarts.	John Neff.
John Fink.	Jacob Nicholson.
James Fulton.	Julius Ort.
Abraham Foster.	Samuel Patterson.
Thomas Gibbs.	Levi Peters.
John W. Godwyn.	Simon Pennington.
Godfrey Gressmoyer.	Caleb G. Patterson.
William Guthrie.	James Roles.
James Hays.	William Roles.

James Rager.	John Sigler.
Geo. W. Rager.	Geo. Susseman.
William Rager.	John Taylor.
McClung Radcliff.	Lemuel Taylor.
Isaac J. Stephens.	Bar. Thatcher.
Isaac Signer.	Henry Wells.
Frederick Smith.	Joseph Williams.
Joseph Sedinger.	John Woodside.
Henry Suloff.	

While at Pittsburgh Private Francis Thomas deserted. The company left Pittsburgh April 3d in the steamer "Germantown," with Captain Barnard's company of voltigeurs, and Captain Moore's company of the Eleventh Infantry, and arrived at the city of New Orleans April 12th, and were immediately transferred to the transport ship "America," in which were already about six hundred soldiers of all arms. Before the arrival the soldiers were informed of the capture of Vera Cruz. There being no field officers present, Captain William H. Irwin was placed in command. While at this city Privates William Guthrie and James McCauley deserted.

While the troops were preparing for the sea voyage a difficulty occurred between Captain Wm. H. Irwin, Eleventh Infantry, and Captain R. C. Merrick, of the Third Dragoons (in later life a lawyer in Washington City of national repute), which well-nigh resulted in a duel. When one of the parties had crossed to Algiers, the fighting-ground, and the other was about to pass over, Lieutenant McCoy made the information at the mayor's office, and speedily officers were in pursuit and an arrest made, which resulted in averting the disgraceful affair.

On the 18th of April, 1847, the ship "America" left the city of New Orleans with her burden of nearly eight hundred soldiers, bound for Brazos, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, and after a safe passage of four days arrived at that point. From this the troops were taken by steamers up the river some forty miles and were in a camp of instruction under the command of Brigadier-General Geo. Cadwallader, where they remained for nearly a month. The first soldier of Company D, in the person of Private Caleb G. Patterson, died in hospital at Matamoras. He had been enlisted at Bellefonte, Centre County, Pa. General

Scott, having advanced into the interior from Vera Cruz, and gained a great victory at Cerro Gordo, ordered the troops in this camp of instruction to reinforce his army then at Jalapa and Perote, and advancing upon Puebla. The ship "Meteor" conveyed the company in six days' sailing upon the Gulf, and on the 2nd of June anchored in the harbor at Vera Cruz, and near the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The troops were landed on the 4th of June on the beach, two miles north of the city. On the 8th of June all the troops in camp took the line of march, with a long train, for the interior and with a view of reinforcing Colonel McIntosh, who had left a few days before, and near Plan del Rio had been attacked by a force of the enemy. Fourteen of the company had been left in hospital—five at Point Isabel and nine at Vera Cruz—on account of sickness.

Having joined McIntosh, General Cadwallader assumed command of the militia forces and continued the advance. The company experienced its first fight at the National Bridge on the 11th of June. The company received credit for brave conduct in the fight, which continued long into the night, and received special distinction for bringing from the scene of the battle, under fire, several wagons loaded with specie (for the payment of the army) that had been upset down an embankment during the engagement. John Hoffman was killed in the fight and Frederick Smith wounded. Twenty-five were wounded of other companies. After resting one day at the National Bridge, the command advanced, passing over the battle-ground of Cerro Gordo and by "Encesin," Santa Anna's fine country-seat, entered the city of Jalapa, the Mexican Paradise, June 15th. Being joined here by the force under Colonel Shields, which had been occupying the city to keep open communications, composed partly of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, the whole force advanced in the direction of the city and castle of Perote, some eighty miles farther in the interior, and on June 21st arrived at this interesting point, entering upon the table-lands of Mexico, and having passed around the snow-clad mountain-peak of Orizaba, its summit being eighteen thousand feet above the sea.

Guerrillas were constantly hanging on the flanks and made attacks at every opportunity, and the greatest precaution was necessarily observed. At La Hoya quite a fight took place, in which Captain Walker, with his company of mounted rifles, took part, and the enemy was routed with considerable loss in killed and wounded, our loss being small. At Jalapa the company lost, as was supposed at the time by assassination, their popular and famous old drummer, John Siflicks. It was afterwards learned, however, that he was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and was kept to the close of the war and died in the city of New Orleans on his way home. The castle of Perote is one of the greatest fortifications in the country, covering twenty-two acres of ground, mounting one hundred and twenty guns, and erected in the strongest and most permanent way, and looks as if it were impregnable if fairly defended by a competent force. The First Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteers, with Captain Walker's mounted rifles, were the garrison of the castle. Here the company met many of their acquaintances that had preceded them in the war. Surgeon John C. Reynolds, with Sutler D. M. Dull, both from McVeytown, manifested much kindness to those of their acquaintance in the company. General Cadwallader's force remained at this place for two weeks, waiting the arrival of General Pillow with additional reinforcement. The following extract from the diary of an officer gives an idea of the way our soldiers suffered in the Mexican War:

"A great many sick, in consequence of the climate and the exposure, there not being tents sufficient to protect the officers and men from the inclemency of the weather. In consequence of this, hundreds are in the hospital. Half the men of our company are sick and cannot do duty. The march from Vera Cruz was severe on officers and men alike. Men dropped dead on the way. Hundreds would give out on the march and lay down exhausted on the way, and had to be forced up in the evening by the rear guard to prevent their falling into the hands and being killed by the guerrillas. At night, tired, debilitated and worn out, would lie down on the ground hundreds with no covering but the canopy."

Every day the "Dead March" was heard and the volleys over the dead comrade, who found a grave far from home in a foreign land. Ser-

geant Joseph Dull, who enlisted at McVeytown, a very worthy man and zealous soldier, being left at Vera Cruz sick, and having gotten better, undertook to rejoin the company by the next train, died on the way and was interred with honors of war by Captain Syborg's company of the same regiment, near Eucerro, about ten miles east of Jalapa.

General Pillow, having arrived with two thousand men, and being the ranking officer, assumed the command of the whole force of about four thousand men, with a train of five hundred wagons, took up the line of march July 2d and left Perote for the headquarters of the army at Puebla, eighty miles distant on the highway to the city of Mexico. The enemy made occasional demonstrations, especially at the Pinal Pass, but no serious attack was made, and the force reached and marched into the beautiful city of Puebla on the 8th of July. Large numbers of Scott's army and of the people of the city turned out to receive the long-wished-for reinforcements. Major Wm. H. Graham, an old veteran of the Fourth United States Infantry, and who had been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh United States Infantry, the regiment of which the Juniata Guards formed a part, now known as Company D of that regiment, joined the regiment here, and soon after, Colonel A. C. Ramsey being sick, Lieutenant-Colonel Graham became the permanent commander until killed at the battle of Molino del Rey.

The month spent at Puebla was one of great interest and enjoyment. During this time General Scott was organizing and preparing his army for the grand march upon the city of Mexico, and drills and reviews were the order of the day. The movement was to take place as soon as General Frank Pierce arrived with the last expected train and reinforcements, which took place August 7, 1847. An officer's diary gives this account of the advance,—

"August 7th.—The First Division left this morning—3000 strong—under the command of General Twiggs, for the City of Mexico. I passed along the line as it was formed in front of General Scott's headquarters, fronting the grand Plaza. The column extended along the street three-quarters of a mile. They gave a deafening cheer, the music struck up

'Yankee Doodle,' and off they marched for the 'Halls of the Montezumas.'"

General Quitman left with his division on the 8th, General Worth on the 9th and General Pillow on the 10th. Quitman's division was composed of volunteers; the other three divisions, together with Colonel Sumner's brigade of cavalry and the artillery, were all regulars. The Juniata Guards, now Company D, Eleventh Regiment United States army, was in General Pillow's division, Cadwallader's brigade. The route the army was required to march was over one hundred miles to the city of Mexico, and the road crossed the lofty mountain a little west of the great Snow Mountain and volcano, Popocatepetl, into the Valley of Mexico. At this point the diary referred to says,—

"Again in the advance, Company D the leading company. A severe, hard march to-day for twenty-five miles. To give encouragement and spirit to the troops, the band would play in front and sometimes would stop and play while the brigade marched past. The power of music the world confesses, and its reviving power was realized to-day. There was no fighting to-day, although expected. In ascending the mountain we passed through ten miles of woods, and, tired and weary, at length, to our great delight, the Valley of Mexico burst upon our view, and the city, with its domes and church-spires glistening in the bright sun, many miles away up the valley. The sight was grand and beautiful in the extreme and inspiring to the soldiers. Lakes, extended plains, cities, towns and villages and haciendas dotted the great historic valley of the Aztecs. Here was the home of Montezuma and the theatre of Cortez's wonderful and romantic achievements nearly three centuries ago."

General Scott, finding the eastern defenses of the city of Mexico too strong to be taken without great loss, hit upon the expedient of his famous flank march of thirty miles around Lake Chalco and the advance upon the south of the city; he was successful in this movement, the advance column arriving at the city of San Augustine on the evening of the 17th of August, this city being only eight miles from the city of Mexico. Within the next twenty-four hours the whole of Scott's army had concentrated at San Augustine, and General Worth had advanced within cannon-shot of the enemy's

strong defenses at San Antonio, two miles nearer the city of Mexico. On the arrival of Pillow's division on the 18th, the Eleventh Infantry, with Captain Kearney's and Captain McReynolds' companies of dragoons, under the direction of Captain Robert E. Lee, of General Scott's staff, were ordered to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Contreras. In doing this Captain Lee took his escort right into an advance force of the enemy in the Pedregal and had a lively fight, in which Captain Irwin's company was noted for its gallant conduct. The enemy suffered quite a loss in killed and prisoners. Lieutenant McCoy saved the life of a Mexican soldier and secured him as a prisoner when at the point of being shot down by one of his men. Our soldiers were disposed not to give quarter on account of the Mexicans having assassinated so many of our men.

The account of the operations for the next two days we extract from an officer's diary,—

"August 18.—We quarter to-night in a fine house in the city of San Augustine. Orange-trees bearing fruit in the court-yard, and Col. Graham cautioned the soldiers against taking the oranges, and the tempting fruit was left hanging upon the branches. To-morrow will disclose great events most assuredly. There will be a great battle. May the Great and Good Being preserve us through the contest and grant victory to our arms.

"19th.—The great movement began this morning. General Pillow's Division moved at nine o'clock, Cadwallader's brigade leading, the 11th in the advance. The direction was the same road that had been reconnoitered by Captain Lee the previous evening, and where we had the skirmish. Pillow occupied the hill until Twigg's Division passed. At this time the enemy opened fire by their artillery from Contreras. Twigg was to make the attack on the fortifications; Pillow was to support. The difficulties of the way, which was over Pedregal of lava, rocks and fissures, almost insurmountable. McGruder's battery was advanced, and was soon dismounted by the enemy's fire, causing considerable slaughter of men and officers. Horses could not pass at all, and the men with great difficulty. Cadwallader's brigade succeeded in working its way, all on foot, over the rocky way, and he deployed his force on the plain, between the enemy on the hill and the city. To the right and front of Cadwallader, Santa Anna appeared in person, with probably six thousand men, drawn up in line of battle only a few hundred yards off. One of their reconnoitering parties came so close

that two companies on our right, Irwin's and Guthrie's, were ordered to open fire, which was returned by the enemy. Here we were in a tight place, with a large force of the enemy in front and rear. We had no artillery. The officers were on foot, their horses not being able to pass the Pedregal. About dusk General Smith's brigade, of Twiggs' division, and followed by General Riley's and Shields'. Our company (Irwin's) was ordered to occupy the village church. Generals Smith and Cadwallader had their headquarters in this church, and here it was determined and ordered to storm the enemy's works on the hill of Contreras at the dawn of next day. Col. Riley was to head the storming-party, composed of his own brigade, to be supported by Cadwallader. General Smith commanded in person, in consequence of Generals Smith and Twiggs having become separated from their commands.

"20th.—At two o'clock this morning our company left the church, joined the regiment and marched towards the hill, preceded by Riley's brigade. The march was to the right of the fort, the intention being to go round in that direction and come upon them in the rear. The march was in rain and mud. Day approached before the troops were in position. The enemy became aware of the movement and prepared to give us a warm reception. In consequence of the rain, the arms of the troops had to be examined and many soldiers had to withdraw their loads and put in new ones with powder dry. This took time. At length the position was gained, and the column steadily moved, the storming regiments in array with flags flying, arms gleaming and swords flashing. Then the firing began—a most terrible roar of cannon and musketry. In less than twenty minutes the fort was in our possession, and the ground strewn with the dead and the dying; the veterans of the renowned Hidalgo were swept from their works with the force of an avalanche.

"One moment, like ten thousand drums,
The musketry rolls out;
While like the bass-drum's booming knells,
The cannons' diapason swells,
With many a mingled shout;
A gallant storm—a thousand shouts!
And lo! the foes fly fast;
In maddened haste, in wild alarms
They break their ranks, they leave their arms
Like chaff before the blast!"

This was a great victory for the American army, and created the greatest enthusiasm. It turned the right flanks of the enemy's general works in defense of the city, and made the strong defenses of San Antonio untenable, and caused the force there to fall back to Cherubusco, with General Worth in pursuit. At this point the officer's diary gives this account,—

"After the taking of the fortifications on the hill, Twiggs', Pillow's and part of Quitman's divisions, moved towards the city, distant about six miles, but in full and magnificent view from our elevated ground. When near Cherubusco the next stronghold of the enemy, 'Old Chippewa,' that we had not seen for twenty-four hours, came riding down the long column. Cheer after cheer greeted the old veteran. When opposite our regiment, and after we had cheered him with our whole hearts, he stopped for a moment and addressed us in the following words: 'Thanks! Thanks to God, and glory to this gallant army; I wish I could hug every one of you to my bosom.' He spoke these words with great emphasis and emotion. At this time we were nearer to the enemy's works at Cherubusco than we thought, as very soon a brisk fire was heard in our front, and it was manifest that the battle had begun, as the volume of the cannons' roar increased. Every officer was alive to the contest. General Pillow, in person, led our regiment off to the right to support the Sixth Infantry of General Worth's command, which had been driven back on the San Antonio Causeway. Here we were under very heavy fire within one hundred and fifty yards of the two forts, and continually advancing closer. The contest was long and sanguinary. In the course of three hours the enemy's forts and fortifications were in our hands, but at the great sacrifice of one thousand of our men, in killed and wounded. Our regiment pressed forward along the Causeway leading to the city with Worth's advanced regiments, and until we received the order of recall. While here we witnessed the daring charge of Kearney's dragoons upon the San Antonio Gasetta, and cheered them most heartily as they passed us with banners flying and flashing sabres, and with the sound and force of a tempest."

These successes of the American army alarmed Santa Anna and the Mexican government, and during the night they sent a deputation from the city to General Scott's headquarters, at the city of San Augustine, proposing an armistice and negotiations for peace. General Scott granted and agreed to the armistice, and the eighteen days of its duration resulted not in peace, but in terrible and bloody war. It gave our army rest, however, and fitted it for further triumphs. In these eighteen days our army took possession of all the country on the south side of the city of Mexico, including towns, villages and cities, in a compass of ten miles, and lived in-doors, enjoying all the beauties and luxuries of a rich country, teeming with plenty. Our regiment had quarters in the Hacienda San Jose, near the village Mexcoac,

and from which we had a good view of the city of Mexico, could hear their church-bells and their army salutes. The cities of San Augustine and Tacubaya, ten miles apart, were the extreme points of our army, and Worth's division occupied the latter city and was in good cannon-range of the famed castle of Chapultepec. It was at the village of Mexcoac, where the thirty-two deserters from our army captured in the battle of Cherubusco, were hung, (most of them just after the Stars and Stripes floated from the castle, that being the signal given by General Kearney for swinging them off), which was the penalty for deserting and fighting against the American flag.

On the 7th of September General Scott, finding that Santa Anna was violating it, terminated the armistice, the tocsin of war was sounded, and the hosts were again marshaled for the contest,—

"In the afternoon of to-day the regiment was marched from their comfortable quarters at the Hacienda to about a mile nearer the city, where we encamped. A half-hour after dusk, when we had everything arranged for a comfortable night's rest, an order came from General Scott that the regiment should report to him at Tacubaya in two hours. We immediately formed without even striking tents, and marched direct for headquarters, three miles distant. Before nine o'clock P.M. we were reported by General Cadwallader as being ready for any service which was required. We laid on our arms to await further orders. Next morning, at 3½ o'clock, September 8th, we were again formed and quietly marched towards the enemy's works at Molino del Rey, about a mile and a half distant, the object being to attack these works, lying directly west and under the guns of the Castle of Chapultepec. The part of the American Army that was ordered by General Scott to accomplish the work of driving the enemy from his position was composed of Cadwallader's brigade, Worth's division, a part of which was to be the storming-party, Duncan's and Hager's batteries, some other artillery force and the cavalry,—about thirty-two hundred men in all. We gained the eminence near the forts before daylight, when the artillery opened, the infantry continuing to move steadily forward. At the dawn of day the storming force was near the enemy's lines, which extended from fort to fort, and a heavy musketry fire was opened, which was terribly destructive to life, and the storming column, a large part having been killed and wounded, was forced back. At this critical moment our regiment (the Eleventh) was deployed,

advanced rapidly and charged the enemy. A most destructive fire was poured upon us, killing and wounding one-fourth of the regiment. Notwithstanding the hail-storm of bullets, the officers and men who had not fallen pressed gallantly forward, driving the enemy and occupying his line. The battle continued to rage, during which the enemy made an effort to retake the position from which they had been driven, but were gallantly repulsed. Our loss in this battle was so great that the battle of Molino del Rey is known as the bloodiest of the war. Out of the thirty-two hundred engaged, over eight hundred were killed and wounded, and amongst them many distinguished and valuable officers. In our own regiment forty-three were killed and wounded, being over one-fourth of the number engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, our commanding officer, an old army officer of distinction, was killed, having twelve wounds upon his person. Lieutenant Johnson, a brother of Governor Johnson, was killed in the charge. Captain Irwin was severely wounded in the left hand. John Sigler was killed; John Hayes and Isaac Mahan mortally wounded, and died after the battle. James Rager, MacLuney Radcliff and I. Hite were wounded, but not fatally. Lieutenant McCoy was the sixth in rank in his regiment before entering the battle, and at its close was the ranking officer for duty, collected the men, formed the lines and being relieved by fresh troops under General Frank Pierce, marched the regiment from the field."

From this day Lieutenant McCoy became the permanent commander of the company, Captain Irwin, in consequence of his wound, being in the hospital. The company having been reduced by battle and sickness, two other companies, for the time of the fighting, were consolidated with it, making it seventy-five strong; Lieutenant McCoy was placed in command. Operations continued on the 9th, 10th and 11th down near the city, between the San Antonio and the Piedad Causeways, leading into the city. Batteries were planted, and some skirmishing took place. On the night of the 11th, Pillow's division was taken back to the battle-ground of Molino del Rey, with a view of besieging Chapultepec and capturing this stronghold, as it was necessary to do this before advancing upon the city,—

"At four o'clock on the morning of the 12th we were again on the move, with the object of capturing this impregnable stronghold, to any but American soldiers. At the break of day our division was deployed in the open plain south and west of the Castle of Chapultepec. Soon our artillery opened, and the

enemy quickly returned the fire. The bombardment was continued all day with good effect and but little loss on our part. Lieutenant McCoy was ordered to report with his company to Captain Robert E. Lee (the great Confederate general in the late Rebellion), to aid him in planting a battery of heavy guns, and spent most of the day, receiving the thanks of that distinguished officer at the completion of the work. Although tired and weary, in the evening the same officer and company was ordered on dangerous outpost duty, with orders to occupy the *Cassa Mata* fort, in the rear of our force, and to hold it to the last.

"September 13, 1849, at 7 o'clock (says the officer's diary), the whole army was on the move and concentrating in the direction of the south and southwest of the castle, that being the only assailable part. It had been determined to carry it by assault, and the columns, with the ladders and other arrangements for the purpose, had been arranged previously. Before the columns of infantry and storming-parties advanced the heavy guns were opened from all our batteries and poured in a terrible fire of shot and shell, then ceased, and the whole force gallantly and determinedly moved to the attack in the face of the heavy fire of musketry, shell and grape, and in less than an hour after the advance was made the Stars and Stripes were seen floating from the flag-pole of the castle. Such a burst of joy no man ever heard as this important result was accomplished. General Bravo, the commanding general of the castle, and a good many prisoners were taken; besides, a great many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our army lost no time in pushing on towards the city; General Quitman, with his volunteers, taking the Causeway leading to the *Delen Gareta*, and General Worth, supported by Pillow's troops, now under Cadwallader, advanced by the Causeway leading to the *San Cosme Gareta*, and before dark both gates were in our possession, and by ten o'clock at night a mortar battery was throwing bombs into the heart of the city. Great success attended our army to-day. The storming of the Castle of Chapultepec struck consternation into the enemy. During the night Santa Anna, his army and the Mexican government evacuated the city, and a deputation came out to General Scott and surrendered the city, and in the morning, about one o'clock, General Scott made his grand entry into the city of Mexico, at the head of the Cavalry Brigade. He rode into the Grand Plaza, alighted at the National Palace, went into one of the grand apartments, and penned his famous congratulatory order, in which may be found these words: 'Under the favor of God, by the valor of this army, after many glorious victories, we have hoisted the colors of our country in the Capital of Mexico and on the Palace of its Government.'"

Within a week from this time nearly the whole army had entered the city. This had to be done gradually, as the quarters could be se-

cured, which were in churches, convents and public buildings, so far as possible.

"To-day, September 22, 1847, the 11th Infantry, commanded by Major L. F. Hunter, marched into the famed city of Mexico. Thousands were lined along the streets to see. Our Band played various tunes as we marched through the streets, and when near the Grand Plaza, struck up 'Yankee Doodle.' The scene was interesting and exciting. We are quartered in the Convent Santo Domingo, on Guadalupe Street, and within two squares of the Grand Plaza."

Although all this series of victories were gained, and great sacrifices made of thousands of gallant men, yet there was no peace. General Scott had left Puebla with an army of ten thousand five hundred men, and after the battles he entered the city with about seven thousand effective men, and now his great effort and duty was to hold this great city of two hundred thousand of a population until reinforcements could be brought from the States to secure and preserve the fruits of victory. Scott's small army was therefore wholly engaged for months in the performance of the most careful guard duty all through and around the city.

A train of wagons, with an escort of troops, left on the 1st of November, with a view of opening the road to Vera Cruz, three hundred miles away. Some of the wounded and disabled and some discharged soldiers took this opportunity of returning to their homes. Captain Irwin and Sergeant M. T. McGinnis were with this train. D. M. Dull, who had been an amateur soldier with Colonel J. W. Geary's command of Pennsylvania volunteers, and honorably mentioned in his report of the battle of Chapultepec, also left in the same train. Corporal William M. Coulter and Joseph Jackson were afterwards discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, and returned home in a subsequent train for Vera Cruz.

In about three months from the capture of the city reinforcements began to arrive. General Cushing and General Patterson each brought a force of several thousand troops, and this was a great relief to the army in the city.

On the 6th of January, 1848, General Cadwallader was sent with a force of several thousand men, of which our regiment formed a part, to occupy Toluca, the capital of the State of

Mexico, lying about forty miles southwest of the city of Mexico, in the great Toluca Valley. This was accomplished without any opposition on the part of the enemy. The Eleventh Regiment was detached and occupied the city of Lormes, a strategic point, and which had been fortified, and situated on the north side of the valley, and within thirty miles of the city of Mexico. Here the regiment remained, enjoying good health, performing the routine of military duty for a period of five months, during which time the negotiations for peace were in progress.

While the company was at this city, those of its members who had been left behind in the different hospitals, and had not been discharged or died, rejoined. About one-third of the company had been thus left, of which the following died or were discharged from hospital :

David L. Bogle, died September 25, 1847, at Perote.

Robert Campbell, died July 5, 1847, at Perote.

John Goodwin, died August 5, 1847, at Perote.

John McLenahan, died October 20, 1847, at Perote.

Isaac J. Stephens, died November 30, 1847, at Perote.

William Cook, died 1847, at Point Isabel.

Daniel S. Disbrow, died November 20, 1847, at city of Mexico.

John Fink, died August 14, 1847, at Puebla.

Sergeant Thomas O'Brien, died September 17, 1847, at Puebla.

Simon Pennington, died August 10, 1847, at Puebla.

William H. Rager, died November 8, 1847, at Puebla.

James Roles, died 1847, at Puebla.

Joseph Sedinger, died August 18, 1847, at Puebla.

Isaiah Knight, died July 17, 1847, at Vera Cruz.

William Roles, died at Vera Cruz.

John Siffick, died July 6, 1848, at New Orleans.

John Taylor, died October 10, 1847, at city of Mexico.

James Hite, died August 25, 1848, at Staten Island, N. Y.

Isaac Correll, discharged November 18, 1847, at Vera Cruz.

Thomas Gibbs, discharged November 18, 1847, at Baton Rouge, La.

Reuben Hall, discharged November 7, 1847, at Puebla.

Sergeant B. F. Miller, discharged 1847, at Baton Rouge, La.

Corporal G. W. Soult, discharged February 5, 1848, at New Orleans.

Jesse Walker, deserted from hospital, Baton Rouge, January, 1848.

Several second lieutenants had been appointed to Company D that circumstances had prevented joining the company. One of these was Lieuten-

ant Thomas Welsh, who had been wounded in the battle of Buena Vista, and after joining the company, in consequence of this wound, was required to return to his home in Columbia, Pa. He became the distinguished colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late Rebellion, and was promoted to brigadier-general, and while in the campaign against Vicksburg contracted sickness from which he died. Lieutenant James Keenan was another one who joined the company and remained with it until discharged. He was, after the war, appointed adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and when General Frank Pierce became President of the United States he appointed him consul to Honolulu, where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he returned with the intention of fighting for the Union, but died in New York City soon after his arrival. Lieutenant William H. Scott served with the company from Vera Cruz up to the city of Mexico, and was a brave and intelligent officer, and had served in Jeff. Davis' regiment, under General Taylor; was from Vicksburg, and through Davis' influence received transfer into the old army; becoming involved in a duel with a brother officer, was compelled to resign, when he joined Colonel Walker's expedition to Central America and was blown up in one of his ill-fated vessels. Lieutenant J. Minor Stout was another young officer who was temporarily attached to the company and served with it a few months near the close of the war. Corporal John A. Bayard enlisted in Belmont, was appointed a second lieutenant in the regiment and soon after retired from the service.

Many changes necessarily took place in the non-commissioned officers of the company. The first sergeant's, one of the most important positions, had been filled before the company left home by John Maguigan, a very worthy man; but having taken sick, he, after recovering, was detached on the recruiting service and never rejoined the company in Mexico. It therefore became necessary to select another, an acting first sergeant, for this important position. This soldier was found in the person of James B. Alexander, a young man of talent and intelli-

gence from the east end of the Kishacoquillas Valley, who filled the place with commendable faithfulness and courage. His fidelity and services were such that he deserves well of his country. Isaac Signer and Albert B. Kauffmann, two gallant soldiers (the former wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey), became sergeants. The corporals were William O. Bogle, Henry Wells, Peter Beaver and James M. Rager; the latter had been badly wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey.

As to the services of the rank and file of the company there can be no question, as they were long, arduous, faithful and brave. They never, in all the varied fights and battles, turned their backs to the enemy. They charged and stormed the enemy's works whenever and wherever ordered. In the hottest part of the battle of Molino del Rey, when the old regulars of Worth's division were repulsed by the enemy's murderous fire, the company leading the regiment charged with the greatest gallantry into the breach, retaking the lost ground, driving the enemy, and maintaining their ground in the bloody struggle with the greatest enthusiasm until the victory was secured. In the terrible fighting and advance into the enemy's lines on the Pedregal, the storming of their works on the heights of Contreras, and the charge with Worth upon the *Fe de pont* in the battle of Cherubusco, the same determined, gallant spirit was manifested. But there was a more dangerous and destructive enemy to contend against than the battle-field. The climate and the disease of the country relentlessly decimated the ranks of the whole army. The march through the hospitals to the soldier's grave was continuous and unceasing, and thousands of brave hearts who had left happy Northern homes found their last resting-place beneath the clods of the plains and valleys of Mexico.

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

* * * * *

"Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps."

As before indicated, Captain William H. Irwin was in command of the company until he was severely wounded in the sanguinary battle of Molino del Rey. On account of this wound and debility, he was permitted to return to his home at Lewistown, where he was assigned to the recruiting service, and was continued on that duty until the end of the war, Lieutenant McCoy remaining in command of the company nearly a year after, and returning with it when peace was declared. Captain Irwin has received honorable mention for gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which he participated, by the commanding officers of the regiment, in their official reports, and received the commission of major by brevet from the President of the United States, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco.

General George Cadwallader, who commanded the brigade of which the Eleventh Regiment, United States army, composed a part, has made the following record of the conduct of Lieutenant T. T. McCoy in the several engagements under his command:

"A reference to the official reports will show that the services of Lieutenant McCoy were not overlooked, either by the commanding officer of his regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, or, after his death, by his successor, Major Hunter, and that he is also particularly named in high terms in my report. I take pleasure in referring to them here. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Graham's report of August 22, 1847, speaking of the attack on Contreras, on the 19th, and of a detachment on the flank, says: 'This small force of eighty men, Companies D and I, Eleventh Infantry, under Captains Irwin and Guthrie, and Lieutenants McCoy, McClellan and Scott, gallantly performed this duty, killing a number of both Lancers and Infantry.' And again, after speaking of the battle of Cherubusco, attests to the gallantry and determined courage of Lieutenant McCoy and others. My own report, dated August 22, 1847 (Contreras and Cherubusco), speaks handsomely of the services of the Eleventh Infantry, and notices with commendation the services of Lieutenant McCoy. Major Hunter's report, dated September 10, 1847 (Lieutenant-Colonel Graham having been killed at Molino del Rey), says: 'Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, with Lieutenants McCoy and Harley, pursued the enemy to the left, although he (Colonel Graham) was badly wounded in two places, and while leading a charge on a large and fortified building still in possession of the enemy, a

volley of musketry was fired upon him, inflicting two mortal wounds, of which he died in a few minutes on the field he had so gallantly assisted to win; and in conclusion he names particularly Lieutenant McCoy among the most distinguished. My own report, September 10, 1847, particularly names Lieutenant McCoy in referring to the death of Colonel Graham, in the assault upon Molino del Rey. Major Hunter's report of September 16, 1847, again mentions Lieutenant McCoy. I know he was a good and efficient officer, and rendered most gallant services on many occasions, and was particularly distinguished at the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Molino del Rey."

He also received the commission of brevet-captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco.

The negotiations for peace having been concluded and the treaty ratified, prompt arrangements were made for withdrawing the army from Mexico. On the 30th of May, 1848, the Eleventh Infantry took up the line of march, and the next day arrived in the city of Mexico, where it remained until the 4th of June, and on that day, with joy and rejoicing, it began the march for "home, sweet home," and arrived at Vera Cruz on the June 29th. July 1st, set sail in the ship "America" for New Orleans, where it arrived July 8th. Remaining a few days encamped at Carrollton, reshipped on a steamer, and went round by sea to Fort Hamilton, on the channel near the city of New York, and was mustered out of the service of the United States by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Plympton, U. S. A., on the 16th day of August, A.D. 1848. Before leaving Fort Hamilton the company, as a parting testimonial of their respect and regard for Captain Irwin and Lieutenant McCoy, presented each with a beautiful and costly sword, with the battles through which they had passed engraved upon them. The company returned to Lewistown on the 25th of August, 1848, and on the next day was honored by the citizens and the people of the county by a public reception, and a sumptuous dinner by the ladies in the court-house. In reply to a complimentary address of welcome on behalf of the people, Captain Irwin, Dr. Bower and Lieutenant McCoy made short addresses. That of Lieutenant McCoy is the only one now extant, and is as follows:

"Your very kind words, and the peculiar and very interesting associations of this occasion, have nearly deprived me of proper terms in which to express our sense of gratitude. Our hearts are full, our tongues almost mute. This deeply exciting, this all-absorbing scene is indelibly stamped upon our hearts. A welcome so cordial, hearty, and universal and splendid, has seldom been witnessed. It is with sensations of delight and heartfelt gratitude that I view so many of the patriotic people of Millin County present themselves, with hearts swelled with gratitude, and eyes dimmed with tears of joy, to do honor to that gallant band of soldiers now before you, to welcome them to their dear homes, their beloved friends and families.

"The God of battles, in His great goodness, has mercifully preserved them through strange and wonderful scenes. He has thrown His protecting shield around them in singular vicissitudes, hardships and afflictions—emphatically in all the dangers of the land and sea, the battle and the pestilence. Gratitude deep and lasting, I trust, is felt by every heart to Him who has thus manifested His goodness and power in their preservation. I am rejoiced in being enabled to say that amidst the dangers and trying circumstances by which they have been surrounded they ever presented the truly noble characteristics of the American soldier,—patriotic, brave and devoted, anxious to deserve well of this great and glorious country of which they were proud to be natives and defenders, and to which they return with hearts better fitted for appreciating her excellencies. They had a commander who dared to lead them into the thickest of the fight—they dared to follow, and with that irresistible enthusiasm which has always distinguished our victorious troops in Mexico. But apart from this patriotic impulse that impelled to the discharge of our duty, we had a particular incentive to endeavor to act well our part. We had generous, noble friends who were observing our conduct and movements with an abiding, indeed, almost a fatherly interest. They were embalmed in our affections, and were ever present in our minds. That parting scene when about to leave you for the camp and the battle-field, exhibited here and at McVeytown, was a continued, bright and happy recollection. This all-absorbing thought inspired us with strength in moments of weakness and despondency, gave encouragement in darkness and difficulties, and nerved us in the hour of conflict. This feeling possessed us like a living spirit. Rather would these gallant fellows have left their bones to whiten the plains and valleys of Mexico than have offended you by proving recreant, and coming short of the high expectations you had formed of their courage and gallantry.

"I regret that my closing words must be mingled with the shades of sorrow and sadness. The only reflection that is in the least calculated to disturb the perfect delight of this happy occasion is that *all* our

beloved and gallant comrades are not with us to experience the joys of this welcome. Many (nearly one-third of the number) who left with us with high hopes and happy anticipations, and looked forward to an occasion like the present, are now resting, far from country, from friends and home, beneath the clouds of the valleys and plains of Mexico. Some of them fell fighting upon the battle-field, others by the slow process of disease. We mourn their fate, and sympathize with their friends. Our consolation is, and it is a comfort that friends and comrades may have, that they died in the service of their country, a sacrifice upon her altar, to aid in purchasing the great and enviable achievements which have shed a brighter lustre upon the American name. This remnant before you have returned, and live to-day to receive and rejoice in your congratulations. They feel grateful, very grateful, for your kindness. They never can, they never will, forget you. Accept the soldier's gratitude."

The company was in the United States service a year and a half, and arrived in Mexico just in time to engage in the most interesting part of the war. In that time it had traveled about eight thousand miles in various ways (none by railroad), nearly one thousand of which was on the march in Mexico, beneath a tropical sun.

The history of the Juniata Guards presents a true idea of the horrible ravages of war. Twenty-five of the original number never returned to their northern homes, having been killed in battle or died from disease. Many others, whose fortune it was to be again permitted to greet their friends and look upon the hills and valleys of their native mountain homes, brought with them the seeds of disease which ultimately brought them to untimely graves. At this writing very few are living of those that returned to Mifflin County in August, 1848. It is believed by an officer of the company that not more than fifteen survive. Lieutenant McCoy, Sergeant I. Beatty Alexander, Reynolds McDonald, James Carr and Frederick Smith are the only survivors now living in Mifflin County. John Diehl and James Fulton are known to be living in Centre County, and Henry Suloff in Juniata County. Some of the company who were living twenty-five years ago, when the life of the Union was in great peril, again entered the service to do battle for the old flag, very precious to them, that they had followed through the smoke and fire of many a

hotly-contested field in the great valley of Mexico. Corporal J. A. Bayard, of Bellefonte, who had been promoted to a lieutenancy in Mexico, entered the cavalry service as a lieutenant in the late Rebellion, and died at home soon after the war. Corporal G. W. Soult served as a captain in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and at the close of the war returned to his home in Lewis-town and died a few years ago, a worthy and esteemed citizen. Private B. F. Miller served as a captain in the late war and died in the service. Amongst others who were known to have engaged in the late war, and died in the service, were Robert Davis, William Cowden and Corporal J. N. Rager. Privates Samuel Patterson, James Fulton, Uriah Kitchen, Frederick Smith, Reynolds McDonald, Jacob Carpenter and Corporal Peter Beaver were also in the service for the preservation of the government and the Union.

SKETCHES OF GENERALS IRWIN AND MCCOY.—Captain William H. Irwin and Lieutenant Thomas F. McCoy were both natives of Mifflin County, and both had been prominently identified with the volunteer military of the county for years previous to the Mexican War, and in this service had received all the military education and fitness they possessed when they engaged in real and active military life.

Captain Irwin was a lawyer by profession, and was an accomplished and a distinguished public speaker. He practiced his profession at the Mifflin County bar before and after the Mexican War, but also engaged in other pursuits, and in later years gave little attention to the law. Soon after the Mexican War he was appointed by the Governor adjutant-general of this State. After retiring from this position he engaged in politics, and was prominent in the Whig party in this part of the State, and advocated the claims of that party on the stump. On one or two occasions he was a candidate for Congress in this district, but was not successful, on account of the district being strongly Democratic.

When the late Rebellion was inaugurated, General Irwin was ready for the contest, and

was amongst the first to volunteer in the Logan Guards and march through Baltimore to the defense of the capital. Soon after the firing upon Fort Sumter, President Lincoln called for twenty-five regiments of three months' volunteers from this State, and Governor Curtin commissioned General Irwin colonel of the Seventh Regiment and in command of this regiment, took part in the movement of General Robert Patterson in his demonstration near Martinsburg and Winchester, Va., in the early days of the war. The three months' service being ended, he was soon after commissioned by Governor Curtin colonel of the Forty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, a three years' regiment. In the organization of the Army of the Potomac by General McClellan, this regiment was assigned to Hancock's brigade, Smith's division, of the Sixth Army Corps, in which it did good and gallant service until the close of the war. Colonel Irwin, with his regiment, was with General McClellan in the Peninsula campaign, in the effort to capture the city of Richmond, the Confederate capital. Being in Hancock's brigade, he shared in the distinction acquired by that officer in the battle of Williamsburg, and received his thanks on the field, and was in the movements of the Seven Days' Fight, and the famous retreat and successful backward movement of the army to Harrison's Landing, on the James River. Richmond being made safe from capture, General Lee now marched his army north, against General Pope, and encountered and defeated him at the battle of Second Bull Run. In the mean time the Army of the Potomac had been transferred to the vicinity of Washington, part of it in time to share in this disastrous battle, but in good time to be reorganized with Pope's army, under the lead of McClellan, and to dissipate the clouds hanging over the Union cause in the victories of South Mountain and Antietam. In these two engagements Colonel Irwin was in command of Smith's brigade, and rendered good and gallant service, in which he received honorable mention in the official report of his superior officer. Colonel Irwin's regiment having been greatly reduced in number, he made application to the War Department to

have it consolidated into a less number of companies, and the surplus officers assigned to the recruiting service. The Department favoring this application, this was done, and Lieutenant-Colonel Huling being left in command in the field, Colonel Irwin and the other assigned officers were ordered on the recruiting service. The colonel returned to the front just in time to have command of his regiment in the movements which preceded the battle of Chancellorsville. On the 29th of April, 1863, the brigade to which his regiment belonged was ordered on the very perilous duty of crossing the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, in pontoon boats, to gain possession of the south side of the river, preliminary to the laying of a pontoon bridge. This was done in the face and under the fire of a considerable force of the enemy stationed at that point with a view of defeating the attempt. Notwithstanding the great advantages of the enemy, the effort was successful, but the loss in killed and wounded was considerable. Colonel Irwin received a severe and painful wound in the foot, and which caused his absence from the front for some months. Captain Freeborne, from Lewistown, was mortally wounded in this same engagement, and died some time after in the city of Washington. When Colonel Irwin returned to his regiment, he remained at the front but a short time, having concluded that his condition of health and his disabilities from wounds were such that he was unsuited for the hard tugs of the service, resigned his commission and retired from the army in October, 1863. He afterwards received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the war. After the War of the Rebellion, when General Hancock was in command of the Southern Department, General Irwin was on his staff as attorney-general, or legal adviser.

General Irwin remained in Lewistown, engaged in business pursuits, for several years after the war, and then removed to the State of Indiana, where he was engaged in mining operations and railroad enterprises, and not being successful in them, removed to the city of Louisville, Ky. Having married (being his second marriage) an estimable lady of that city,

he made that place his permanent residence. His death occurred at Louisville, January 17, 1886. He leaves a widow and a son aged about ten years in that city. He also leaves an only daughter by his first wife,—Henrietta, wife of John B. Hannum, Esq., a lawyer of Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

Brevet Captain Thomas F. McCoy was the youngest of a family of nine children of John and Jane McCoy, the mother being a daughter of William Junkin, one of the early settlers in what is now known as Bratton township, Mifflin County. In early life and up to manhood his residence was in McVeytown, and some time before going to the Mexican War, he was the editor and publisher of the *Village Herald*, a newspaper independent in politics, published in that place. After the Mexican War, he returned to his former home, and was soon after elected prothonotary of the county, in which office he served acceptably for six years. Having studied law under the direction of D. W. Woods, Esq., he was admitted to the Mifflin County bar in 1857. At the beginning of the war of the late Rebellion, having volunteered for service, Governor Curtin appointed him to the position of deputy quartermaster-general of the State, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which he served faithfully until August, 1862, when, preferring more active service, he was appointed and commissioned by the Governor colonel of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in the place of Colonel Thomas A. Zeigle, deceased, and assumed the actual command of the regiment, then at the front, at Cedar Mountain, south of Culpeper, Va., in the army of General Pope. In this position, occasionally commanding a brigade and detachments of several regiments, he served from Pope's campaign of Second Bull Run, participating in more than twenty fights and battles, and in nearly all the movements of the Army of the Potomac, including the nine months' siege of Petersburg, up to the climax of the war, on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, and was in the force under Sheridan, across Lee's path, early in the

morning of that day, when the white flag advanced from the Confederate lines.

In the battle of the Weldon Railroad, near Petersburg, August 19, 1864, Colonel McCoy had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy; but, with visions of Libby Prison life before his eyes, at the imminent risk of being shot down in the attempt, he made a successful dash for liberty, found safety in the second Union line of battle, and was thus saved to command his regiment in the triumphant battle of the 21st, the second day after, on the same field, being the third battle within four days for the possession of the Weldon Railroad, where Lee's force received a disastrous repulse, with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. In General Grant's last grand flank movement previous to crossing the James River and advancing upon Petersburg, the Fifth Corps, under General Warren, was assigned the important duty of covering the movement from the enemy. The One Hundred and Seventh, under Colonel McCoy, was placed at an important point, and performed the duty with such success that Major-General Crawford, in command of the division, gave official acknowledgment of it in these words:

"The general commanding expresses his satisfaction at the efficient manner in which you and the officers and men under your command performed the part assigned you on the 13th instant, in effectually holding your position without support."

Colonel McCoy was brevetted a brigadier-general of United States volunteers on the recommendation of Generals Meade, Warren and Baxter, "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war," his commission bearing date from the battle and victory of the Five Forks, in which battle, for the effective manner he conducted and controlled his regiment, he received the thanks of his commanding officer, Major General Henry Baxter, on the field. The commanding officer of the One Hundred and Seventh was so popular with his men that in February, 1864, they re-enlisted for the war with great unanimity, and it was thereby recognized as a "veteran regiment" by the War Department. During this winter Colonel McCoy was in the discharge of outpost duty at Mit-

chell's Station, six miles south of Culpeper, and in front of the army and near the enemy, and under circumstances of great exposure and danger, and, being part of the time in command of the brigade, his dispositions for the safety of his command received the emphatic approval of General John C. Robinson, his division commander. His superior officers, under whom he served and who had the best opportunities of seeing and knowing, have spoken very favorably of his conduct and his long and faithful services:

"I commend him [says General Duryea, his first brigade commander] as an officer cool and deliberate under fire, subordinate and respectful in an eminent degree, commanding the respect and confidence of his companions in arms, and possessing military ability and experience."

In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, in the successful charge made by the divisions of Meade and Gibbon, Colonel McCoy's regiment was in the line of battle that charged upon and carried the enemy's works, and for his conduct and that of his regiment (losing more than one-fourth of his men in killed and wounded) received high commendation, in the official report of the battle, by Brevet Major-General Root, his brigade commander. In the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville it became his duty to hold the skirmish line on the right of the army for two days and nights without relief. This was in that part of the field where Stonewall Jackson had surprised the Eleventh Corps, and was himself mortally wounded in the night of May 2, 1863. At Mine Run he was designated, with his regiment, to lead the brigade in the charge. In the hotly-contested battle of Dabney's Mill, on the left of the Petersburg line, on the 6th and 7th of February, 1865, the One Hundred and Seventh, in two charges upon the enemy, met with the loss of nearly one-third of the number engaged. Brevet Brigadier-General Henry Morrow, commanding the brigade, having been dangerously wounded, in the midst of the battle passed, with the brigade flag which he had been gallantly bearing, the command to Colonel McCoy, and immediately left the field for surgical treatment. He, after the battle,

gave the following testimony as to the services of Colonel McCoy in these two days of battle, most of the time in a storm of sleet and snow, with consequent wintry exposure and suffering to the soldiers:

"His conduct there was such as to win my highest regards, and I did not fail to do him and his gallant regiment full justice in my report of the battle. I was wounded in the first day's fight and before it closed, and he then assumed command of the brigade, and commanded it during the next day, and so far as his conduct came under my observation, it was such as to inspire me with a high regard for his courage as a man and skill as an officer; and from all I have heard from Genl. Crawford and others, I know his conduct during the whole engagement to have been gallant and skillful."

General Peter Lyle, one of his brigade commanders, speaks of his "gallant and meritorious conduct whilst under my command, particularly during campaigns from the battles around Spottsylvania Court-House to the Weldon Railroad, having been associated with him from October, 1862, until September, 1864, and can testify to his ability and bravery as an officer." His division commander, Brevet Major-General John C. Robinson, late Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and a retired officer in the United States army, has made this record of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment and its commander,—

"The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment was with me at the second crossing at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House. That it was with the division under my command from December, 1862, until the time I was severely wounded in 1864. Besides the battles above-named, it took part in other movements and demonstrations. That it occupied at times very responsible and exposed positions, and at all times, in battle, in camp and on the march, it gave me perfect satisfaction. I always found the regiment and its gallant and faithful colonel ready for any duty required, and regarded it as one of the most reliable of the many excellent regiments in the division I had the honor to command.

"That it took part in many of the important battles of the war, with credit to itself and its commander and with honor to the State of Pennsylvania. That at all times and all circumstances it did its whole duty, and enjoyed the full confidence of its division commander."

"Since the spring of 1863 (says Brevet Major-General Henry Baxter,) associated in the same command,

and much of the time in my immediate brigade, I wish to express my appreciation of his moral worth and integrity of purpose that has governed his every action, and the promptness and ability with which his services have been rendered under all circumstances. In the camp, on the long and tedious marches, and on the battle-field, his duties have been performed with that decision and ability which cannot but render a command effective and reliable, which his has ever been. In the long list of battles since the opening of the campaign of 1863, with Chancellorsville, and the closing scene, on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, where his services have come under my immediate observation, I might particularize, but will only say I had full appreciation of his own valuable services and those of his command."

Major-General G. K. Warren, the gallant and distinguished commander of the Fifth Corps, in his history of the battle of the "Five Forks," takes occasion to speak of the colonel of the One Hundred and Seventh as "one of the most worthy officers of the corps." The more than four years of active war experienced by the subject of this sketch could not but furnish a volume of interesting war reminiscences and incidents of the two wars through which it was his fortune to pass. The nine months' siege of Petersburg was full of the wonders of war and a period of the most absorbing interest, a large part of the army being under the guns of the enemy during this time. The extraordinary exposures, the hair-breadth escapes from sharpshooters, cannon-balls, exploding of shells and bombs, might be truly said to have been of almost hourly occurrence, and although in these years of war thousands fell upon the right and on the left, not one hair of his head was hurt. And in his preservation from the innumerable missiles of death, he is free to acknowledge the hand of a kind and protecting Providence.

It may be remarked here, however, that tactical ability on the field of battle and the courage to lead the column in the deadly charge do not embrace all the admirable and excellent qualities of a good army officer. Moral and religious character are as important in army as in citizen life, and it is one of the glories of the country that Christian influences held high sway in our armies, and to a much greater extent during the operations of our late war than in any previous

one in which we have been engaged. The Christian and Sanitary Commissions represented, in a large degree, the Christian patriotism of the loyal people of the country. Their good influences were gratefully experienced in all parts of the army, and through these organizations millions of dollars of voluntary contributions found a channel to comfort and encourage the soldier, and especially those sick and wounded in hospital. It has been well remarked in Bates' "Martial Deeds," "That the highest type of a soldier is a Christian citizen fighting the battles of his country." To model his command after that type was his constant aim. To restrain that hilarity which had a tendency to riotous or immoral life in the camp was often unpopular, and unless judiciously done was likely to draw odium upon him who attempted it; but the purity of life, and the reasonable and sensible way in which General McCoy impressed his men and his associates with his own spirit, commanded respect." One of the very good things that can be said of a commanding officer of a regiment in the war—a thing in which many fell short—is that he encouraged and co-operated with the chaplain in the prosecution of his sacred and trying duties, and in the absence of the chaplain the commanding officer of the One Hundred and Seventh was known to have conducted religious meetings, and to have taken special interest in the moral and religious welfare of his command.

Official reports of battles were not allowed to be published during the war, but were carefully filed away in the War Department at Washington. Since the War, Congress has authorized their publication, and the "Annals of the War," containing these reports, number many volumes, and it is from these volumes that the most interesting and accurate history of every regiment can be obtained. The following is an extract from Colonel McCoy's last official report:

"In closing this, which will doubtless be the last and final report of battles for this regiment, I would express my gratitude to a kind and ever merciful Providence that He has permitted us to pass through the many exposures, hardships and great perils of this last great and closing campaign of an unprecedented war with comparatively so little sacrifice of

life and blood, and that the lives and the health of so many brave officers and men of the regiment have been preserved under the shield of His Almighty power during the past three eventful years, to return to their homes to dwell in peace, and rejoice over violated laws vindicated, a righteous government preserved, the Union restored, and the old flag re-established with more than its original power, beauty and significance in some honorable degree through the instrumentality."

He, with his regiment, participated in the great review, the grandest military pageant of the age,—of the Army of the Potomac, by the President of the United States and General U. S. Grant, in the city of Washington, at the close of the war, on the 23d day of July, A.D., 1865.

On the 13th day of July, 1865, General McCoy and his veteran regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Ball's Cross Roads, near the city of Washington, and being transported to Harrisburg, Pa., were paid off at Camp Curtin, and from this point, where more than three years before the regiment had been organized for the war, separated with joy and rejoicing to their respective homes, to learn war no more. General McCoy returned to his former home, at Lewistown, Pa., where he continues to reside.

THE WAYNE GUARDS.

The Wayne Guards, ninety-four strong, rank and file, was composed of men from Mifflin, Huntingdon and Blair Counties, the largest proportion being from the upper end of Mifflin, with about fifteen from the southeastern part of Huntingdon, and about twenty-five from Williamsburg and that part of Blair around it.

The company was mustered into service at Pittsburgh May 19, 1847, and officered as follows: Captain, James Caldwell; First Lieutenant, Dr. A. McKamey; Second Lieutenant, Dr. C. Bowers; Third Lieutenant, John A. Doyle; Sergeants, George Filey, J. L. Madison, W. A. McMonigle, William Westhoven; Corporals, J. L. Kidd, Jacob Shade, C. B. Wilson, A. W. Clarkson.

At Pittsburgh the Wayne Guards were joined by a company from Bedford, under Captain Taylor, and the two embarked on board the steamer "Colonel Yell," and moved down

the river to New Orleans, where they arrived early in July. They encamped at Plaine Chalmette (Camp Carlton), below the city, where large numbers of men in other commands were sick with measles. The disease, however, did not spread to any great extent among the soldiers of the two Pennsylvania companies. After a short stay at Plaine Chalmette the companies of Captains Caldwell and Taylor embarked on the ship "Florida," and proceeded to Vera Cruz, whence they marched with the division of General Franklin Pierce (afterwards President of the United States) to Puebla, where the division joined the army of General Scott, and where the companies of Captains Taylor and Caldwell were assigned to the Second Pennsylvania,¹ the latter being designated as M Company.

The Second Pennsylvania Regiment having marched with its division (General Quitman's) from Jalapa, by way of Orizaba, to Puebla, where it received the two new companies, as above noticed, moved thence with the army of General Scott towards the Mexican capital. During the campaign that succeeded it took part in all the principal battles, including those of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, San Pascual and at the storming of the Belen Gate (in which last-named engagement, as also in that of Chapultepec,² it lost very heavily in killed and wounded), and was the first regiment to enter the city of Mexico after its surrender, September 13, 1847. The commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel W. B. Roberts, died in the city on the 3d of October following, and upon his death Lieutenant-Colonel Geary was promoted to the colonelcy. Not long after the occupation the Second Regiment was moved outside the city, and was posted successively at several neighboring points in the valley of Mexico, where it remained until May, 1848, when it marched to Vera Cruz, embarked, and proceeded by sea to New Orleans, and thence by steamers up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to

¹ The Second Pennsylvania Regiment, of which William B. Roberts had been elected colonel and John W. Geary lieutenant-colonel, had gone to Mexico several months before.

² Captain Caldwell was wounded at Chapultepec September 13, 1847, and died upon the 18th of the same month.

Pittsburgh, where the men were mustered out of service on the 29th of July, 1848. On the 2d of August a grand *fête* was given in their honor at Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.

The following is a roster of the Wayne Guards:

James E. Caldwell, captain, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.

Alexander McKamey, first lieutenant, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.

Charles Bowers, second lieutenant, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.

John A. Doyle, second lieutenant, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.

Joseph Madison, first sergeant, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.

James Larimer, second sergeant, Centreville.

William A. McManigal, third sergeant, Newton Hamilton.

William Westhoven, fourth sergeant, Newton Hamilton.

Joseph L. Kidd, first corporal, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.

Cyrus B. Wilson, second corporal, Huntingdon, Huntingdon County.

Lorenzo E. White, third corporal, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.

Adam W. Clarkson, fourth corporal, Cassville, Huntingdon County.

David W. Hannah, drummer, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.

Privates.

David Ash, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.

Louis Barnard, Newton Hamilton.

John B. Bond, Newton Hamilton.

Robert Barrett, Newton Hamilton.

Jackson Cornelius, Newton Hamilton.

David Copeland, Newton Hamilton.

Anthony Colabine, Newton Hamilton.

Silvester H. Campbell, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.

Alexander Caldwell,¹ Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.

Thomas Drake, Newton Hamilton.

David Ditch, Williamsburg.

Theodore Dixon, Newton Hamilton.

Mathew Dunlap, Williamsburg.

Charles Divans, Newton Hamilton.

Daniel D. Duncan, Pittsburgh.

Jonathan Edwards, Williamsburg.

Charles Epler, Wheeling, Va.

William Farren, Pittsburgh.

Eli Fockler, Williamsburg.

Hugh Gwin, Newton Hamilton.

Joseph H. Gardner, Williamsburg.

Samuel Garrett, Cassville.

Saffair Heshley, Newton Hamilton.

Jacob Higgins, Williamsburg.

Dorsey B. Houck, Williamsburg.

James Houck, Williamsburg.

Francis M. Hills, Williamsburg.

Joseph Hamilton, Williamsburg.

Russell Harris, Pittsburgh.

Joel L. Hoover, Cassville.

John Holder, Stone Valley.

John Hurst, Stone Valley.

Henry Hockenberry, Newton Hamilton.

Ira Jenkins, Stone Valley.

George W. Johnson, Pittsburgh.

John Keever, Newton Hamilton.

George Kensinger, Williamsburg.

James Long, Cassville.

Jacob McLenahen, Cassville.

Robert McCardle, Cassville.

John S. McKeirnan, Williamsburg.

William McDowell, Newton Hamilton.

Adam Morgan, Newton Hamilton.

John Montgomery, Williamsburg.

Reuben Neice, Newton Hamilton.

George Norton, Newton Hamilton.

Arthur O'Brien, Freeport.

Thomas Richardson, Newton Hamilton.

Samuel Ramsey, Stone Valley.

Thomas Roach, Williamsburg.

Austin B. Snyder, Boalsburg.

Jacob F. Schnee, Newton Hamilton.

David Shives, Cassville.

George Smith, Burnt Cabins.

Benjamin Shinn, Burnt Cabins.

Oliver Temple, Newton Hamilton.

William L. Thompson, Williamsburg.

James R. Taylor, Newton Hamilton.

Edward Toley, Newton Hamilton.

William H. Wilson, Williamsburg.

John Wingler, Newton Hamilton.

Moses Wingler, Newton Hamilton.

John Wilson, Pittsburgh.

George W. Ziders, Newton Hamilton.

It may be noticed that all from Mifflin County are credited to Newton Hamilton, but quite a number of them were from surrounding townships and other parts of the county.

SOLDIERS FROM PERRY COUNTY.

Following is the muster-roll of Perry County volunteers who served in the army during the Mexican War:

¹ Alexander Caldwell was the son of James E. Caldwell, captain of the company, who was killed in taking the city of Mexico. Alexander Caldwell was at one time United States Senator from the State of Kansas, and is now living at Fort Leavenworth, in that State.

(These troops were nearly all from the "Lan-disburg Guards" and "Bloomfield Light Infantry," organized companies, but they were not accepted or credited to the county as companies. They participated in the engagements of Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec.)

Lieutenant, Michael Stever.

Privates.

Hezekiah Applegate.	George Peavy.
Joseph Addison.	Samuel Peck.
George Bristline.	Charles Rosley.
William Blair.	Samuel Roler.
Frederick Boker.	Robert Rodgers.
Alexander Brown.	David Stump.
Jacob Bolmer.	Henry Sweger.
Daniel Baskins.	Samuel Sweger.
Hugh Boden.	Levi Sweger.
David M. Black.	Samuel Simmons.
Thomas O. Bryan.	George Simmons.
John Boyer.	Isaac H. Shotto.
Martin Barnhart.	John Snyder.
Daniel Cobeck.	William Shull.
Henry Charles.	George K. Scholl.
Barnard Cornyn.	Samuel B. Sipe.
Hezekiah Dayton.	John Shock.
Peter Evinger.	Joseph Sullenberger.
Bayard H. Etter.	J. Stroop Shuman.
James Elliot.	John Simons.
— Ernest.	William H. Titzell.
Hiram Frank.	William Tagg.
Samuel Geyslinger.	Jesse Tweed.
William Hipple.	William Trotter.
George Hatter.	— Yarns.
Samuel Huggins, Jr.	Andrew Wiseman.
— Horting.	David White.
John Holland.	John Williams.
— Johns.	W. Woodmansey.
Marshall Miller.	Samuel Wolf.
Dr. G. A. Miller.	Daniel Witzel.
James McGowan.	William Willis.

SOLDIERS FROM UNION COUNTY.

The following list is from Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley :"

Jacob App, Selinsgrove, Company C, Second Regiment; died at San Francisco, Cal., in October, 1849, aged twenty-four.
 Francis R. Best, Millinburg, Company C, Second Regiment; died at Perote June 30, 1847.
 Dr. Charles Bower, surgeon.
 William Bruner, Hartleton.
 Henry Cronmiller, Millinburg, Independent Rocket and Howitzer Battery.
 R. H. Forster, Millinburg, Company C, Second Regiment.

Joseph Leopard, Kelly, Company I, First Regiment.
 George Miller.

Hugh McFadden, Lewisburgh, Company C, Second Regiment; died at Perote September 14, 1847.

William McLaughlin, Lewisburgh, Fifth United States Infantry; died in service.

John C. Montgomery, Company M, Second Regiment.

Peter Nyhart, died January 14, 1849.

George Oliphant.

Thomas Quiddington.

Peter Yarnall.

Enos Zentmyer, First Regiment.

(The survivors of Company C returned to Danville in August, 1848, and shortly after Lieutenant Charles G. Frick returned the flag, tattered by the storms of war and little left besides the staff, to Colonel McFadden, at Lewisburgh.)

CHAPTER VII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Five Counties Represented in over Seventy Regiments, Batteries and Other Organizations—Histories of Regiments and Rosters of the Troops from Millin, Juniata, Snyder, Union and Perry Counties.

IN the gigantic War of the Rebellion, extending through the period of four years, from April, 1861, the five counties whose history is especially noticed in these pages took an honorable and patriotic part in the measures adopted for the preservation of the government and the suppression of the attempt to destroy it by force of arms. At the receipt of the intelligence of the attack on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, there were seen everywhere in these counties the same demonstrations of loyalty to the Union, and a determination to crush out treason at every hazard, the same enthusiastic meetings and flag-raising, the same disposition of young men to volunteer, and of old men to encourage and aid them in doing so, as were found everywhere in the other counties of the patriotic State of Pennsylvania. And later on in the great struggle, when the Union armies became wasted and weakened by the dangers and hardships of the service, and call after call was made for soldiers to take the places of the dead and disabled ones, there was here shown the same determination to stand by the government

at whatever cost, and to help to refill the thinned ranks by repeated contributions of men from the valleys of the Susquehanna and Juniata.

The number of men so contributed by the five counties to the armies of the United States during the memorable period from 1861 to 1865 exceeded nine thousand, whose names are found on the rolls of more than seventy Pennsylvania regiments, batteries and other military organizations, of which the following is nearly a complete list :

The "Logan Guards," of Lewistown, Mifflin County; this being the first company which reported at the front in the great War of the Rebellion.

The Second Regiment (three months'),—Containing one company from Perry County.

The Fourth (three months'), Regiment. One company from Union County.

The Seventh (three months') Regiment.—One company from Mifflin County.

The Eleventh (three months') Regiment.—Detachment from Mifflin County.

The Fourteenth (three months') Regiment.—Detachment from Juniata County.

The Fifteenth (three months') Regiment.—Detachments from Juniata and Mifflin.

The Twenty-Fifth (three months') Regiment.—Its color company was the famed Logan Guards, of Mifflin County, before mentioned.

The Thirty-Fourth Regiment, or Fifth Reserve (three years').—A company from Union County.

The Thirty-Fifth Regiment, or Sixth Reserve.—One company of Snyder County men.

The Thirty-Sixth Regiment, or Seventh Reserve.—One company from Perry and a detachment of men from Mifflin County.

The Forty-Second Regiment (the original "Bucktails").—Men of Juniata, and one company from Perry County.

The Forty-Third (First Artillery).—Battery E of ficers from Union County.

The Forty-Fourth Regiment, or First Cavalry.—One company from Mifflin and one company from Juniata County.

The Forty-Fifth Regiment.—One company of Mifflin and a number of men of Juniata County.

The Forty-Sixth Regiment.—One company from Mifflin and a detachment from Juniata County.

The Forty-Seventh Regiment.—Two companies from Perry and a detachment from Juniata County.

The Forty-Ninth Regiment.—Three companies from Mifflin, one company from Perry, one company from Juniata and men from Union and Snyder Counties.

The Fifty-First Regiment.—Three companies from

Union and Snyder and men from Mifflin and Juniata Counties.

The Fifty-Second Regiment.—One company from Union County.

The Fifty-Third Regiment.—One company from Juniata County, and a large detachment from Union County.

The Fifty-Sixth Regiment.—Men of Union County.

The Seventy-Fourth Regiment.—One company from Snyder County.

The Seventy-Seventh Regiment.—A large detachment from Juniata County and men from Perry County.

The Seventy-Eighth Regiment. One company from Mifflin and a number of men from Perry County.

The Seventy-Ninth Regiment.—A few men from Perry, Juniata and Mifflin Counties.

The Eighty-Third Regiment.—Small detachment from Perry County.

The Ninety-Second Regiment (Ninth Cavalry).—Six companies from Perry County and large detachments from Mifflin and Juniata Counties.

The One Hundred and First Regiment.—Two companies from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Fourth Regiment.—Men from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.—Men from Perry and Juniata Counties.

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment.—Men from Perry County, and one company from Mifflin.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment (Twelfth Cavalry).—One company principally raised in Juniata County, and men from Juniata, Mifflin and Union in another company.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth (nine months') Regiment.—Two companies from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Thirty-First (nine months') Regiment.—Three companies from Mifflin, one company from Union and one from Snyder County.

The One Hundred and Thirty-Third (nine months') Regiment.—Three companies from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment.—Detachment from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Forty-Second Regiment.—One company from Union County.

The One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Regiment ("Bucktail Brigade").—Men from Perry, Mifflin and Juniata Counties.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment.—A number of men from Perry and one company from Union County.

The One Hundred and Fifty-First (nine months') Regiment.—One company from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Fifty-Second Regiment (Third Heavy Artillery).—Detachment from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Regiment.—Detachment from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Sixty-First Regiment (Sixteenth Cavalry).—One company from Juniata County, one company from Mifflin and detachments from Union, Snyder and Perry Counties.

The One Hundred and Sixty-Second Regiment (Seventeenth Cavalry).—One company principally from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Sixty-Sixth Regiment.—A number of men from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Seventy-First (nine months') Regiment.—One company from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Seventy-Third Regiment (drafted militia, nine months').—One company from Perry.

The One Hundred and Eighty-First Regiment (Twentieth Cavalry).—One company from Mifflin and detachments from Union and Perry.

The One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Regiment.—Two companies from Snyder, two companies made up largely of men from Mifflin and a detachment from Union County.

The One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth Regiment (Twenty-Second Cavalry).—Detachment from Mifflin.

The One Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Regiment.—Detachment from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Eighty-Eighth Regiment.—Detachment from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth Regiment (one hundred days').—One company from Mifflin County.

The One Hundred and Ninety-Fifth Regiment (one hundred days').—Large detachment from Mifflin County.

The Two Hundred and First Regiment (one year).—Detachment from Perry County.

The Two Hundred and Second Regiment (one year).—One company from Union and one company principally from Juniata County.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment (one year).—Two companies from Mifflin County.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment.—Two companies from Snyder and four companies from Perry County.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment.—Parts of two companies from Mifflin County.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment (one hundred days).—Large detachment from Juniata County.

Besides the companies and detachments noticed in the preceding list, large numbers of men of the five counties were enlisted for service in the regular army, and in the militia and emergency troops that were called out to repel the Confederate invasions of 1862 and 1863. Brief historical sketches are given in following pages of the organization and war

services of such regiments as were most noticeable for the number of men from these five counties serving in their ranks; the sketches being, in general, accompanied by lists of the officers and men referred to, copied from the rolls in the adjutant-general's office at Harrisburg, verified, corrected and added to in accordance with such information (deemed reliable) as it has been found practicable to obtain from veterans of the war and from other sources.

LOGAN GUARDS.

The Logan Guards, a volunteer military organization of Lewistown, Mifflin County, was the first company accepted, and placed under marching orders, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, on receipt of the President's call for troops after the surrender of Fort Sumter;¹ it was one of the first five companies that marched to the defense of the National capital in that dire emergency; and of all the mighty Union host that was marshaled in the great War of the Rebellion, this company from the Juniata Valley was the first that reported for duty at the front, facing the hostile Confederate lines.

The company had been formed and organized in 1858, at Lewistown, through the efforts and influence of a number of the citizens of the place, prominent among whom are mentioned Robert W. Patten, Frank Sterrett, J. Ard Matthews, William B. Weber, George W. Gibson and Jacob F. Hamaker,² under whose call

¹ "The Logan Guards, of Lewistown, could muster but twenty-six members; but on receipt of a telegram from Governor Curtin, dated April 16th, accepting their services, and urging them to lose no time in moving, the drum-call was soon heard along the streets, and in less than an hour one hundred and six men, including the twenty-six original members, were in line and ready to march. At ten o'clock p.m., of the same day, the company moved to the station on the opposite bank of the Juniata River, but, owing to a lack of transportation, it did not reach Harrisburg till the morning of the 17th."—*Bates' "History Pennsylvania Volunteers,"* vol. i. p. 4.

² The following, with reference to the formation of the Logan Guards, is from the pen of William F. McCay, of Lewistown:

"The militia law in force thirty-five and forty years ago required every able-bodied citizen under a certain age to do military duty or pay a fine. 'Battalion day,' as the 'training' days were then called, was considered sort of a

and invitation two public meetings were held at the town hall, and at the second of these, held August 7, 1858, a committee, previously ap-

holiday and brought many people together to witness the evolutions of the troops and to admire the showy uniform then in use, and it was the delight of the small boy (the writer being one of them) to accompany the 'sogers' as they marched and countermarched through the streets, their only regret being that they were not big enough to wear a uniform and play soldier. Who that has ever seen them can forget the uniform then in use—the heavy leather hat, with different-colored pompons thereon, and brightly-burnished brasses; the swallow-tailed uniform coats, with three rows of buttons down the breast, and which was either red, buff or blue, indicating the arm of the service to which the wearer belonged, the breasts being padded so as to give military bearing to the wearer; the heavy-colored epaulettes; the stiff leather stock, worn around the neck to keep the head up in the proper position, and in summer the white pantaloons stretched to the utmost by straps attached, which were placed under the feet. The officers especially, and they were legion, were simply grand in gold and silver braid and heavy bullion epaulettes. The staff particularly presented a magnificent appearance, mounted upon spirited horses, with their fine trappings, showy uniform and nodding plumes. The uniform then worn by volunteers was simply gorgeous in comparison with the uniform now worn by citizen military. This militia law, having become very unpopular with the people, was repealed prior to the Mexican War. To show their disapprobation, the citizens frequently appeared on training day armed with corn-stalks and broom-sticks, until it became a farce. Almost every third man became an officer of some kind or other and the title of general, colonel or captain attached to his name.

"The old militia law having died, very few military organizations were maintained outside the larger cities. However, in 1857 a new law was enacted by the Legislature which encouraged the formation of volunteer military organizations. The law made generous provision for both officers and men, the uniform prescribed being the one then in use by the United States Regulars, and the old and superannuated arms were condemned and supplanted by the most improved modern guns. It was under this law that the Logan Guards was organized. On a beautiful summer afternoon in the year 1858 five young men of Lewistown—R. W. Patton, Frank Sterrett, J. Ard Mathews, William B. Weber and Jacob F. Hamaker—took a stroll out along the Kishacoquillas Creek, and whilst resting under the trees one of them abruptly said, 'Boys, there is lots of material for a good military company in this town; I propose we three talk it up among our friends and see what we can do.' This being mutually agreed upon, they slowly strolled back to town. A day or two subsequent to this, George W. Gibson, a well-known citizen, who was a jeweler and a man of the most generous impulses, went into the jewelry store of R. W. Patton, on East Market Street, and said, 'Bob, I have a proposition to make to you. Let us get bills struck calling a meeting in the town hall to see

pointed for that purpose, submitted the constitution and by-laws of the Logan Guards, which were then adopted and signed by the following-named original members of the company,¹ which afterwards became so famous:

J. A. Mathews.	Charles W. Stahl.
R. W. Patton.	F. R. Sterrett.
Elias W. Eisenbise.	George A. Freeburn.
W. B. Weber.	James Price.
D. B. Weber.	William F. McCoy.
Bronsen Rothrock.	Edwin E. Zeigler.
George W. Elberty.	Wm. G. Mitchell.
Thomas M. Hulings.	Robert D. Morton.
Joseph Stidle.	John Hughes.
S. G. McLaughlin.	Wm. A. Nelson.
John A. McKee.	Joseph A. Miller.
T. M. Uttley.	Thomas A. Nimon.
R. B. F. Hoover.	J. M. Postlethwait.
John Nolte.	Emanuel Cole.
David Wasson.	John T. Hunter.
Richard C. Parker.	James P. Smith.
J. F. Hamaker.	Lucien T. Snyder.
William Hopper.	James M. Jackson.
J. B. Selheimer.	Owen M. Fowler.
Henry Walters.	Samuel Comfort.
P. P. Butts.	John Spiece.
C. M. Shull.	John Swan.
Franklin Dearment.	S. Mitchell Riden.
George Hart.	James Yeamans.
Fred. Hart.	Frank Heisler.

Immediately following the signing of the constitution an election was held, which resulted in the unanimous choice of John B. Selheimer

what we can do towards raising a company of infantry in our town.' Patton then told him of what had transpired on the preceding afternoon, and said, 'Gibson, if you will put up the bills I will go up to the *Gazette* office and have them printed and pay for them.' Gibson was full of enthusiasm and promptly agreed. Both left the store and each did his part of the agreement. In a very brief time the town was billed, inviting the citizens to a meeting to organize a military company. In the early evening the soul-stirring music of the fife and drum was heard on the streets, and after marching from the Red Lion Hotel (Uncle Dan Eisenbise's), up and down Market street, the procession repaired to the hall. The meeting was a decided success, and after an interchange of views another meeting was arranged for, at which the company was formed and organized."

¹ In consideration of contributions, the following persons were elected honorary members: General William H. Irwin, General T. F. McCoy, Hon. John Davis, Colonel William Butler, Major Buoy, Major Daniel Eisenbise, George W. Elder, Esq., Lafayette Webb, Colonel John A. Wright, Hon. S. S. Woods, Colonel Alfred Marks, H. J. Walters, Esq., Samuel Aultz.

as captain, Thomas W. Hulings first lieutenant, John Sigler second lieutenant and John Swan third lieutenant, with the following non-commissioned officers and musicians: First sergeant, H. A. Eisenbise; second sergeant, J. S. Waream; third sergeant, J. A. Mathews; fourth sergeant, J. F. Hamaker; first corporal, E. W. Eisenbise; second corporal, P. P. Butts; third corporal, J. M. Nolte; fourth corporal, F. Hart; fifers, S. G. McLaughlin and I. F. Cogley; tenor drummers, Thos. Elberty and I. Boggs; bass drummer, John Spiece; color-bearer, Mitchell Riden.

The company, thus organized, at once gave strict attention to matters of military discipline, including squad and company drills, which were held nearly every night in an unfurnished brick building on Logan Street, which had been intended for a church, but which was secured as an armory and drill-room. In these drills the officers were kindly assisted by Captain Henry Zollinger, an accomplished drill officer, who had been captain of a company at Newport, Perry County, and who subsequently commanded a company of the famous Forty-ninth Pennsylvania in the Rebellion, and also by Captain (afterwards General) William H. Irwin, who had served in the Mexican War, in command of the Juniata Guards of Mifflin County. The Logan Guards were mustered into the State service by Major Daniel Eisenbise, the proprietor of the Red Lion Hotel, in Lewistown, who was always a warm and enthusiastic admirer, friend and patron of the "Logans," and to whom Bates, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," gives the credit of being the promoter of their organization, viz.:

"The 'Logan Guards,' a volunteer company, was organized by Major Daniel Eisenbise, inspector of the Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division Pennsylvania Militia. In the month of July, 1858, John B. Selheimer was elected captain, and commissioned on the 7th of August. The company met for parade and drill about once a month, and participated in volunteer encampments at Lewistown in the fall of 1859, and at Huntingdon in 1860, both under command of Major-General William H. Keim. It participated in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Governor Curtin, in January, 1861, and in the reception of Mr. Lincoln, President-elect, on the 22d of February following."

The company having preserved its organization, and, to a great extent, its *esprit du corps*, and being thus in a condition to be rapidly recruited and made ready for actual duty in the field, its services were tendered in advance by Captain Selheimer to Governor Curtin, in anticipation of the emergency that arose immediately afterwards, so that when, on the 16th of April, the message came from the Governor, accepting the company and ordering it forward, its ranks were filled by recruitment in a single hour,¹ and in the evening of the same day marched across the Juniata to the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which, after a few hours of wait-

¹ Mr. McCay tells the story of the rapid filling of the "Logans'" ranks, and their prompt departure, as follows: "Upon the receipt of the telegram from Governor Curtin, ordering us to proceed to Harrisburg immediately, Captain Selheimer responded by telegram that we were coming. He at once opened a recruiting office in the National Hotel, and in one hour had recruited a full company (ninety-one) of picked men, and was obliged to refuse the services of many who wished to go. The soul-inspiring music of the fife and drum was heard upon the streets, and the members made hurried preparations to leave. Very many left their business with no one to attend to it. The news spread rapidly and the farmers came into town by scores. The greatest excitement prevailed, extending even to the women and children, and as the shades of night came on, the streets in front of the Red Lion hotel and in front of the court-house were densely packed with men, women and children. It seemed, indeed, as if everybody had left their homes to bid us good-by. Many never expected to see us return, as the most exaggerated rumors were in circulation, one of which was that the rebels had captured Washington and Baltimore, and were then marching on to Harrisburg. All the original members promptly left their business to attend to itself, and amid the tears and lamentations of relatives,—mothers and fathers, wives, sisters, sweethearts and friends,—the company having formed in front of the old Red Lion Hotel, and preceded by our band of martial music, the Logans took up the line of march to the (new) junction, the boys stepping off in quick time to the tune of 'The girl I left behind me.' A great many persons accompanied us to the railroad, when we found that, owing to lack of transportation, we could not get away till near morning. A few returned to town, but the great majority remained at the depot, not wishing to again undergo the pain of parting with their loved ones. However, in the early morning we got aboard of the morning passenger-train, which soon landed us safely in Harrisburg on the 17th of April. In a very short time we were joined by the Ringgold Artillery, of Reading, which was followed by the Pottsville companies and the Allen Infantry, of Allentown. Everything was in a state of the utmost confusion in Harrisburg."

ing for the trains, it was transported to Harrisburg, where it arrived early on the morning of the 17th, and was joined by four other volunteer companies, viz.,—the Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading, the Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry, of Pottsville, and the Allen Rifles, of Allentown,—in all, five hundred and thirty soldiers of Pennsylvania, on their way to the defense of the capital of the nation.

On the following morning (Thursday, April 18, 1861) these companies were mustered into the service of the United States for three months, by Captain Seneca G. Simmons, of the Seventh Regular Infantry, and immediately afterwards left Harrisburg, for Baltimore, Md., by a railway train, on which was also a detachment of about fifty men of the Fourth (regular) Artillery, from one of the western posts, and bound for Fort McHenry, in Baltimore Harbor. This detachment was under command of Lieutenant Pemberton, afterwards the Confederate lieutenant-general, who commanded, and finally surrendered, the stronghold of Vicksburg, Miss.

On arriving at Baltimore they found the streets of that city (through which it was necessary for them to march nearly two miles on their way to the Warrington depot) filled and blockaded by a large and excited mob of men, who were ready, at a word, to make as bloody and brutal an attack¹ on them as the same mob

made on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in their march through the city on the following day. The companies, however, promptly left the train on arrival, and were formed in battalion in the following order: The detachment of regulars on the right; next, the Logan Guards; then the Allen Rifles, the Washington Artillery and the National Light Infantry, with the Ringgold Light Artillery as a rear-guard. "As the column was forming, near Bolton Station,² the police of Baltimore appeared in large force, headed by Marshal Kane, and followed by a mob, who at once commenced an attack on the volunteers, countenanced by a portion of the police sent to give safe conduct through the city. Orders were given to the men to preserve their temper, and make no reply to anything that should be said to them. At the command 'forward!' the mob commenced hooting, jeering and yelling, and proclaimed, with oaths, that the troops should not pass through their city to fight the South.

"Arriving near the centre of the city, Pemberton, with his regulars, filed off towards Fort McHenry, leaving the volunteers to pursue their way through the city as best they could. At

A line of police, headed by Marshal Kane, kept the crowd back somewhat, but as we slowly neared the other depot the mob was increased by thousands, and when the police left us at the depot they were more brutal and abusive than ever. Tearing up the cobble-stones, they hurled a continuous stream of missiles through the open doors of the box-cars on which we had been placed. They attempted to break the decks of the cars in by jumping on them. Several times, indeed, they uncoupled the engine and endeavored to tear up the rails in front of us. Some of the stoutest of our boys, when they could stand no further abuse, jumped out of the car and offered to fight the whole crowd one by one. This seemed to please them, and they told us that as we were neighbors, and did not amount to much anyhow, they would let us go, but they said 'we'll give them Massachusetts Yankees hell; they shall never go through this city,' and other such remarks. They made their threat good the next day, when the terrible street fighting between the mob and the Sixth Massachusetts occurred.

"As we had been told that we would draw new uniforms at Harrisburg, our men did not present a very creditable appearance, having left home with the most dilapidated clothes they could find. This is why the mob at Baltimore called us convicts and poor-house paupers, and said that Pennsylvania had emptied its jails and poor-houses to send down there to be food for Southern powder."

² Bates' "History Pennsylvania Volunteers."

¹"As we neared the city of Baltimore," says Mr. McCay, "alarming reports began to reach us, the mob having declared that rather than allow any Union troops to pass through their city they would kill us to a man. Captain Selheimer, Hulings and Irwin and others cautioned us not to resent anything, as we were comparatively defenseless, the only arms being about forty muskets belonging to our company and the sabres worn by the Ringolds, who were in the rear. Some of our men had secured some gun caps, and these were put upon muskets which in some cases were not loaded. As we alighted from the cars at the city limits we were met by a howling mob which hurled the most abusive epithets upon us. The regulars took the advance (they left us, however, before we got half-way through the city), followed by the Logans, our beautiful flag being carried by Will Mitchell. (He rose to the rank of brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, chief of staff to General Hancock, and, just previous to his untimely end, was made an assistant adjutant-general United States army, being the first appointment made by President Garfield. His honored dust now lies in St. Mark's Cemetery.)

this juncture the mob were excited to a perfect frenzy, breaking the line of the police, and pushing through the files of men, in an attempt to break the column. Every insult that could be heaped upon the troops was offered, but no word of reply was elicited, the officers and men marching steadily on towards Camden Station. At every step the mob increased, until it numbered thousands of the most determined and desperate rebels of the war.

"The Logan Guard was armed with thirty-four Springfield muskets, which had been drawn from the national armory on a requisition from the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania at the time of its organization, in 1858, and thirty-four of their number, carrying them, were uniformed precisely like the regulars. The officers and some of the men wore revolvers at their sides, well loaded. Aside from these, there was not a charge of powder in the five companies; but one of the men of the Logan Guards, happening to have a box of percussion caps in his pocket, had previously distributed them to his comrades, and the thirty-four muskets of the Guards were capped, and carried, half-cocked, at a support arms, creating the impression in the mob that these muskets were loaded, and would be used against them if they attempted an assault." It was believed that this little ruse of capping the unloaded muskets awed the mob, and prevented a bloody conflict between them and the soldiers.

Finally the Pennsylvania companies reached the Camden Station, where they at once took the train for Washington, and at seven o'clock the same evening reached the city, and, by order of Major Irwin McDowell¹ (who had assumed command of the troops on their arrival), marched to, and occupied the Capitol building,² which they at

once proceeded to strengthen by barricades. "The night of the 18th passed quietly away, and at daybreak of the 19th the morning report of the Logan Guard, officially signed, was handed by the first sergeant of the company to Adjutant-General Thomas, that officer remarking that it was the first official volunteer report received."³

On their arrival at the Capitol, the men of the Pennsylvania companies were armed, equipped and provided with ammunition, and they continued to occupy the building eleven days, at the end of which time the Logan Guard and the two Pottsville companies were ordered to Fort Washington, located fourteen miles below the city, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, nearly opposite the Washington mansion and tomb at Mount Vernon. The fort was commanded by Brevet-Major J. A. Haskins, a one-armed veteran of the Mexican War, and under him, at this post, the three volunteer companies remained on duty through all the remainder of their term of service.⁴

that ten thousand Yankee volunteers had just marched into the Capitol. Many believing this, did not wait for the morrow, but 'skedaddled' in hot haste across the Long Bridge, and down the river to Alexandria, which was garrisoned by General Ben. McCullough with eight thousand men. We got our first taste of hard-tack and bacon that night, and one of our Logans absolutely shed tears because he could not get more than one teaspoonful of sugar in his coffee. This young man found afterward how to endure privations, made a good soldier, and by his own merits rose to the rank of captain in the Forty-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. We occupied the hall of the House, and while there we organized a Congress of our own, George W. Elbert being elected the Speaker."—*W. F. McCay*.

³ Bates.

⁴ "We were put upon fatigue duty (says Mr. McCay) upon our arrival at Fort Washington, and placed under the most rigid discipline. Major Haskins, who commanded the garrison, was a brave and gallant soldier, a Christian gentleman and a strict disciplinarian, and very soon won the esteem and good-will of every Logan, and when we were about to come home, at the expiration of our time, he shed tears, and could not master his emotions when he said that we were all perfect gentlemen. Assisted by the officers, we soon became the equal, if not the superior, of the company of the First Artillery and the company of recruits stationed there. We mounted all the guns which commanded the river for miles up and down stream, and every vessel or boat, large or small, had to stop and give an account of themselves. If they did not, an eight-inch shell was quietly dropped over their bows, which soon brought

¹ Afterwards Major-General McDowell, U. S. A.

² "We finally reached the Baltimore and Ohio depot at Washington about dusk, and marched to the Capitol building, the Logans being on the right of the line, and consequently the first company of volunteers to enter the Capitol building for its defense. We were very tired and hungry, but immediately began to barricade all the open space and corridors in the building with cement barrels and the iron plates which were intended for the dome, it being unfinished. In a short time every gas-jet was lighted, and the secessionists down in the city (and they were legion) heard

In the intense excitement which everywhere prevailed from the time of the marching of these first five companies, it appears that the State authorities forgot or overlooked the right of these companies to be assigned to and designated as the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers; and it was not until two hundred and forty other companies of later date had been organized and assigned to numerical precedence in the State service, that the claims of these "first defenders" were remembered, and they were then organized as a part of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, which was the last of Pennsylvania troops enlisted for the three months' service. Of this regiment, which was organized before the departure of the com-

them to terms. On the land sides all the trees were cut away to get range for the heavy guns and the howitzers in the flanking casemates. Comfortable quarters were erected, and Rev. Harris, who was the chaplain in Fort Sumter when it was evacuated, was the chaplain of the post. Mount Vernon, the home in life, and tomb in death, of General Washington, the father of his country, was nearly opposite, on the other side of the river. Some of our boys would frequently swim the river, which is nearly a mile wide at this place. On that extreme hot Sunday when the disastrous battle of Bull Run was fought, we could hear the sound of conflict quite plainly, and when the major received a dispatch that our army was cut to pieces and in full retreat, and to be prepared for a night attack, the water battery was reinforced by Captain Wren's company. Extra heavy details were made for the rifle battery, the guns were trained and loaded, and the howitzers on the land side were double-shotted. Videttes were placed out on all the roads, and the men stood to their arms that long and gloomy night. Our time was now expired for which we had enlisted, but at the request of the government we remained two weeks longer. It is an open secret now that if the Confederates had pushed right on they could have captured Washington quite easily, there being no organized force to speak of to oppose them. Even after the arrival of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, the Confederate force under General Ben. McCulloch could easily have captured the city,—that is, before the way was opened, and the blockade raised for the passage of loyal troops from the North."

In referring to this, Mr. Lossing says, in his first volume of the "War of the Rebellion," that he has heard distinguished officers and statesmen say that if this little band of Pennsylvanians had not been where they were on the 18th day of April, 1861 (in the Capitol), that the President, his Cabinet officers, heads of departments, the commander-in-chief of the army, and many more, would have been assassinated or taken prisoners, the public archives and buildings seized, and Jeff. Davis proclaimed dictator from the eastern portico of the Capitol, where Mr. Lincoln had been inaugurated just forty-five days before.

panies for Fort Washington, the Logan Guards were designated as E, the color company. Henry L. Cake, of Pottsville, was made colonel; Captain John B. Selheimer, of the Mifflin County company, lieutenant-colonel; and James H. Campbell, of Pottsville, major. By the promotion of Captain Selheimer to the lieutenant-coloneley, Lieutenant Thomas M. Hulings became captain, Frank R. Sterrett first lieutenant and R. W. Patten second lieutenant. Colonel Selheimer joined the regiment, which was then ordered to march, with fifteen days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition, to join Colonel Charles P. Stone's command, at Rockville, Md. It had been the intention, at the formation of the regiment, to concentrate all its companies; but when the order for the march was issued, it did not include the companies then on duty at the Arsenal and Fort Washington, as it was deemed unwise to remove them; they, therefore, never did a day's duty in the regiment to which they nominally belonged, but remained at the posts to which they had been assigned. "Major Haskins, and the efficient officers under him at the fort, worked zealously and kindly with these troops in perfecting them in their duties as soldiers, and so well did they succeed that in the single company of Logan Guards one-half of the number became commissioned officers in various Pennsylvania regiments; four of the number being brevet brigadier-generals, four colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, six majors, eighteen captains, and thirty-two lieutenants. Among the privates in the ranks of this company, in their march through Baltimore, was Brigadier-General William H. Irwin, who commanded a brigade of General Franklin's corps at Antietam; Brevet Brigadier-General William G. Mitchell, chief of General Hancock's staff; Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Matthews, who commanded the Second Brigade of General Hartranft's division in the Ninth Corps; and Brigadier-General Thomas M. Hulings, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment into the thickest of the Wilderness fight."¹

The invaluable services rendered to the gov-

¹ Bates' "History Pennsylvania Volunteers."

ernment by the five companies of "first defenders" was acknowledged by Congress on the day succeeding the disastrous battle of Bull Run, in a resolution of thanks, such as are never tendered by that body except for great and signal services to the country, viz.:

"THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"July 22, 1861.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to the five hundred and thirty soldiers from Pennsylvania, who passed through the mob of Baltimore and reached Washington, on the Eighteenth of April last, for the defense of the National Capital.

"GALUSHA A. GROW,

"*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*"

After having served about two weeks beyond their term of enlistment, the Lewistown and Pottsville companies left Fort Washington for their homes in Pennsylvania. Of the return of the Logan Guards, one of its members (W. F. McCay, before quoted) says,—

"Having been mustered out of the U. S. service and received our pay in gold, we astonished the citizens of Harrisburg by our soldierly appearance and exemplary conduct. We arrived home safely. The entire population turned out to receive us and we received a perfect ovation. The citizens and the 'Slemmer Guards' received us with all the honors, the members thereof being of the most respectable families. A bounteous and never-to-be-forgotten dinner was provided for us in the court-house and speeches of welcome were made and responded to, after which we broke ranks and the old Logan Guards ceased to have an organized existence.

"Shortly after the war the survivors formed themselves into an organization called 'The Logan Guards Association,' Colonel Selheimer being president, Major R. W. Patton vice-president, Captain William B. Weber treasurer, Captain Joseph S. Waream secretary. Since the death of Captain Waream the vacancy was filled by the election of the writer as secretary."

COLONEL JOHN B. SELHEIMER is the great-grandson of Nicholas Selheimer, for eight years a soldier of the War of the Revolution, who emigrated from Hesse Cassel, Germany, about 1765, and settled in Franklin County, Pa., where he engaged in farming. He married Mary Miller, to whom was born five sons—William, Conrad, George, John, Jacob—and one daughter, Susan.

John and Jacob served in the War of 1812. John was killed on the ship "Niagara," on Lake Erie, while under the command of Commodore Perry. For the bravery displayed by Pennsylvania troops in the engagement the government of Pennsylvania awarded a number of silver medals, about three inches in diameter and three-eighths of an inch in thickness, one of which is still in possession of the family and contains the following inscription: "To John Selheimer, in testimony of his patriotism and bravery in the naval action on Lake Erie, September the 10th, 1813."

The birth of William Selheimer occurred in 1776, in Franklin County, from which locality he removed to Chester County and built a paper-mill, which was successfully conducted for several years. About 1815 he made Mifflin County (now Juniata County), Pa., his home, purchasing an extensive tract of land and building several dwellings and a paper-mill, which he managed with profit until his death, in 1826. William Selheimer married Elizabeth Houlttry, of Hagerstown, Md., whose children were Absalom B., William, James, John, Patterson, Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Kerr), Catherine (Mrs. William Kirk), Mary (Mrs. William Robison), Sarah (Mrs. John McKennan), Jane (Mrs. John P. Low) and Mariah (Mrs. David Doughman).

Absalom B. Selheimer, the father of Colonel Selheimer, was born in 1798, in Franklin County, Pa., and removed, with his parents, to Chester County, and later to Juniata County, in both of which localities he engaged in the business of paper-making. He married, in 1821, Eleanor, daughter of Judge William Beale, of Beale township, Juniata County, whose children are William B., Napoleon B., John B., Hanibal S.

Mr. Selheimer married, a second time, in 1833, Louisa A. Crawford, daughter of Dr. David Crawford, whose children are Robert S., David Crawford, Absalom B., Jane A. (wife of E. W. Eisenbise) and Oliver P.

The death of Mr. Selheimer occurred in Rochester, N. Y., in 1852. His son, Colonel John B. Selheimer, was born on the 18th of August, 1826, in Milford township, Juniata

County, where the days of his boyhood were passed. His advantages of education were those afforded by the common schools, after which, at the age of sixteen, he removed to Lewistown and became an apprentice to the trade of a tinsmith, concluding his period of service in Philadelphia. Returning to Lewistown in 1848, he established himself in the hardware business, which, from time to time,

service during the War of the Rebellion. In 1858 the Logan Guards was organized and elected him as their captain. About ten days before Fort Sumter was fired upon, and President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand men, the Logan Guards called a company meeting and passed resolutions offering their services to the government. This offer was accepted on the 16th of April, 1861, and



Am B Selheimer

increased in extent, and is still successfully conducted by him.

Colonel Selheimer was, on the 23d of March, 1850, married to Eliza Jane, daughter of Joseph Mathews, of Lewistown. Their children are Joseph M., Eleanor B., William L., Lizzie B. (Mrs. Dwight S. Beekwith, of Orleans County, N. Y.), Harry C., Charles M. (deceased) and Mary L.

Colonel Selheimer was actively engaged in

two hours after the receipt of the telegram the company was recruited to one hundred men, who the same evening started for Harrisburg, and at midnight of the 17th instant were ordered by Governor Curtin to proceed to Washington the following morning. They were the first company who reported at Harrisburg, and the Logan Guards had the honor of being the first company mustered into the service of the United States. On the morning of the

18th of April, 1861, they started for Washington with four other Pennsylvania companies, but with no arms other than the scanty supply brought from their homes, the State not having been able to arm and equip them at this early date. On reaching Baltimore the mob closed around them, the Logan Guards, nothing daunted, and with their colors flying, meanwhile forcing their way, with their associates, through the hostile crowd, and reaching Washington in safety, where they handed in the first morning report. They were for several days quartered in the Capitol building and later ordered to Fort Washington, where they remained until their term of service expired.

The Logan Guards, with other companies, afterward formed the Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which John B. Selheimer was elected lieutenant-colonel.

Napoleon B. Selheimer, brother of the colonel, entered the cavalry service during the Mexican War, and four brothers—David C., Absalom B., Oliver P. and the subject of this sketch—served during the War of the Rebellion.

David C. Selheimer, who was engaged in business in South Carolina when Fort Sumter was fired upon, at once started for the North, being arrested on several occasions before reaching the Union lines. He enlisted in the Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, and was afterward transferred as second lieutenant to the Logan Guards, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He re-enlisted as a veteran, and was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of General Joseph S. Knipe in Sherman's March to the Sea. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., he received a wound which soon after proved fatal.

Absalom B. Selheimer enlisted in 1861 as a private in the First Pennsylvania Cavalry; was discharged on account of illness; on his recovery re-enlisted for nine months and later served in an emergency regiment. He subsequently raised a company, of which he became captain; marched to Tennessee and remained until peace was declared.

Oliver P. Selheimer enlisted when but fifteen years of age and served with the nine months' volunteers.

Colonel Selheimer is a Democrat in politics, as are all the members of the family. He has been for years an influential member of his party, and held many leading offices in both borough and county. He was, in 1859, elected county treasurer for a period of two years. He has also officiated as town commissioner, school director and chief burgess of Lewistown. In 1884 he was elected for four years to the State Senate from the district embracing Mifflin, Juniata and Perry Counties, and served on the committees on "Constitutional Reform," "Canals and Navigation," "Military Affairs," "Banks," "Federal Relations" and "Pensions and Gratuities." He is identified with the Masonic order as a member of Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, and Lewistown Commandery, No. 26.

The following is the correct list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates immediately after Colonel Selheimer had departed to assume command of the regiment as lieutenant-colonel. This is copied from the roll in the handwriting of General J. Ard Mathews, deceased, and was the same as handed to Major Haskins. The record of the different members is also given:

Captain, Thomas M. Hulings,¹ afterwards colonel Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.; body not recovered.

First Lieutenant, F. R. Sterrett, afterwards captain Minnesota Volunteers and aid to General Sibley, Minnesota Volunteers, in Indian war, Northwest.

Second Lieutenant, R. W. Patton, afterwards major One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Third Lieutenant, William H. Irwin,² resigned to accept command of Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; afterwards colonel Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and brigadier-general.

Henry A. Eisenbise, promoted to third lieutenant; afterwards lieutenant Forty-Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and captain Company A (second Logans), Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; twice a prisoner of war.

¹ See biographical sketch appended to history of the Forty-Ninth Regiment.

² See chapter on Mexican War for sketch of General Irwin.

Orderly Sergeant, Joseph Ard Mathews, afterwards captain and major Company A, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (second Logistics); colonel One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and brigadier-general Ninth Army Corps; dead.

Second Sergeant, Joseph S. Wareham, afterwards captain Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; deceased.

Third Sergeant, William B. Weber, afterwards captain Company A, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fourth Sergeant, Chauncey M. Shull.

First Corporal, Elias W. H. Eisenbise, afterwards captain Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Corporal, Porter P. Butts.

Third Corporal, John M. Nolte, afterwards first sergeant Company A, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; promoted to captain; served during the entire war; afterwards captain Company G, National Guards of Pennsylvania.

Fourth Corporal, Frederick Hart, sergeant Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed in first day's fight at Gettysburg.

Musician, Samuel G. McLaughlin; being a cripple, he was discharged for physical disability; now a resident of Fowler, Mich.; an excellent fifer, his superior has never been found.

Drummers, William Hopper, afterwards sergeant Company A, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; died from wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va. Joseph W. Postlethwaite, no record available.

Quartermaster-Sergeant, David Wasson.

Commissary Sergeant, William T. McEwen, afterwards major First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; severely wounded in action.

Privates.

Jesse Alexander, afterwards corporal Company C, First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; died from wounds received in action.

James D. Burns, afterwards quartermaster-sergeant Company A, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.

William H. Bousum, supposed to be dead.

William E. Benner.

Robert Betts, afterwards private Company C, First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.

William R. Cooper, Seventy-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; wounded in action.

William Cowdon, afterwards private Forty-Sixth Regiment; killed in action.

Emanuel Cole, died from exposure on the field.

Harry Comfort.

Jeremiah Cogley, afterward sergeant United States marines; second lieutenant.

Samuel Comfort.

Frank De Armint.

Thomas W. Dewees.

George W. Elberty, afterwards sergeant-major Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

James Eckerbarger, afterwards lieutenant and captain Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Joseph A. Fichthorn, afterwards corporal and sergeant Thirty-Sixth and Seventy-Eighth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George W. Freeburn.

William Butler Freeburn, afterwards lieutenant and captain Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; died from wounds received while laying pontoon bridge at Fredericksburg. He volunteered for this dangerous work.

James William Henry, afterwards sergeant in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Second Bucktails; wounded at Gettysburg.

John S. Kauffman, One Hundred and Thirty-First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George I. Loft.

Elias W. Link, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed in action.

Samuel B. Marks, afterwards second lieutenant Fourth Regiment (emergency) Pennsylvania Militia.

William McKnew, wagon-master Fifty-Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Robert D. Morton, sergeant in Twenty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; killed in action in Shenandoah Valley.

John A. McKee, afterwards captain Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

John S. Miller, afterwards lieutenant Forty-Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Robert A. Mathews.

Joseph A. Miller.

Thomas D. Nurse, afterwards corporal Company A, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed at Antietam.

William A. Nelson, afterwards captain Company K, Thirty-Sixth Regiment (emergency) Pennsylvania Militia.

Robert Nelson, afterwards private Thirty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; died and was buried at Charlottesville, Blair County, Pa.

John A. Nale, afterwards corporal Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed at battle of South Mountain.

John W. Postlethwaite.

James Xenophon Sterrett, afterwards second lieutenant Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles W. Stahl, deceased.

Thomas M. Uttley, afterwards clerk in quartermaster-general's office and adjutant Thirty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

- David B. Weber, afterwards lieutenant Two Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-First Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.
- George White, afterwards sergeant First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; died from wounds.
- William F. McCay, afterwards acting hospital steward One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and sergeant-major Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry.
- J. Bingham Farrer, killed by a collision soon after the war.
- Owen M. Fowler (printer), afterwards captain United States Colored Troops; died in Shamokin, Pa.
- John T. Hunter, afterwards captain First Regiment United States Colored Troops; died from wounds received at Fort Wagner, South Carolina.
- James M. Jackson, afterwards hospital steward, three months' service, and in the Twelfth United States Infantry; now of Philadelphia.
- James N. Roger, a Mexican War veteran; dead.
- Augustus Edward Smith, afterwards second sergeant Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; discharged for disability; afterward first duty sergeant in Twenty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
- James P. Smith (Sugar Jim), afterwards captain Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
- Theodore Smith, afterwards corporal and sergeant in Two Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-First Regiments; sergeant in Third Logan (Company G), Fifth Regiment National Guards.
- Gideon M. Tice, died from disease contracted in the service; member of Hulings Post, Grand Army of the Republic.
- Gilbert Waters, afterwards lieutenant and captain Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; killed while leading his squad in a charge at Winchester, Ky.
- Abraham Files, afterwards a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-First Pennsylvania Volunteers.
- Daniel Wertz, died in 1862 of rheumatism contracted in the service.
- Edwin E. Zeigler, afterwards lieutenant Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; captain and major One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; was made the brevet colonel at the close of the war, and is now general freight and passenger agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Allegheny City, Pa.
- Lucian T. Snyder, (printer and reporter); he had the honor of being the cleanest soldier in the garrison of Fort Washington, and on that account was invariably selected as foot orderly to the commanding officer when detailed for guard duty.
- Henry F. Keiser, afterwards private in Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; slightly wounded on the Peninsula under General McClellan; lost his eye-sight by reason of exposure, etc., in the field; reported dead.
- Charles E. Lamb, afterward sergeant First Regiment District Columbia Volunteers; died from disease contracted in the service.
- Henry Printz, afterwards sergeant Forty-Sixth and lieutenant Two Hundred and Fifth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers; discharged by reason of wounds received in action at the battle of Mount Jackson, Va.
- Daniel Fissler, afterwards member of Stevens' Light Battery; served during entire war; no further record; supposed to be dead.
- John Hughes, since member Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; died at Newton Hamilton from disease contracted on the field.
- John W. Jones, afterwards sergeant and lieutenant One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; also quartermaster in the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.
- Thomas Kinkad, afterwards private in Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed in battle.
- John S. Langton, farmer, Decatur, Ill.
- General William Galbraith Mitchell, volunteered as a private; carried the Logan flag through the mob at Baltimore at the head of the column; promoted to adjutant Seventh (three months') Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterward captain in Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, where, by his soldierly qualities he attracted the attention of General Hancock. His gentlemanly deportment and gallant bearing caused him to be promoted rapidly. It is said that at the battle of Gettysburg, Hancock being severely wounded, General Mitchell, without any orders, placed Stannard's Iron Brigade to make a rush for Little Round Top, the key of the position. They reached there just in time to repel a heavy rebel infantry force who were almost up the hill. He participated in all the battles with the Army of the Potomac and rendered great service to his country. He finally became chief of staff to General Hancock, and upon the election of General Garfield he was appointed assistant adjutant-general at the request of General Hancock, this being the very first appointment made by President Garfield. He did not live long thereafter. He was taken ill suddenly and after a brief sickness departed this life at Governor's Island, May 29, 1883, leaving a widow and family. His death was deplored by many eminent men. His honored remains were brought to Lewistown, his surviving comrades of the Logan Guards escorting them to their last resting-place in St. Mark's Episco-

pal Cemetery. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in this county. One of them gave the ground gratuitously for the court-house, school-house and jail.

William Sherwood, afterwards lieutenant and captain Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; served the entire war.

Nathaniel Scott, afterwards a member First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; died in the service.

George Ard Snyder, re-enlisted in One Hundred and Thirty-first and Seventy-eighth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Frank Wentz, afterwards first sergeant Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; promoted to first lieutenant and brevet captain; was severely wounded in the first day's fight at Gettysburg.

Henry G. Walters.

Philip Winterode, afterwards a private in the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; he participated in all the actions in which that fighting regiment was engaged, and in one of which he was wounded; he was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Harrisburg, by being run over by a train.

This ends the list. Most of those who volunteered for the defense of the Union have long since gone to join the great majority on the other side, and there are not more than twenty who have survived. The remnant of what once was the beautiful flag of the Logan Guards is now the property and has been placed in the custody of Colonel John B. Selheimer for safe keeping, he being the senior officer.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Second Regiment (three months' service) contained one company of men recruited at New Bloomfield, Perry County. This was Company D, commanded by Captain Henry D. Woodruff. This, as well as the other companies of the regiment, was hastily recruited under the President's call for volunteers, the enlistments commencing on the day of the call (April 15, 1861), and the company being completed and mustered into the service on the 20th of the same month. The regiment was organized at Camp Curtin on the 21st, under command of Colonel Frederick S. Stumbaugh, and on the evening of the same day left Harrisburg for Washington; but on reaching Cockeystown, Md., it was found that the railroad bridge at

that place had been destroyed, and thereupon the regiment returned to York, Pa., and there remained in a camp of instruction until June 1st, when it was ordered to Chambersburg, Pa., where it was assigned to duty in Colonel Wynkoop's (Second) brigade of the (Second) division commanded by Major-General William S. Keim, in the Department of Washington, under Major-General Robert Patterson.

At Chambersburg the regiment remained until June 16th, when it crossed the Potomac, and with other troops advanced to Martinsburg, Va. On the 15th of July it was again advanced to Bunker Hill, Va., in the expectation of a combined movement against the enemy on the 16th. The projected movement, however, was not made, and the regiment was not called on to take part in actual battle. On the 23d of July—its term of service having already expired—the Second marched from Charlestown, Va., to Harper's Ferry, whence it was transported by railroad to Harrisburg, and was there mustered out of the service on the 26th of July.

COMPANY D, PERRY COUNTY.—This company engaged in no battle of the war, its duties being chiefly to guard; yet their determination was as good and their patriotism as pure as any band of men who ever left home for the army. They were mustered into service on the 21st of April and mustered out on the 26th of July, 1861.

Captain, H. D. Woodruff; residence, Bloomfield.

First Lieutenant, J. H. Crist; residence, Newport.

Second Lieutenant, C. K. Brenneman; residence, Newport.

First Sergeant, Joseph Fry; residence, Bloomfield.

Second Sergeant, Jacob Stump; residence, Centre township.

Third Sergeant, James Hahn; residence, Newport.

Fourth Sergeant, George Stroop; residence, Bloomfield.

First Corporal, Geo. W. Topley; residence, Bloomfield.

Second Corporal, Wm. H. Troup; residence, Oliver township.

Third Corporal, DeWitt C. O'Bryan; residence, Newport.

Fourth Corporal, George Kosier; residence, Bloomfield.

Musicians, Chas. Weber and Daniel Howard; residence, Newport.

Privates.

H. A. Albright, residence, Newport.
 John H. Arnold, residence, Madison township.
 Wm. H. Allwood.
 Jacob Bergstresser, residence, Carroll township.
 J. Edwin Best.
 Wm. H. Barnes.
 Charles C. Bent.
 Philip Becker.
 Isaac Baldwin, residence, Millerstown.
 Wm. Clouser, residence, Center township.
 Isaiah W. Clouser, residence, Center township.
 Samuel Clay, residence, Center township.
 John W. Campbell, residence, Bloomfield.
 Eli B. Charles, residence, Buffalo township.
 George Dial.
 G. Smith De Bray, residence, Millerstown.
 William C. Duncan.
 James B. Eby, residence, Bloomfield.
 John F. Egolf, residence, Bloomfield.
 Isaac Etter, residence, Newport.
 John B. Elliot, residence, Saville township.
 Wesley H. Ernest, residence, Millerstown.
 John F. Ferguson.
 William R. Fertig, residence, Millerstown.
 John H. Fertig, residence, Millerstown.
 Reuben S. Gardner, residence, Newport.
 Wm. S. Hostetter.
 Frank Holt.
 Thomas J. Heany.
 Adam J. Hartzell.
 John W. Howell, residence, Greenwood township.
 James M. Heany, residence, Juniata township.
 Daniel Holman.
 Comly Idal.
 Conrad Junper.
 Michael C. Lynch, residence, Bloomfield.
 Daniel W. Lutman, residence, Center township.
 Benjamin F. Leiby, residence, Newport.
 David Maxwell.
 Lewis Mastha.
 George Mysel.
 George Moore.
 Thomas McDonald, residence, Carroll township.
 John McClintock.
 George W. Orwan, residence, Center township.
 Samuel B. Orwan, residence, Center township.
 Martin V. B. Orwan, residence, Center township.
 Washington A. Power, residence, Center township.
 H. S. Rumbaugh.
 Amos Robeson, residence, Bloomfield.
 Thaddeus C. Rider, residence, Newport.
 Oliver P. Rider, residence, Newport.
 Lewis Rody.
 John M. Swartz.
 George Sanno.
 Daniel Swartz, Jr.
 David P. Shively.
 Jacob Sullenberger.

Van Buren Shultz.
 Joseph F. Smith.
 Andrew J. Watts.
 Wm. M. Wallace.
 Wm. C. Weilly.
 Thomas Wright.
 Charles J. Wright, residence, Millerstown.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Fourth Regiment (three months' service) originated in the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Second Division of the State militia, organized under the militia act of 1858. It consisted of six companies and had a full regimental organization, the officers holding State commissions. In response to the call of the President, the services of the militia regiment were tendered to the Governor for the term of three months, and were accepted on condition that the command would report in Harrisburg within four days. The officers immediately commenced the enrollment of recruits, and at the expiration of the time appointed some seven hundred men were ready to move. One of the companies (G, Captain John W. Chamberlain) was recruited at Lewisburg, Union County.

On Saturday, April 20th, the command proceeded by rail to Harrisburg, and occupied Camp Curtin. It was the intention to have remained in camp till a sufficient number of men could have been procured to fill the regiment to its maximum number; but the urgent necessities of the government rendered this purpose impracticable, and orders were issued to form a regiment immediately from such companies as were in camp. This order had the effect to change the command from a militia to a volunteer organization.

An election was accordingly held, which resulted in the choice of the same field officers as those holding the militia commissions, which were as follows: John F. Hartranft, colonel; Edward Schall, lieutenant-colonel; Edwin Schall, major. Charles Hunsicker was appointed adjutant.

Scarcely was the organization completed when marching orders were received. Leaving Camp Curtin on the evening of the 21st of April, the regiment proceeded by rail to Philadelphia, where it was ordered by General Patterson to report to Colonel Dare, of the Twenty-third.

Taking one company of his own and the Fourth Regiment, Colonel Dare proceeded by rail to Perryville, Md., and took possession of the town, making such disposition of the troops as would prevent a surprise.

On the following day General Patterson ordered the regiment to proceed without delay to Washington. Immediate application was made to Colonel Dare for transportation by steamer to Annapolis, the route by Baltimore being then closed. Not feeling secure from capture, Colonel Dare only gave transportation for one wing of the regiment, which embarked under command of Colonel Hartranft. Arriving at Annapolis, the troops were disembarked and quartered in the buildings belonging to the Naval Academy, by order of Major-General Butler, then in command of the town. The left wing, under command of Major Schall, was detained several days at Perryville for the security of the port.

It was expected that the men would be fully clothed, armed and equipped at Harrisburg before marching. But when the urgent appeals came from Washington for troops, it was not the time for the patriotic citizen-soldier to hesitate, and the regiment marched without uniforms or equipments, the men being armed with muskets, and provided with ammunition, which they were obliged to carry in their pockets. Clothing was sent to the regiment on the 28th of April, but not until some time in June were proper uniforms supplied.

In pursuance of orders, the regiment proceeded, on the 8th of May, to Washington, and was quartered in the Assembly buildings and in a church near by. Transportation, camp and garrison equipage not having been supplied by the State or national government, the regiment was prevented from going into camp. The close confinement of the men in crowded quarters soon produced its legitimate results. Sickness, which, up to this time, had been scarcely known in the regiment, now began to prevail to a considerable extent. As soon as tents were received it was at once established in camp, about two miles distant from the city, toward Bladensburg. When the necessary equipage was furnished, regimental drills and inspections were commenced, and vigorous measures taken to make

the regiment effective. On the 24th of June it was ordered to Alexandria, in anticipation of an attack by the enemy, and was soon after placed in camp on Shuter's Hill, where the regular drills and inspections were resumed.

On Sunday, June 30th, at two o'clock in the morning, the pickets of the regiment, stationed on the old Fairfax road, under command of Lieutenant M. R. McClellan, were attacked by about thirty of the enemy. They were repulsed by the Union pickets, only three in number, who killed Sergeant Haines, previously a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. Three others of the pickets on the outer post, intending to go to the rescue of their comrades, came in contact with the enemy's force, in which Thomas Murray was killed and Llewelyn Rhumer was severely wounded. The third, dropping upon the ground, escaped without injury, the enemy, in the excitement and darkness, passing over him. The trails of blood discovered in the morning showed that they had likewise suffered in the encounter.

The evidences on every hand pointed unmistakably to an early advance of the army. Inspections were careful and minute. All surplus baggage was sent to the rear, together with knapsacks and overcoats, the men retaining only their blankets. The Fourth Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division¹ of McDowell's army. The division moved from camp by the Fairfax road, reaching Sangster's Station on Thursday evening. The enemy set fire to his stores and retreated as the column advanced. Firing was heard in the direction of Blackburn's Ford, occasioned by Colonel Richardson's reconnoissance in that direction. On Friday the division moved to Centreville, where the entire army of McDowell lay encamped. On Saturday, the 20th of July, the

¹Organization of First Brigade, Colonel W. B. Franklin, Third Division, Colonel S. P. Heintzelman (the three brigades of the division were commanded respectively by Colonels W. B. Franklin, O. O. Howard and O. B. Wilcox).—Ricket's Battery of the First United States Artillery; Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Lawrence; Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Clark; First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, Colonel Gorman; Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Hartranft.

question of muster out was freely agitated, the term of enlistment expiring on the following day. Desirous of retaining the regiment in his command till the anticipated battle should be fought, General McDowell issued an order, making the following appeal:

"The General commanding has learned with regret that the time of service of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers is about to expire. The services of the regiment have been so important, its good conduct so general, its patience under privation so constant, its state of efficiency so good, that its departure at this time can only be considered an important loss to the army. Fully recognizing the right of the regiment to its discharge and payment, at the time agreed upon, the agreement of the government in this respect, the General commanding, nevertheless, requests the regiment to continue in service for a few days longer, pledging that the time of muster out of service shall not exceed two weeks. Such members of the regiment as do not accede to this request will be placed under the command of proper officers, to be marched to the rear, mustered out of service, and paid, as soon as possible, after the expiration of the term of service."

Differences of opinion prevailed in the regiment upon the question of compliance with this request. While many were willing to re-enlist for two weeks longer, some were desirous of being mustered out in accordance with their contract with the government. When it was ascertained that unanimity of sentiment was not likely to be secured, it was decided by the commanding general that to break up the organization and to take a fragment of the regiment into battle would not be prudent; orders were accordingly issued for its muster out of service.

The subsequent history of the men composing this regiment dispels any doubt that may, at the time, have been raised of the rectitude of their intentions. Under the command of the lieutenant-colonel, it marched to Washington, from whence it was taken by rail to Harrisburg, where it was soon after mustered out of service. But measures immediately taken for the organization of new regiments, in which the men were immediately enlisted for the war, and fully attested on the bloody fields of Fredericksburg and Antietam, and in numberless hard-fought battles of the war, their patriotism and their valor.

COMPANY G, UNION COUNTY.—This company was recruited at Lewisburgh, Union County, and was mustered in April 20, 1861.

John W. Chamberlin, captain.
George H. Hassenplug, first lieutenant.
James M. Linn, second lieutenant.
James Chamberlin, first sergeant.
Thomas Donachy, second sergeant.
John N. Wilson, third sergeant.
Peter Koser, fourth sergeant.
Samuel Cuskaden, first corporal.
Charles H. Trainer, second corporal.
Jeremiah Snyder, third corporal.
William Frymire, fourth corporal.
William Wise, musician.

Privates.

Levi Ammon.	Wm. A. Martlett.
A. James Bell.	James R. Mackey.
Henry Brown.	Samuel McGregor.
Charles S. Buoy.	Daniel McGregor.
Jacob Campbell.	John McPherson.
David Davis.	Charles Moody.
Thomas Davis.	Jacob N. Moyer.
John H. Derr.	David B. Nesbitt.
Richard Dye.	John A. Norris.
Richard Edwards.	Joseph R. Orwig.
William Everett.	James H. Prass.
Charles R. Evans.	Joseph Pursell.
George W. Foote.	Lemuel Potter.
Henry Frey.	Martin G. Reed.
Louis H. Funk.	Thomas D. Reed.
Jacob Gibbony.	Emanuel Sasaman.
William Gilham.	James H. Sanford.
William Grant.	Gottlieb Smaltzried.
William Gunter.	Michael Smith.
Adam S. Houtz.	Charles H. Snively.
Nathan M. Hain.	Henry Snyder.
John Harvey.	Aaron Stoughton.
William H. Haus.	William M. Switzer.
Henry Heightsman.	Roland Stoughton.
Robert Henry.	Martin L. Schock.
Henry Hutchison.	Ashton Tetlow.
Benj. F. Housewerth.	Daniel Tovey.
Seth J. House.	William Tovey.
Isaac S. Kerstever.	William Ulrich.
Samuel F. Klechner.	Matthew Vandine.
John Lenhart.	Robert Walsh.
Benjamin Lenhart.	John Wertz.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment (three months' service) was organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, on the 22d of April, 1861, under command of Colonel William H. Irwin, who was at that time serving as a private soldier in the ranks of the Logan Guard at Washington, D. C.

The other field officers of the Seventh were Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver H. Rippey, of Pittsburgh, and Major F. P. Robinson, of the same city. One of the companies of the regiment was the "Burns Infantry," raised at Lewistown, Mifflin County, by Captain Henry A. Zollinger. In the organization of the regiment it was designated as Company I, and was mustered into the service on the day of the regimental organization—April 22d.

The regiment left Camp Curtin on the 23d of April, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rippey, and proceeded by rail to Chambersburg, Pa., where the command was assumed by Colonel Irwin, who had come to that point from Washington. At a little distance from the town a camp was formed, where the regiment remained nearly nine weeks, engaged in drill and other soldierly duty. In the latter part of May it was assigned to General E. C. Williams' (Third) brigade of the (First) division of Major-General George Cadwallader, in the corps commanded by Major-General Robert Patterson. On the 8th of June the Seventh, with the other regiments of the brigade, struck tents and commenced the march, by way of Hagerstown, to the Potomac, which was reached at Williamsport, Md., on the 15th. On the 2d of July, under positive orders from General Scott to General Patterson to advance into Virginia, the command moved at daylight, forded the Potomac and marched to Martinsburg. Two or three days later the regiment moved forward with the brigade to Bunker Hill, and thence to a new camp near Charlestown, Va. From this camp a midnight reconnoissance was made by a battalion of the Seventh; but, after an advance of about six miles, it was found that the enemy had withdrawn from the front, and Colonel Irwin's report to that effect was afterwards confirmed by a reconnoissance made by a heavier force, sent out to the Shenandoah fords by the brigade commander, General Williams.

On the 22d of July the Seventh (whose term of enlistment was to expire on the following day) moved, under orders, from its camp to the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, Va., where it crossed the river, and marching thence, by way of Sharpsburg, to Hagerstown, was transported

from the latter place by rail to Harrisburg, where the companies were paid off and discharged.

COMPANY I, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—This company was recruited at Lewistown, Mifflin County, and was mustered in April 22, 1861.

Henry A. Zollinger, captain.
William H. McClelland, first lieutenant.
James Couch, second lieutenant.
Amos W. Wakefield, first sergeant.
Thompson Wiece, second sergeant.
Michael Dillon, third sergeant.
Samuel Eisenbise, fourth sergeant.
Jackson D. Stonerod, first corporal.
William A. Troxal, second corporal.
James P. McClintic, third corporal.
John W. Nelson, fourth corporal.
William L. Harding, musician.
Henry H. Fortney, musician.

Privates.

Steel Barcus.	George W. Kelley.
John Brimmer.	John M. Krise.
George W. Black.	Jacob Landis.
Andrew Bringman.	William Leator.
George Brown.	John Morton.
Franklin Beisel.	John D. Martin.
Lewis Blumenloder.	William R. Moran.
James Cambell.	Henry McNalley.
Samuel Collins.	Henry Maser.
John Cherry.	David A. McCram.
Jackson Corkell.	Samuel Myers.
William H. Crothers.	Isaac Olinger.
Jeremiah Corseck.	Lewis Price.
Thomas Dillon.	Philip Peffer.
John Devore.	Fredk. Reninger.
Charles Donnan.	R. Rosenborough.
James H. Funk.	James B. Ross.
John Ginaphan.	Patrick Rodgers.
Austin Gro.	John Ruble.
Abram Gondor.	William Ruse.
Thomas B. Hiltbarn.	James Ruthford.
William Hart.	Amos Satcher.
J. R. Hackenburgh.	James Sanford.
Joseph Houser.	Matthias Shilling.
John F. Harice.	William Sperry.
John Henry.	John M. Skelley.
John Hofer.	David Shafer.
William M. Irvin.	James Vanzant.
David Jenkins.	Benjamin Walters.
Aaron Klinefelter.	Thomas Woltkill.
John Klinefelter.	James Wilson.
John W. Kunes.	Charles White.
Daniel Karl.	James Yeamon.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Regiment (three months'), was organized at Camp Curtin April 26, 1861, and

was soon afterwards moved to Camp Wayne, near West Chester, where it remained about three weeks. The colonel of the regiment was Phaon Jarrett, of Lock Haven, promoted from the the captaincy of Company B, in which company was a detachment of men of Mifflin County. Upon the promotion of Captain Jarrett to the colonelcy, Benjamin K. Jackman became captain of the company, with William Shanks as first, and Thomas C. Lebo as second lieutenant.

The regiment, having been only partially uniformed and equipped, was ordered on the 27th of May to move forward and occupy the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, which was done, and the headquarters established at Havre de Grace, where B and A Companies were posted—the other companies being scattered at different points along the railway and the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

On the 18th of May the regiment, having been fully equipped, marched, under orders, to Chambersburg, Pa., and thence, a few days later, to Hagerstown, Md., where it was assigned to duty in the brigade of General Negley, in General Keim's division. On the 20th of June it was transferred to Abercrombie's (Sixth) brigade, of the same (Second) division. On the 28th an attempt was made to cross the Potomac, but no fording-place could be found in the high stage of water; but, being moved to Williamsport Md., on the 29th, it remained there three days, and before daylight, in the morning of July 2d, was pushed across the river into Virginia, and marched towards Falling Waters, where the enemy was reported to be in force. The Eleventh, being considerably in advance of the remainder of the brigade, encountered this hostile force, which consisted of the Second, Fourth, Fifth and Twenty-Second Virginia regiments of infantry, the cavalry regiment of J. E. B. Stuart, and a four-gun battery under Captain Pendleton,—all forming what afterwards became the famed "Stonewall Brigade,"—Colonel Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson being present in person and in command of the Confederate force. Passing through a wood to the open ground, the Eleventh received a heavy

fire of musketry and artillery, but which generally passed over their heads. The enemy was posted at some farm buildings, which were soon set on fire by shells from Perkins' (Union) battery. "The enemy being thus driven from their shelter, were for the first time exposed to view, and extended their line. The Eleventh now opened, and the engagement became general. The enemy's guns were soon silenced, and his line began to fall back, at first in good order, but soon in great confusion." The victory was complete, the Sixth Brigade (of which the Eleventh was a part) driving the Confederates two miles from the field, where they left their dead and wounded. The loss of the Eleventh was eleven killed and wounded—among the latter being Private Marion F. Hamaker, of Lewistown, a member of B Company. He died of his wound soon after returning to his home.¹ The others wounded were James Morgan, Daniel R. Stiles and Nelson Headen, of Company E; Christian Schall, of Company F; John De Hass and Russel C. Levan, of Company G; and John E. Reed and William H. Kuhns, of Company K. The one killed was Amos Suppinger, private, of Company H.

On the 3d of July the Eleventh, with the brigade, moved to Martinsburg, Va., and encamped. It remained there twelve days, during which time it received a stand of national colors, presented by the Union ladies of the place. Before this it had carried no colors. On the 15th of July the regiment moved to Bunker Hill, Va., on the 17th to Charlestown, Va., and on the 21st to Harper's Ferry, where, on the 24th, it forded the Potomac, and marched thence to Sandy Hook, Md. On the 26th it was ordered to take rail transportation to Baltimore, *en route* for Harrisburg, there to be mustered out of service. The order (by General Patterson) concluded: "It gives the commanding general great satisfaction to say that the conduct of this regiment has merited his highest approbation. It had the fortune to be in the advance in the affair at Hokes Run

¹ Hamaker was probably the first Union soldier wounded in the war after Fort Sumter was captured.

(Falling Waters); where the steadiness and gallantry of both officers and men came under his personal observation. They have well merited his thanks." The regiment was mustered out of service on the 31st of July, but was re-enlisted for three years under the same designating number (Eleventh), was organized at Camp Curtin in the summer and fall of 1861, and on the 27th of November, in that year, it was moved to the front, and remained in the field, serving gallantly through the principal campaigns in Virginia until the war was closed by the surrender at Appomattox.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Fourteenth Regiment (three months' service), which contained a large number of Juniata County men, was organized at Camp Curtin in the latter part of April, 1861, under the following-named field officers: John W. Johnston, colonel; Richard McMichael, lieutenant-colonel; Charles N. Watts, major. It was mustered into the United States service as a regiment April 30th. On the 9th of May it was moved from Camp Curtin to the fairgrounds at Lancaster, and there remained until the 3d of June, when it moved to a camp about five miles from Chambersburg, and was there assigned to the Fifth Brigade (General James S. Negley) of General William H. Keim's (Second) division.

After a stay of about two weeks at the camp near Chambersburg, the regiment moved (June 16th) to Hagerstown, Md., and thence on the 20th to a camp near Sharpsburg. At this place it remained until the 2d of July, when it moved with the column under General Patterson across the Potomac into Virginia, and on the 3d (having encountered Ashby's Confederate cavalry on the march of the previous day) arrived at Martinsburg, where it remained on provost and other duty until the 15th of July, when it moved with the forces of General Patterson to Bunker Hill, Va., upon a report that the enemy was in force at that place. No enemy was found, however, but only his deserted camps, and on the 18th the regiment marched to Charlestown, Va., and on the 21st (the day of Bull Run battle) to Harper's Ferry, where, two

days later, the news was received of the great disaster to the Union arms. This ended the Virginia campaign, and soon afterwards, the term of service of the Fourteenth having nearly expired, it crossed the Potomac, marched to Hagerstown, where it arrived on the 26th, was moved thence by rail to Chambersburg, and from there to Carlisle, where, after a stay of eleven days, it was mustered out and disbanded on the 7th of August.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Fifteenth Regiment (three months') contained one company which was partly made up of men from Mifflin and Juniata Counties. This company—designated as I of the Fifteenth—was mustered into service on the 20th of April, 1861. The Fifteenth Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, its field officers being Colonel Richard A. Oakford, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Biddle, Major Stephen N. Bradford. It was brigaded with the Fourteenth, under General James S. Negley, and its history from muster in to muster out is essentially the same as that of the Fourteenth.

A considerable number of men of Mifflin, Union, Perry, Juniata and Snyder Counties served in other companies and regiments, but the companies which have been mentioned above were all which were distinctively of these counties in the three months' service. During their first enlistment they saw little of actual war, but the greater part of them afterwards entered regiments raised for three years, and in that term of service became veteran soldiers. Many of them gave up their lives on the battle-field, many others died in Southern prisons, and hundreds who came back from the conflict to their homes in the valley of the Juniata will bear to their graves the scars and wounds received in the service of their country.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment, otherwise designated as the Fifth Reserve, was organized at Camp Curtin on the 20th of June, 1861, being made up of companies previously formed and filled in Lycoming, Northumberland, Clearfield, Union, Huntingdon, Centre, Bradford, Mifflin, Snyder and Lancaster Counties. Union County

furnished one company (D, Captain Thomas Chamberlain), and there were also Mifflin, Snyder and Union County men in Companies B, E, G, H and I. The original field officers of the Fifth Reserve were Colonel John I. Gregg, of Centre County; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph W. Fisher, of Lancaster; and Major George Dare, of Huntingdon.

On the 21st of June, the day following the organization of the Fifth under the above-named field officers, Colonel Gregg resigned in order to accept a captaincy to which he had been appointed in the Sixth United States Cavalry. He was succeeded in the colonelcy of the Fifth by Captain Seneca G. Simmons, of the Seventh Regular Infantry, and in the morning of the 22d the regiment, with Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and the "Bucktail" regiment, under Colonel Charles J. Biddle, left Camp Curtin under orders from General Scott to proceed to Cumberland, Md., to relieve the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, under command of Colonel Lew. Wallace, at that point. The route of the command was from Harrisburg by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence southward by the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad to Hopewell, where it arrived on the night of the 22d, the men having been profusely feasted during their stop at Huntingdon, where "an ample dinner had been provided for the coming soldiers, of which they partook most freely, and filled their haversacks with the choicest dainties."

From the night camp of the 22d at Hopewell the command moved early in the morning of Sunday, the 23d of June, and took the road for Bedford Springs, near which place it encamped on the same evening. This was named "Camp McCall," and the two regiments and battery remained there three days. From "Camp McCall" the command marched to the Maryland line, where a camp was formed called "Camp Mason and Dixon." There it remained until the night of the 7th of July, when it moved forward and occupied Cumberland, this being done at the urgent request of the citizens of the town, who desired it for protection against a rumored raid of the enemy's cavalry. The attack was not made, being prevented

doubtless by the presence of the Pennsylvania troops. On the following day the regiments took possession of the camps previously occupied by Colonel Wallace's Indianians. On the 13th of July the command moved to a camp about two miles from New Creek, Va., and twenty miles above Cumberland, where a railroad bridge had been destroyed by the enemy. The town of New Creek was occupied immediately afterwards by the troops, and on the 20th the Fifth moved to Piedmont, to hold the town and afford protection to its Unionist citizens. At this place some of the men of the regiment took possession of the office of the *Piedmont Independent* (the editor of which journal had been driven away by the rebels), and from it issued a paper called the *Pennsylvania Reserve*, "which was the first of a great number of similar publications issued during the war by the editors and printers in the volunteer army."

This campaign of the Fifth and the Bucktails at Cumberland, Piedmont, New Creek and neighboring parts of Virginia was of forty days' duration, in which time they had frequent skirmishes with bodies of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, afforded protection to the Union people of that region, and, by repairing the railroad bridges which had been destroyed by the rebels, reopened railroad communication between Baltimore and Wheeling. Their campaign was closed on account of the urgent need of more troops in the vicinity of Washington, to protect that city against the expected advance of the enemy after the battle of Bull Run. In conformity to orders recalling this command, the regiments and battery took up their line of march northward on the 27th of July, and moving to Hopewell, proceeded thence by railroad through Huntingdon to Harrisburg, where they arrived on the 31st. There the companies were recruited to near the maximum strength, and on the 8th of August the Fifth was moved by rail to Washington, and thence marched to the camp established for the Reserve division at Tenallytown, Md., as before mentioned.

In the organization of the division at the Tenallytown camp the Fifth was assigned to Brigadier-General John F. Reynolds' (First) brigade, of which the other regiments were the

First, Second and Eighth Reserves, commanded respectively by Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, Colonel William B. Mann and Colonel George S. Hays.

The regiment remained at Tenallytown about two months, a period which was passed in camp routine, picket duty and frequent alarms along the line of the Potomac, and on the 9th of October moved, with its brigade and division, across that historic stream and took position in the line of the Army of the Potomac at Langley, Va., at which place the Reserve division made its winter-quarters. In the battle of Dranesville, which was fought on the 20th of December by the Third Brigade (General Ord's) of the Reserves, neither the Fifth Regiment nor any part of Reynolds' brigade took part, having been delayed at Difficult Creek by orders of General McCall.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the Fifth, with the entire division, moved from the winter-quarters at Camp Pierpont (Langley) to Hunter's Mills, Va., with the expectation of joining in a general advance of the army on the Confederate position at Manassas. But it was found that the enemy had evacuated his line of defenses and retired towards Gordonsville, and thereupon the plan of the campaign was changed by the commanding general, McClellan, and the Reserve regiments were ordered back to the Potomac. On the 14th the retrograde march was commenced, and continued through mud, darkness and a deluge of rain to Alexandria, where it was expected that the division would embark, with the rest of the army of the Potomac, for the Peninsula; but this was not the case. The division of McCall was assigned to duty with the First Corps, under General McDowell, which, with the exception of Franklin's division, was held between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers for the protection of the city of Washington.

From Alexandria the Fifth, with its brigade, marched back (April 9th) to Manassas, thence to Catlett's Station, thence to Falmouth, and (May 26th) across the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg, of which place General Reynolds was appointed military governor. An advance from Fredericksburg along the line of the railroad

towards Richmond was intended, but this was found to be inexpedient, and as General McClellan was calling urgently for reinforcements to the Peninsula, Reynolds' brigade was recalled from its advanced position on the railroad, the entire division was marched to Gray's Landing, and there (June 9th) embarked for White House, on the Pamunkey River, where it arrived on the 9th of June. There had been a vast quantity of stores collected at White House for the use of the army on the Chickahominy, and the timely arrival of the Reserves prevented the destruction of those stores by a strong detachment of Confederate cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee, who was then on his way towards the Pamunkey for that purpose. From White House the Fifth marched with its division by way of Baltimore Cross-Roads to join the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Gaines' Mill. Thence the division was moved to the extreme right, where it took position at Mechanicsville and along the line of Beaver Dam Creek.

On Thursday, the 26th of June, was fought the battle of Mechanicsville, the first of that series of bloody engagements known collectively as the "Seven Days' Fight," and also (with the exception of the severe skirmish at Dranesville in the previous December) the first engagement in which the infantry of the Pennsylvania Reserves took part. The Fifth had been that morning ordered across the Beaver Dam Creek to guard the Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridges, and four companies advanced to Mechanicsville. At one o'clock P. M. the enemy appeared and drove in the advanced pickets to the creek. At two P. M. Reynolds withdrew his brigade and occupied the light works which had been thrown up behind the creek. The Fifth occupied the left centre of the brigade line, being posted in the partial cover of a belt of woods on the left of the road. The enemy, advancing in strong force, attacked with great impetuosity, the Georgia and Louisiana troops wading Beaver Dam Creek where the water reached up to their belts, and charging again and again with fierce determination. Reynolds' brigade on the right received and repelled the severest assaults in the conflict, which raged through the whole afternoon, and only ceased

when darkness closed down on wood and stream. The entire loss of the Reserve division was two hundred and ten killed and wounded and two hundred and eleven missing, of which number the Fifth Regiment sustained a loss of fifty killed and wounded.

Through the night succeeding the battle the men of the Pennsylvania Reserves slept on the field of conflict. At daylight on the morning of the 27th of June the Fifth, with its companion regiments, withdrew from the line of the Beaver Dam, and moved down parallel with the Chickahominy, some two or three miles, to Gaines' Mill, where General Fitz John Porter's corps (of which the Reserves formed a part) was placed in line of battle for the renewed conflict, which was inevitable. Butterfield's brigade occupied the extreme left, Sykes' division of regulars the right, and McCall's Pennsylvanians were placed in the second line, Meade's brigade being on the left, near the Chickahominy, and Reynolds' brigade on the right of the line of the Reserves. Approaching the Union lines from the direction of Cold Harbor and Dispatch Station were the Confederate commands of Generals A. P. Hill, Longstreet, D. H. Hill and (farther away, but moving up with all possible speed) the corps of the redoubtable "Stonewall" Jackson, in all more than fifty thousand men, against half that number on the Union side. The battle was opened by a furious attack on the regulars composing Porter's right. These, after having repulsed the enemy in his first attack, finally gave way before a renewed assault. The battle raged furiously during the afternoon, the Fifth, and other regiments of the Reserves in the second line, being constantly under a severe artillery fire. Between four and five o'clock the Second and Third Brigades were advanced to the first line, and at once became heavily engaged, the enemy making a furious and most determined assault at that point of the line. "The Fifth Regiment, on my left," said Major Stone, of the Bucktails, in his official report, "the conduct of which offered a constant example of courage and discipline, answered the enemy with the most terrific fire." In that perilous position the regiment stood fast, and held its ground against repeated charges, until

the men had exhausted their ammunition, when they retired before a flank assault made by the veterans of Stonewall Jackson.¹ Just then the famous Irish Brigade moved past them rapidly to the front, poured in a destructive volley, and bravely held the enemy in check, while the wearied men of the Fifth fell back with empty cartridge-boxes, but without panic or disorder, to the Chickahominy. During the afternoon of the battle the command of the Fifth devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Colonel Simmons being in command of the brigade. The heroic General Reynolds, the brigade commander, became separated from his troops and was captured by the enemy on the following morning. The losses of the Fifth Regiment in this engagement were not reported separately from those of the succeeding four days.

The day of Gaines' Mill closed in blood and defeat to the Union forces, and during the night the shattered Pennsylvania Reserves, with the other troops, succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy and destroying the bridge behind them, though two bridges farther down the stream (Bottom's and Long Bridges) still remained; and it was not long after sunrise on Saturday morning when the Confederate force under the indomitable Jackson was massed at the upper one of these and preparing to cross to the south side. Other hostile forces were also advancing, and in view of this rather alarming situation of affairs, the general had, as early as Friday morning, decided on a retreat by the whole army to James River, where a base of supplies could be held, and communication on the river kept open by the Union gunboats. The troops were informed of the proposed change by an apparently triumphant announcement (intended merely to encourage the soldiers, and lighten in some degree the gloom of the great disaster) that a new flank movement was about to be executed that would surely and swiftly result in the capture of Richmond. No such assurance, however, could

¹ A Confederate officer who was present at the battle of Gaines' Mill, in writing of it afterwards, paid a high compliment to the gallant conduct of the Pennsylvania Reserves on that field, and said, "It was only when the news came that Jackson was upon them in their rear that, about eight o'clock, they retired before our advance."

conceal from the intelligent men who formed the Army of the Potomac that their backs, and not their faces, were now turned towards the Confederate capital, and that the "change of base" was made from necessity rather than choice.

During the day succeeding that of the Gaines' Mill battle the Fifth Reserve lay in quiet on the south side of the Chickahominy, near the York River railroad. On Sunday, the 29th, it moved with the other regiments to and across White Oak Swamp, and at evening came to the vicinity of Charles City Cross-Roads, where, on the following day, a fierce battle was fought, in which the Fifth took gallant part. The first assault of the enemy at Charles City Cross-Roads was received at about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th. At about three o'clock the Fifth became heavily engaged, and, with the Eighth, charged the Seventh and Seventeenth Virginia Confederate Regiments, putting them to complete rout, and capturing many prisoners. Later in the day the Fifth fought desperately, repelling repeated assaults of the foe, and losing its commander, the brave Colonel Simmons, who was mortally wounded, taken prisoner, and died in the hands of the enemy. No abler or more gallant officer than Colonel Seneca G. Simmons ever led a regiment to battle. The division commander, General McCall, was also taken prisoner in this engagement, and Captain Chamberlain, of D Company, wounded.

In the terrible battle of Malvern Hill, which was fought in the afternoon of the following day (July 1st), the Fifth being held with the division in reserve, did not become actively engaged, though it lay for hours under a heavy fire of artillery. The battle opened about four o'clock p. m., and from that time until darkness closed the roar of musketry, the crash of artillery and the howling of canister was unintermitting. Finally the carnage ceased, and the men of the North lay down on the field (as they supposed) of victory. But at about midnight orders came to fall in for a march, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, with other commands of the army of the Potomac, moved silently down the hill and away on the road to Berkeley

(or Harrison's Landing), where they arrived and camped on the 2d of July. The loss of the Fifth Reserve Regiment in the seven days' battles from the Chickahominy to Malvern Hill was one hundred and thirty-three killed and wounded, and one hundred and three taken prisoners. By the death of Colonel Simmons, Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher was promoted to colonel, Major George Dare to lieutenant-colonel and Captain Frank Zentmyer to major of the regiment.

After a dreary stay of about six weeks at Harrison's Landing the Fifth broke camp, and from that time to the final muster out the companies to which this history has special reference participated in the several battles in which the regiment was engaged, among which were the second Bull Run, August 20, 1862, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, where Captain Charles D. Shaffle of D Company, was wounded and taken prisoner, and died one month later in prison, at Richmond, Va. In February, 1863, the Fifth was sent to Washington to rest and recruit. In battle of Gettysburg, Pa., in July, 1863; Warrenton, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, and then stationed at Alexandria through the winter of 1863-64. In battle of Wilderness, Parker's Store, Fredericksburg and Orange Turnpike, May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864, which was their last battle. They left the field June 1, 1864, and proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., where the whole regiment was received with joyous demonstrations by the people of its native State.

COMPANY D, UNION COUNTY.—Following is given a roll of the Union County company of the Fifth, viz.:

Thomas Chamberlain, captain, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; promoted to major One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers September 23, 1862.

W. H. H. McCall, captain, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to captain March 5, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Charles D. Shaffle, captain, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted from second lieutenant to captain September 18, 1862; wounded and pris-

- oner at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; died at Richmond Va., January 13, 1863.
- Jonathan E. Wolf, first lieutenant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to captain Company G January 17, 1862.
- Theodore H. H. McFadden, first lieutenant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant January 20, 1862; discharged October 30, 1862, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.
- Thomas B. Reed, first lieutenant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant March 5, 1863; brevetted captain March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John B. Dayton, second lieutenant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to second lieutenant March 5, 1863; brevetted first lieutenant March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- George C. Kelley, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; and wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- William Searles, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- James Doran, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Richard H. Walk, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.
- William M. Schwenk, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.
- James Fichthorn, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.
- James M. Essington, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged by order of War Department August 21, 1862.
- George M. Slifer, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 25, 1862.
- H. J. Schofield, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; died November 9, 1861.
- John C. McMichael, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
- Amos Ditsworth, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at South Mountain September 14, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John B. Hafer, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- George W. Schoch, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded accidentally December 13, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- George Eicholtz, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John Babb, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 25, 1861.
- Jacob K. Mertz, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 4, 1863.
- George Harbeson, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged April 6, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
- Jacob Reise, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.
- Effinger L. Reber, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant-major March 6, 1862.
- Jacob Campbell, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed in action June 30, 1862.
- William Haskins, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
- Jacob M. Barnhart, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.
- James Barnhart, musician, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1862.
- John Clymer, musician, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers June 6, 1864; veteran.
- William Beckley, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 11, 1864.
- John Bonnell, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Antietam September 17, 1862; transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Michael B. Boylan, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 24, 1863.
- Joseph Barnhart, private, mustered in September 17, 1861, three years.
- Sylvester Bennett, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.
- Thomas Crawford, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

- David Canfield, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 15, 1862.
- Daniel Covert, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged October 20, 1862, for wounds received at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
- John Connell, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.
- John Dougherty, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.
- John E. Ennis, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Alexandria, Va., April 29, 1864; burial record May 3, 1864, grave 1863.
- William Fravel, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Benjamin Fry, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 14, 1862.
- Thomas Gaskin, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Daniel Gilbert, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- William C. Green, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged September 27, 1864, to receive promotion in United States army.
- Albert Gilman, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.
- John Hartman, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged February 1, 1863, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.
- Nathaniel Huth, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged November 28, 1862.
- Isaac Harper, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.
- George Irvine, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged November 16, 1862, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.
- Lewis Jerns, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Joseph Joll, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Albert E. Johnson, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged November 16, 1862, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.
- William Johnson, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.
- Thomas Kennedy, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John Knoll, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John Kyle, private, mustered in October 7, 1861, three years; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
- John Kessler, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed in action June 30, 1862.
- Harry L. Landis, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged March 14, 1863, for wounds received at Bull Run August 30, 1862.
- Charles Moody, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Lawrence Monroe, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Levi Markel, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.
- James A. Morrison, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.
- Charles Moyer, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged February 17, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
- William Mateer, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged April 21, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
- William Myers, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Wilderness May 9, 1864; veteran.
- Charles Peeling, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John D. Price, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1861.
- Elias Page, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.
- Samuel A. Reed, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Charles W. Reeder, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John M. Reber, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged April 8, 1862, to accept promotion as second lieutenant in United States Marine Corps.

John Ripple, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged May 24, 1864, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Darius L. Ricker, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed in action June 30, 1862.

John E. Roberts, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed in action June 30, 1862.

Patrick Roberts, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.

John Reed, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Charles E. Snyder, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Joseph Stroup, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

William H. Smith, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 20, 1861.

Levi Smith, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Peter Smith, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Harrison Strahan, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 11, 1862.

George B. Saylor, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

William H. Showers, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Andrew H. Sticker, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Wilderness May 9, 1864; veteran.

Thomas Taylor, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; died at Philadelphia May 13, 1864; burial record May 14, 1864.

Henry Theis, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.

Henry Ulrich, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Robert Walsh, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Luther Wheeler, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Jackson Wertz, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hun-

dred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Isaac Wertz, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 9, 1863.

Charles Washburn, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged August 3, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

York A. Woodward, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged March 19, 1864, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Thomas F. Wilson, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Newell Wilkes, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; died September 17, 1861.

John Welsh, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; died April 13, 1862; burial record January 6, 1864, Alexandria, Va., grave 1265.

O. B. Woodward, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; died December 6, 1862, of wounds received at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Harrison Wertz, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

William Whatmore, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.

COMPANY B.

Zachariah Chappell. James McFall.

David Hawk. Milton McPherson.

COMPANY C.

John E. Potter. Thomas L. Potter.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, otherwise known as the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve, was rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, its formation being commenced in the latter part of April, 1861, and its organization being completed on the 22d of June, by the appointment of field officers, viz.: Colonel, W. Wallace Ricketts; Lieutenant-Colonel, William M. Penrose; Major, Henry J. Madill. Company B, of the Thirty-fifth, was composed of men recruited in Snyder County, and was under command of Charles D. Roush as its first captain.

Being armed and equipped at the camp of organization, the regiment moved thence, on the 11th of July, to Greencastle, Pa., where it occupied a camp named Camp Biddle, remaining there until the 22d, when it was moved by railway transportation, *via* Baltimore, to Wash-

ington, D. C., arriving there on the 24th. At its camp, east of the Capitol, it was mustered into the United States service on the 27th, and was then marched to the camp of the Pennsylvania Reserves, at Tenallytown, Md., where it was assigned to duty in Colonel John S. McCalmont's (Third) Brigade of the Reserve Division, under General George A. McCall. It remained at the Tenallytown camp until the 9th of October, when, with the other regiments of the division, it crossed the Chain Bridge into Virginia, and encamped near Langley's, at "Camp Pierpont" where it remained more than five months, during which time (December 20th) it fought its first battle at Dranesville, on which occasion the Sixth held the centre of the line, and behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry. On the 10th of March, 1862, it moved with the Army of the Potomac, remained a few days at Hunter's Mills, Va., then moved to Alexandria, Va., where it remained several days; then moved to Bailey's Cross-Roads, and thence, in turn, to Fairfax Court-House, Manassas Junction, Cattlett's Station and Falmouth, where it arrived on the 3d of May, and encamped a mile north of the town.

The regiment remained encamped on the Rappahannock about six weeks, and on the 13th of June embarked for White House, on the Pamunkey River, arriving there on the 14th and becoming a part of the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan. It was advanced from White House to Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad, and remained there until the disastrous battle of Gaines Mill compelled the retirement of the Union troops and the destruction of the vast quantity of stores which had been accumulated at White House. At that place, on the 28th of June, the Sixth embarked, and, proceeding down the York River to Fortress Monroe, and thence up the James to Harrison's Landing, reached that place on the 1st of July. On the 4th it was transferred to Sinclair's (First) brigade of Seymour's (Reserve) division of the Fifth Army Corps, under General Fitz John Porter. It remained on the Peninsula, but without being engaged in any fighting of consequence, until the

night of the 14th of August, when it moved by transport down the James, and thence up the Potomac River to Aquia Creek, arriving there on the morning of the 16th, and proceeding without delay from that place, by rail, to its old post at Falmouth. On the 21st it marched from Falmouth for Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, reaching its destination at dark on the 22d. Again, on the 23d, it moved on to Rappahannock Station, and on the 24th encamped near the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, on the Warrenton road, where it remained until the 27th, when it marched with the division, and at night bivouacked at New Baltimore. The next day, on its march, it became slightly engaged with the enemy near Gainesville, but no battle resulted, and its night bivouac was made on the Alexandria turnpike.

On the 29th and 30th of August, the Sixth participated gallantly in the battles in the vicinity of Groveton, Va., and the old Bull Run battle-ground, charging the Confederate position with the greatest bravery, driving the enemy and holding the ground gained. The loss of the regiment was thirty-six killed and wounded and eight missing. The regimental colors were shot from the staff in this memorable charge.

From the field of this engagement the regiment marched to a bivouac at Cut Run, where it remained on picket during the 31st and until nearly night of the 1st of September, when it took up the line of march for Fairfax Court-House. On the following day it moved to Hunter's Chapel and afterwards to Munson's Hill. On the 6th of September it moved to the Potomac, which it crossed by the Long Bridge, and, marching through Washington, proceeded, by way of various towns in Maryland, to South Mountain, where it occupied the right of the Union line in the desperate battle which was fought along its declivity from base to summit, on the 14th of September.

"Night was fast approaching,¹ and the battle raged furiously for many miles to the left. Companies A and B, Captains Ent and Roush, were ordered out to seize and hold the knob of the mountain immediately in front. They marched from the wood, passed the

¹ Bates.

enemy's flank, and firing into it one volley, made straight for the mountain-top. When within one hundred yards they received the fire of the enemy, protected by a ledge of rocks which capped the summit. Immediately, Companies C, D and E were ordered to their support, and, forming to the left of the first two, the line advanced at a charge. The numbers of the enemy were largely in excess of those of the Sixth, but the five companies, restrained during the early part of the battle, dashed like a steed released from his curb against the very muzzles of their guns. The enemy, staggered by the impetuosity of the charge, yielded the first ledge of rocks, and retreated to the second, from behind which he delivered a most galling fire, causing the advance to reel under the shock and threatening its annihilation. The rebel line to the left, which had been passed by these companies, had, in the mean time, been compelled to yield to the persistent hammering of the other regiments of the Reserves. The cheers of the brigade were distinctly heard by both, when the rebels, broken in spirit by the severity of their losses and the determined front presented by the Reserves, fled down the mountain-side. These five companies had performed an important service, and driven before them in confusion the Eighth Alabama Regiment. The loss was twelve men killed, two officers and thirty-nine men wounded."

From the scene of conflict at South Mountain the regiment marched to the field of Antietam, where it took part in the great battle on the 16th and 17th of September, in which, says Bates, it "sustained an aggregate loss of one hundred and thirty-two." After the battle of Antietam the Sixth Reserve remained on the north side of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, about six weeks, and, on the 29th of October, crossed the river at Berlin and marched to Warrenton, Va., arriving there November 6th. On the 11th it left the Warrenton camp and moved, by way of Stafford Court-House, to Brooks' Station, on the Aquia Creek Railroad, where it remained in camp until December 8th, when it moved, with other regiments of the division, to the heights north of the Rappahannock, preparatory to crossing that stream for an assault on the strong position of the enemy at Fredericksburg. On the morning of the 12th the regiment crossed the stream on a pontoon bridge, about three miles below the town, and advanced to a position which it held through the day. In the terrific battle of the 13th it became furiously engaged,

driving the enemy from his position at first, but afterwards being compelled, by overpowering numbers, to yield the ground thus gained, and to fall back to its first position. The strength of the regiment on entering this conflict was about three hundred men, of which number it sustained a loss of one hundred and two killed and wounded and nineteen missing.

After the Fredericksburg battle the regiment encamped at Belle Plain and thence moved to the former camp at Brooks' Station, where it remained until the first part of February, 1863. On the 7th of that month it was ordered to Alexandria, where it became a part of the Twenty-second Corps. Late in March it moved to Fairfax Station, and remained there until the 25th of June, when, with the other troops of the command, it moved across the Potomac, and thence northward to the field of Gettysburg, reaching that historic ground on the 2d of July, and having, in the mean time, been transferred back to the Fifth Army Corps. In the great conflict of Gettysburg it made two charges, liberating a large number of Union prisoners, recapturing an artillery piece and several caissons and sustaining a loss of twenty-four killed and wounded. After the battle it joined in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Falling Waters, Va., and afterwards encamped for a month at Rappahannock Station. Thence it moved to Culpeper Court-House and encamped near that place till October 10th, when it recrossed the Rappahannock and fought at Bristoe Station on the 12th. On the 26th of November it was again engaged with the enemy in the battle at New Hope Church, sustaining a small loss in killed and wounded. On the 5th of December it went into winter-quarters at Kettle Run.

On the opening of the campaign of 1864 the Sixth moved from its winter camp on the 29th of April, and marched to Culpeper, from which point it moved to Germania Ford, and there crossed the Rapidan on the 4th of May. On the 5th and 6th it was heavily engaged in the Wilderness, as also again on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 12th in front of Spottsylvania, losing in the series of actions, seventy-seven killed and wounded and nine missing. On the 22d it was

again engaged, and captured ninety-two men of the Confederate corps of A. P. Hill.

The last battle of the Sixth Reserve was fought at Bethesda Church, Va., on the 30th of June. It entered that conflict only about one hundred and fifty strong, yet sustained and repulsed a furious charge of the enemy, "captured one hundred and two prisoners, and buried seventy-two dead rebels in its immediate front."

On the following day (its term of service having expired) the regiment marched to the rear and was moved thence to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service June 14, 1864.

COMPANY B, SNYDER COUNTY.—A list of officers and men of the Snyder County company of the Sixth Reserve is here given, viz.:

- Chas. D. Roush, captain, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged January 10, 1863, for wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Levi Epler, captain, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted from first lieutenant to captain March 1, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; brevetted major March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Wm. Harding, first lieutenant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant May 5, 1863; brevetted captain March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- E. D. Lebkicher, second lieutenant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant May 5, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John Emmett, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Robert P. Calvert, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted February 1, 1864; died at Andersonville May 11, 1864; grave 1832.
- Charles S. Swineford, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 16, 1862.
- James H. Bowman, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Charles S. Bowman, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Henry L. Stock, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- George Everett, corporal, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Henry H. Bowen, corporal, mustered in July 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Isaiah Pink, corporal, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
- Michael Cantwell, corporal, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; promoted February 1, 1864; died at Andersonville July 28, 1864, grave 4117.
- Benj. T. Barks, corporal, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 25, 1862.
- John Yergey, corporal, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Samuel Ritter, corporal, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Neven P. Gutelius, corporal, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Henry B. Mowry, corporal, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; died September 27, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain September 14, 1862.
- Thomas Robison, corporal, mustered in May 22, 1861, three years; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
- Daniel P. Rumberger, musician, mustered in February 28, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 8, 1862.
- James Aukey, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- James Arnold, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- John Arnold, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Reuben Botdorf, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged June 30, 1861.
- David Bowersox, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 6, 1862.
- Solomon Bender, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 15, 1862.
- William Bobb, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; died August 8, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
- Jacob F. Boran, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

- Thomas Boran, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- William F. Charles, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Peter Campbell, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 30, 1862.
- Abraham Campbell, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 29, 1862.
- Adam Campbell, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Stephen Chubb, private, mustered in July 27, 1861, three years; killed at Wilderness May 8, 1864.
- Wilson Duck, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 17, 1861.
- Isaac Decker, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- John Doney, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Martin Daisey, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
- Nicholas Dormier, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years.
- Peter Eckhart, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; burial record, died at Richmond, Va., December 20, 1862.
- George Enig, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Edwin W. Finicle, private, mustered in May 18, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Henry Fink, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 5, 1863.
- Patrick Feeney, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Adam Gutsleber, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Michael Gray, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; prisoner February 1, 1864; died at Andersonville, grave 1302.
- Cyrus Gregory, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Samuel Gundrum, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Daniel Grow, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Levi Haas, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Geo. Haines, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years.
- Thomas Hammond, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years.
- Nathaniel Keeler, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Martin L. Keifer, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- John Kohler, private, mustered in July 27, 1861, three years; killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.
- Leonidas Keeler, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Samuel Long, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to Western gun-boat service February 17, 1862.
- John Loy, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; transferred to Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, June 1, 1862.
- Franklin Leister, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Horace Lloyd, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years.
- Chas. Miller, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Jacob E. Mooney, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted May 30, 1864; absent at muster out.
- David C. Mowry, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted May 8, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Clinton Mackey, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- Rein't Morningstar, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years.
- John McCormick, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; prisoner May 30, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Joseph Norwood, private, mustered in July 11, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 30, 1864.

- Emanuel Neitz, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 24, 1862.
- Edw. Norwood, private, mustered in July 11, 1861, three years; died at Philadelphia September 28, 1862.
- Wm. Oswalt, private, mustered in July 27, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 14, 1862.
- Michael Pepper, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- David Parker, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Wm. H. Peifer, private, mustered in July 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 15, 1862.
- Henry Pontzline, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 23, 1862.
- Jacob F. Peifer, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years.
- John O. Rupp, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Levi C. Ressler, private, mustered in July 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Franklin Reif, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John B. Rorick, private, mustered in July 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John Reigle, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 24, 1862.
- Samuel Rogers, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Wilson Rathfan, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Thos. Rathfan, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Joel Reichenbach, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- John Smith, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Samuel Seesholtz, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Cyrus Salada, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John Sampell, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- William Seiler, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John N. Snyder, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Theodore S. F. Sterick, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Nicholas Simon, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Joel Shaffer, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- John H. Seachrist, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Charles Spencer, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 17, 1861.
- Theodore Strawser, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 24, 1862.
- Henry Shrawder, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 21, 1862.
- Peter Shultzbach, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 23, 1862.
- Henry Shultzbach, private, mustered in February 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- William Stahl, private, mustered in February 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- Nathaniel Swartz, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; died August 10, 1861; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
- Samuel Spotts, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; drowned at Harrison's Landing July 7, 1862.
- John Sterer, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; killed at Bull Run August 30, 1862.
- David Shell, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; died at Fredericksburg October 1, 1862.
- Richard Sausa, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years.
- Simon Troup, private, mustered in May, 6, 1861, three

years; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

John Trego, private, mustered in July 10, 1861, three years; died at Fredericksburg October 3, 1862.

William Walt, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Rudy Wilmore, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 25, 1863.

Emanuel Werick, private, mustered in July 27, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 7, 1863.

John F. Zartman, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Samuel Zimmerman, private, mustered in May 6, 1861; died September 4, 1861.

Jacob F. Zechman, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; died at Alexandria, Va., September 16, 1862.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment, or Seventh Reserve, contained one company (B) of Perry County soldiers, and a considerable number of men of the same county in Companies A and H. There were also Mifflin and Juniata County men serving in the same companies. The regiment was organized in the early part of the summer of 1861, under command of Colonel Elisha B. Harvey, of Wilkesbarre, and was rendezvoused at Camp Wayne, near West Chester, where it was fully clothed, armed and equipped by the State. It remained at this camp until the 21st of July, when it moved to Washington, D. C., by way of Harrisburg. At the capital city it was encamped on Meridian Hill, where, on the 27th, it was mustered into the United States service for three years. On the 2d of August it marched to Tenallytown, Md., and there encamped with the other regiments of the Reserve Division of General McCall. It was assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, commanded by General George G. Meade, afterwards commander of the Army of the Potomac.

At Tenallytown and vicinity the regiment remained with the division, employed in drill and picket duty until the 9th of October, when it crossed the Potomac and marched to "Camp Pierpont," at Langley, Va., where it remained during the entire winter of 1861-62. On the

10th of March, 1862, the Seventh, with the division, broke camp and marched in the expectation of taking part in a grand attack on the enemy's stronghold at Manassas, but the advance disclosed the fact that the hostile force had withdrawn from the front, and thereupon the Seventh, with the other Reserve regiments marched back to the vicinity of Alexandria, where the division was assigned to the First Army Corps, under General Irwin McDowell. The regiment went into camp at Fairfax Station, and remained until April 9th, when it advanced with the division to Manassas Junction, and thence, on the 17th, to Catlett's Station. On the 11th of May it moved to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, and after remaining there nearly a month, embarked (June 9th) on transports and proceeded to White House, Va., advancing thence to the line of the Chickahominy, on the right of the Army of the Potomac, there being attached to General Fitz John Porter's (Fifth) army corps.

The first battle of the Seventh was that of Mechanicsville, or Beaver Dam, which was fought by the Reserves against a greatly superior force of the enemy, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 26th of June. In this engagement the Seventh held for six hours a position of extreme peril, and through the night succeeding the conflict, held the field as a rear guard, to watch the movements of the enemy, and within fifty yards of his line. An hour before daybreak it was withdrawn from this dangerous position, and retired with the other troops of the Reserve down the Chickahominy to the uneven ground around Dr. Gaines' mansion and mill, where General Fitz John Porter had decided to post his corps and stand for battle. In the engagement which followed in the afternoon of the same day—known in history as the battle of Gaines' Mill—the Seventh fought desperately, being called on three times to resist charges of the enemy, and sustaining a loss of nearly half its numbers in killed and wounded.

Early in the morning (Saturday, June 28th) succeeding the battle the regiment, with its brigade, crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, and late in the same night took the road to Savage Station and, by way of White

Oak Swamp, to Charles City Cross-Roads—the Reserves having in charge the entire reserve artillery of the Army of the Potomac and a drove of two thousand five hundred cattle. It was nearly noon on Sunday, the 29th, when the Seventh crossed White Oak Swamp bridge, and ten o'clock at night when it reached Charles City Cross-Roads. In the morning of the 30th it was drawn back nearly two miles and remained quietly resting until afternoon, when the line (of which the Seventh formed the extreme right) was suddenly and fiercely attacked, and a general engagement followed, in which the Seventh took a conspicuous part, fighting until darkness closed the struggle. The loss of the regiment in that series of battles was over three hundred in killed, wounded and missing, leaving only about two hundred to answer the regimental roll-call. The Seventh was not ordered into the battle of Malvern Hill, which occurred on the following day, but moved with the other regiments to Harrison's Landing, on the James, and there occupied a fortified camp for about six weeks, during which time it crossed the James to the southern shore, with the brigade, to cut down the woods and burn the buildings of Edmund Ruffin, which had sheltered a large body of the enemy, who, in the night of July 31st, had opened a furious cannonade from that point, for the purpose of destroying the Union transports and stores collected on the north shore of the river at the Berkeley Landing.

On the 15th of August the regiment was, with others, embarked on transports and proceeded, by way of Fortress Monroe and the Potomac River, to Acquia Creek Landing, arriving there on the 17th and marching thence to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, thus becoming for the time a part of General John Pope's Army of Virginia, in which command it took part in the battle of Second Bull Run, August 29th and 30th, losing very heavily. At Chantilly, on the following day, the Seventh was not engaged, and immediately afterwards, at the close of the campaign, it moved to a camp at Munson's Hill, Va., whence, on the 7th of September, it moved with the army across the Potomac and encamped at Meridian Hill, Washington. Two days later it marched

north through Maryland, and again met the enemy at South Mountain in the battle of the 14th of September. Two days later it joined in the opening of the first day's battle (September 16th) at Antietam, and on the 17th participated in that great conflict with the greatest steadiness and gallantry, and winning and receiving the warm commendation of Major-General Sumner.

On the 26th of October the Seventh, with its brigade, crossed the Potomac at Berlin and marched to Warrenton, Va. It arrived there on the 6th of November and remained until the 16th, when it moved with the army to the line of the Rappahannock and, on the 19th, encamped with the Reserves at Belle Plain. In the preparations for the battle of Fredericksburg it crossed the river on the 12th of December, taking a position below the town, from which it advanced to the charge, capturing a large number of prisoners, but sustaining a loss of seventy-eight killed and wounded, among the latter being Lieutenant John Q. Snyder, of Company B, whose wound resulted in the loss of a leg. On the 15th the regiment recrossed the Rappahannock, and on the 16th again occupied its old camp at Belle Plain, which became its winter-quarters until February 7th, when it was moved to Upton's Hill and remained there until April 14th, when it was stationed at Camp Convalescent. In June, 1863, it returned to Alexandria and remained there, engaged principally in guard and provost duty, during the succeeding summer, fall and winter.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the Seventh was ordered to prepare for active operations. On the 18th of April it marched to Manassas, whence, on the 2d of May, it advanced to the Rapidan, crossing the stream on the 3d and camping that night in the Wilderness, near the old battle-ground of Chancellorsville. On the 5th it became engaged with the enemy, and, becoming separated from its supports in the tangled copses of the Wilderness, the larger part of the regiment (two hundred and seventy-two officers and men) were captured and made prisoners of war by the Confederates. They were immediately

marched to the rear, at Orange Court-House, and thence to Lynchburg, Va., whence the officers were sent to Macon, Ga. (and subsequently to Charleston, S. C.), and the privates to the horrible prison-pen at Andersonville, Ga., where sixty-seven of them died. A larger number still died at the prison-camp at Florence, S. C.

The capture of the principal part of the regiment in the Wilderness closed its military career. There were left one hundred and ten officers and men (including recruits), who were placed under command of Captain Samuel B. King, of Company H, who had just returned from recruiting service in Pennsylvania. This small body of men, representing the Eleventh Regiment, remained in the field until after the action at Bethesda Church, when (their term having expired) the remaining original members returned with the Reserve Division, to Harrisburg and thence to Philadelphia, where they were mustered out of service June 16, 1864.

COMPANY B, PERRY COUNTY.—The roll of the Perry County company of the Seventh Reserve Regiment is here given, viz.:

John Jameson, captain, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Antietam September 14, 1862; resigned November 11, 1862.

John Q. Snyder, captain, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years promoted to first lieutenant November 11, 1861; to captain November 11, 1862; wounded with loss of leg at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 9, 1863.

H. Clay Snyder, captain, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant March 28, 1863; to captain July 21, 1863; discharged August 15, 1863.

George K. Schall, first lieutenant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; resigned November 11, 1861.

John Deitrick, first lieutenant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant May 11, 1861; to second lieutenant March 1, 1863; to first lieutenant July 20, 1863; dismissed May 3, 1864.

W. H. Dieffenbach, second lieutenant, mustered in May 4, 1861; three years; promoted to sergeant July, 1862; to second lieutenant July 31, 1863; brevetted first lieutenant March 13, 1865; captured May 30, 1864; discharged March 12, 1865.

Amos W. Hetrick, first sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

Henry H. Winters, first sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant June

26, 1862; discharged October, 25, 1862, for wounds received at Bull Run.

John J. Hamilton, first sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 1, 1862; to sergeant December 1, 1862; to first sergeant August 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

Benjamin Huff, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal March, 1863; to sergeant January 1, 1864; captured May 5, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865; veteran.

William H. Portsling, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; promoted to sergeant March 28, 1863; captured at Wilderness May 5, 1864; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

J. W. Eshelman, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Samuel Haas, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant May 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 21, 1863.

H. McCracken, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant September 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

John Grimes, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

William Newkirk, corporal, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

James Hebel, corporal, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal March 28, 1863; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Philip Klinger, musician, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

T. Kirkpatrick, musician, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1862.

Matthew Adams, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 11, 1862; re-enlisted January 21, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., March 5, 1864.

Michael W. Bowers, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

Lewis Bitting, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 3, 1863.

John B. Boyer, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 23, 1862.

Elias Beaumont, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and

- Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers
May 31, 1861; veteran.
- William Billman, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1861.
- Joseph C. Blakely, private, mustered in February 25, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1861.
- Edward Bowers, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; missing in action at Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 1864.
- George W. Brown, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
- John Chamberlain, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; absent at muster out.
- John Cluck, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded with loss of leg at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; discharged December 10, 1863.
- William H. Dewalt, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1861.
- John Deemer, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November, 1861.
- John Derr, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 20, 1862.
- James C. Duffy, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Leonard Deitrick, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; captured May 5, 1864; discharged, date unknown.
- William Free, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- George Foley, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 7, 1862.
- George Grissinger, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 20, 1862.
- John W. Glaze, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1861.
- Charles Gebhart, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; transferred to Battery A, Forty-Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, January 23, 1862.
- Stephen F. Glaze, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; captured May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville; veteran.
- Andrew H. Griffin, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; missing in action at Wilderness May 30, 1864; veteran.
- John S. Hain, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- John C. Hebel, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- John F. Hassinger, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- Jacob Huggins, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- Jonathan Hilbert, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864.
- James Heckard, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 18, 1862.
- John W. Holmes, private, mustered in September 20, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- David Hebel, private, mustered in December 31, 1863, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- Frederick H. Harmon, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; wounded, with loss of arm, May 11, 1864; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- Calvin R. Harmon, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- Newton C. Harmon, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- Alfred Hebel, private, mustered in December 31, 1863, three years; missing in action at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864.
- Jacob Holman, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; prisoner from May 30, to November 26, 1864; discharged February 27, 1865.
- Leonard Keiser, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 8, 1862.
- William Keagy, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged September 26, 1862, for wounds received at Charles City Cross-Roads.
- William T. Keller, private, mustered in September 18, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- John S. Luning, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

- James Larzelier, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- Daniel Liddie, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- Solomon Leitzel, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 20, 1862.
- Thomas Lowe, private, mustered in September 18, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Isaac R. Lenhart, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- William Lindsey, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Jacob Light, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- Jeremiah Liddie, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
- Benjamin E. Liddie, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
- William Miller, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- Thomas McConnell, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- C. McGlaughlin, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 2, 1862.
- Lewis Myers, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 8, 1862.
- John Monroe, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; discharged October 10, 1862, for wounds received at Charles City Cross-Roads.
- John A. McKnight, private, mustered in September 18, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 3, 1862; re-enlisted January 28, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
- George Matchett, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
- James McGlaughlin, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; died at Annapolis, Md., October 27, 1862.
- Joseph Potter, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Rudolph Preisler, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; wounded May 11, 1864; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Silas Portzling, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; died at home, in Snyder County, Pa., November 29, 1863.
- Christopher C. Reen, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Second Bull Run; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 30, 1863.
- Frederick Reen, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Second Bull Run; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 30, 1863.
- Frederick Rinehart, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; wounded with loss of arm; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
- Israel Ritter, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Elias Rice, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; captured May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville September 3, 1864, grave 7716.
- Jacob Shoemaker, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- David P. Sheibley, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- Henry H. Shuler, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; wounded; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- James P. Sheibley, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.
- Joseph Stevens, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
- James Snyder, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- George Smith, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Jeremiah J. Stailey, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; captured May 5, 1864; mustered out May 11, 1865.
- David Shatto, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., October 4, 1863.
- Richard Tagg, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; discharged November 14, 1862, for wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.
- Robert Temple, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 6, 1863.

- William Ulsh, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- Wesley Vandling, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 10, 1862.
- William Wingard, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Elias Welsh, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- William Weikell, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- G. W. Williamson, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate; date unknown.
- Joseph Winters, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; discharged September 5, 1862, for wounds received at Gaines' Mill.
- Cyrus Williamson, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 3, 1863.
- John Wagner, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 3, 1863; re-enlisted January 28, 1864; missing in action May 5, 1864.
- J. W. Williamson, private, mustered in February 5, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- Alfred Wolf, private, mustered in February 13, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- Isaiah D. Winters, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; missing in action in Wilderness May 5, 1864; discharged, date unknown; veteran.
- P. E. Williamson, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; died September 20, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain.
- William Walker, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years.
- John Zitch, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 14, 1863.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Forty-second Regiment, otherwise known as the "Bucktails," or the "Kane Rifle Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," which, in its formation, was intended to include only companies of skilled marksmen, selected chiefly from the lumbering districts of the State, was recruited in the spring

of 1861 (largely through the efforts of Thomas L. Kane, brother of Dr. Kane, the famous Arctic explorer), and was rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was duly organized under command of Colonel Charles J. Biddle, the lieutenant-colonel being Thomas L. Kane, who was afterwards promoted to brigadier-general.

On the 21st of June the Bucktail regiment left Camp Curtin (in company with the Fifth Reserve, Colonel S. G. Simmons) and proceeded to Hopewell, Pa., whence it marched, by way of Bedford Springs, to "Camp Mason and Dixon," on the Maryland State line, from which, on the 7th of July, it moved to a camp at Cumberland, Md. On the 12th the regiment attacked a body of Confederate cavalry, at Ridgeville, Va., but was obliged to retire to New Creek and Piedmont, which position it held until July 27th, when, in accordance with orders then received, it returned to Harrisburg. On the 1st of August it was ordered thence to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to Colonel George H. Thomas' brigade, in the division of General Nathaniel P. Banks. In this command it remained until the 1st of October, when it moved to join the other regiments of the Reserve Division, in the camp at Tenallytown, Md. From that camp it moved with the other regiments of McCall's division, and, crossing the Potomac on the 9th of October, moved to a camp in the vicinity of Langley, Va. From this camp, on the 20th of December, it marched to take part in the battle of Dranesville, in which action its loss was thirty killed and wounded, among the latter being two officers, one of whom was Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, who received a painful wound in the face.

In the spring campaign of 1862 the Bucktail regiment marched, with the other Reserves, to Manassas, in the expectation of attacking the Confederate works there, but finding them abandoned and the enemy gone, they returned to a camp at Alexandria. This movement occupied from the 10th to the 20th of March, in the roughest and most inclement weather of the year.

From Alexandria the regiment was moved to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, whence

four companies of scouts, as a part of the brigade of General Reynolds, were moved forward in May, on a reconnoissance toward Hanover Court-House, the expectation of the men and officers being that they were to join the Army of the Potomac, then on the Peninsula. These expectations were not realized, and the battalion, after marching back to the Rappahannock, was ordered to the support of General Fremont, who was confronting Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley. In this expedition the Bucktails performed excellent service, but their numbers became reduced to one hundred and four men of the four companies,—C, G, H and I,—which had been detailed for special duty as scouts and skirmishers, with Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, who was himself among the wounded. At the same time they inflicted, on the four Confederate regiments who opposed them, a loss of five hundred and fifty-nine in killed and wounded.

Early in June the other six companies, four hundred strong, had embarked on the Rappahannock for the Peninsula, and arrived, on the 9th, at White House, Va., whence it moved forward to Dispatch Station, and along the left bank of the Chickahominy to a point on the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac, the Reserves holding the line from Gaines' Mill to Beaver Dam Creek. This position was taken on the 18th of June and was held until the 26th, when a heavy Confederate force appeared on their front and opened a most furious assault which continued until after dark, and is known in history as the battle of Mechanicsville. From this bloody field the little battalion of Bucktails retired early in the morning of the 27th, it being the rear-guard of the Reserve Division in the retreat to Gaines' Mill, where, later in the day, the great battle of that name was fought. In the fighting which fell to the lot of the Bucktail companies in the conflict of Mechanicsville, and in their guarding of the rear of the division in the retreat to Gaines' Mill, they suffered a very heavy loss, of which Bates¹ says: "The loss in the morning's engagement and retreat was more than half of its

[the Bucktail battalion's] effective force, and upon its arrival at Gaines' Mill, it could muster but six officers and one hundred and twenty-five men." This loss was additional to that of the afternoon of the 26th, in the battle of Mechanicsville. In the action of the 27th, at Gaines' Mill it was hotly engaged for fully four hours, until its ammunition was exhausted, and losing twenty-six killed and wounded, which was a very heavy loss out of the small number with which the battalion entered the fight.

During the night of the 27th the Reserves crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, and in the following night (Saturday, June 28th) pushed on, by way of White Oak Swamp, towards Charles City Cross-Roads, where a fierce battle was fought on Monday, the 30th, in which Major-General McCall, the division commander, was wounded and made prisoner, and the Bucktail battalion was almost annihilated, losing ninety-two officers and men, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It was not ordered into the battle at Malvern Hill, on the following day, and on the 2d of July it reached a camping-ground at Harrison's Landing, on the James, where it remained for several weeks, during which time it was reinforced by the return of a part of the men who had been taken prisoners in the battle of Mechanicsville.

From the camp at Harrison's Landing the Bucktail battalion was moved, on the 15th of August, and proceeded, by way of Aquia Creek, to Warrenton, Va., where it became, for the time, a part of General Pope's Army of Virginia, and in the campaign which was then in progress it took part in the Second Bull Run battle (August 29th and 30th), in which its loss was twenty-four, killed and wounded.

On the 7th of September the four companies which had been separated from the remainder of the regiment, to act as scouts, rejoined the battalion, and on the same day the Bucktails moved northward to meet the enemy in his invasion of Maryland. On the 14th they reached South Mountain, and immediately became engaged in the fierce battle that raged along its declivity, from base to summit. They charged with great impetuosity, capturing many prison-

¹ "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers."

ers and losing sixty-three killed and wounded. Again, on the 16th and 17th, they fought bravely and well in the great battle of Antietam, losing one hundred and ten officers and men killed and wounded, of whom ninety-five went down on the 16th in a single charge. Among the killed was the commanding officer, Colonel Hugh W. McNeil, and Lieutenant William Allison, of Company B.

From Antietam, after some delay, the regiment crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and was encamped for some time near Warrenton, then moved to the vicinity of Fredericksburg. On the 12th of December they crossed the river below the town, and took position for the great battle of the following day, in which their loss was one hundred and thirty-two killed, wounded and missing. The regiment returned on the 15th to the north side of the Rappahannock, whence, on the 6th of February, it moved with the other Reserves to the Washington defenses, and encamped at Fairfax Court-House, where it became a part of the Twenty-second Corps, and of McCandless' (First) brigade. Here it remained until the 25th of June, 1863, when it rejoined the Fifth Corps, and marched northward to Maryland and Pennsylvania, to meet the invading army of the Confederates. It reached Gettysburg on the 2d of July, and late in the afternoon of the same day entered the great battle which was then in progress. From that time until the evening of the 3d it was continually under heavy fire, and made several charges, capturing a large number of prisoners and losing forty-seven officers and men killed and wounded. In the later operations of 1863, in Virginia, the Bucktail regiment was actively and continually engaged until the close of the Mine Run campaign, when it went into winter-quarters at Bristoe Station.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the regiment broke camp April 29th, and marched to Culpeper, where it was armed with Spencer seven shooting rifles. It crossed the Rapidan May 4th, and on the following day became engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, at Parker's Store, charging through the Confederate line with a loss of only fourteen men. Again, on the 6th, it was engaged at different

times during the entire day, losing twenty-three men. At Spottsylvania, on the 8th, it took part in three unsuccessful charges of the Reserve Division. On the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, on the line of the Po River, the regiment was constantly under fire in front of the Confederate line of works, and on the 13th, for the first time in the campaign, it enjoyed a day of rest. On the 14th, and from that time till the 20th, it was engaged in marching and skirmishing without intermission, reaching Guinea Station on the latter date. On the 22d it marched to Jericho Ford, where it crossed the North Anna River, advancing thence as skirmishers, clearing the woods, and repulsing a determined attack by the enemy. This position was held until the night of the 26th, when the Bucktails, with other regiments, marched towards Bethesda Church, reaching there on the 29th. At that point, on the 30th of May, the regiment fought its last battle—its term of service expiring on that day. In the series of battles of the campaign which, for the Pennsylvania Reserves, was closed by the fight at Bethesda Church, the Bucktails had lost one hundred and forty-six officers and men killed and wounded, and had elicited the warmest and most flattering commendations for bravery and steadiness by the general officers under whom it served. On the 1st of June it was marched to the rear; the veterans and recruits were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, and the remainder of the men of the original Bucktails were transported to Harrisburg, where, on the 11th of the same month, they were mustered out of service.

COMPANY B, PERRY COUNTY.—In the Bucktail regiment there were serving a considerable number of men from Millin and Juniata Counties, and one of its companies, of which Captain Langhorn Wistar was the original commanding officer, was made up of Perry County men, recruited at Duncannon, in that county. A roll of the company is here given, viz.:

Langhorn Wistar, captain, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted to colonel One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers September 4, 1862.

- Thomas B. Lewis, captain, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant December 12, 1861; to captain September 16, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John A. Culp, first lieutenant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; resigned November 1, 1861.
- William Allison, first lieutenant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Antietam September 16, 1862.
- Philip E. Keiser, first lieutenant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant December 12, 1861; to first lieutenant March 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Joel R. Sparr, second lieutenant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant December 12, 1861; to second lieutenant March 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Frederick A. Perry, first sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted from private to sergeant July 5, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Thomas J. Belton, first sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section B, grave 91.
- Charles W. Tierney, sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted from private to sergeant November 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Robert B. Bothwell, sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted from private to sergeant November 20, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- J. W. Muntzebaugh, sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Remuel K. Morton, sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged May 27, 1864.
- John O'Brien, sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died June 4, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 9, 1864.
- Mark Burke, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years.
- Joseph H. Meck, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Hiram G. Wolf, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- J. H. Muntzebaugh, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged by General Order of War Department, 1862.
- John W. Parsons, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 8, 1862.
- Henry J. Jones, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 1, 1863.
- Jacob E. Stuckey, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died November 16, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
- Samuel Galbraith, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Dranesville December 20, 1861.
- John Wilkinson, musician, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged August 2, 1861.
- Charles Austin, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; wounded May 7, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- George L. Arnold, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years.
- Robert H. Branyan, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- James A. Branyan, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Jeremiah Breckbill, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- James E. Burns, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1861.
- James Bolden, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 9, 1862.
- Isaac G. Black, private, mustered in December 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 22, 1862.
- John Barth, private, mustered in August 8, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1863.
- George L. Cook, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 28, 1862.
- Edward Casswell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 1, 1863.
- Joseph Duncan, private, mustered in August 3, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- George L. Dile, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Enoch R. Davis, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 29, 1862.
- David Evans, private, mustered in August 3, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 14, 1862.

- George W. Ebright, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died February 28, 1862.
- Jacob Etter, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years.
- William A. Fissell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John A. Fissell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Samuel Farnsworth, private, mustered in January 16, 1862; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Erastus R. Foster, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 28, 1862.
- Francis A. Foster, private, mustered in August 19, 1861, three years; discharged May 1, 1862, for wounds received in action.
- Ephraim B. Fleck, private, mustered in June 3, 1861, three years; discharged by General Order November 14, 1862.
- Philip Furlong, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 20, 1863.
- Patrick Foran, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died at Manassas, Va., April 13, 1862.
- Thomas G. Green, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- T. W. Gillespie, private, mustered in March 6, 1862, three years; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.
- William A. Holland, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- Isaiah Hartzell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John Hood, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 24, 1861.
- Edward Hayner, private, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.
- W. H. H. Irvin, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 10, 1862.
- Nicholas Y. Jones, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John Jamison, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1861.
- Conrad Jumper, private, mustered in March 6, 1862, three years; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.
- William H. Johnson, private, mustered in August 8, 1861, three years; absent in United States Insane Asylum at muster out.
- Charles Kugler, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- Joshua Lenig, private, mustered in March 6, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 12, 1862.
- John B. Lewis, private, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 10, 1862.
- Peter Lehman, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died September 20, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.
- Joseph T. Lawyer, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years.
- Miles A. Mayall, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.
- George McCallum, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1861.
- John H. Mell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged, date unknown.
- Jacob Myers, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 8, 1861.
- Samuel M. Mitchell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 17, 1861.
- Solomon Mick, private, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, 1862.
- John C. Meek, private, mustered in March 6, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 19, 1863.
- Andrew J. Metz, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged by General Order May 9, 1863.
- Ambrose B. Magee, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died March 1, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
- Jacob McCould, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years.
- William Pressley, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
- John Pennell, private, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; discharged April 28, 1862, for wounds received in action.
- Theodore A. Parsons, private, mustered in March 6, 1862, three years; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
- Thomas C. Roberts, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

David Richard, private, mustered in August 8, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 10, 1862.

John Reynolds, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; transferred to Company F, date unknown.

Charles Rennard, private, mustered in August 8, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 24, 1861.

George Raup, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Dranesville December 20, 1861.

Absalom Sweger, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Thomas J. Shively, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 9, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George W. Shively, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John C. Smith, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John F. Staekle, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; missing in action at Wilderness May 8, 1864.

Oliver Sheaffer, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 24, 1861.

William M. Stevenson, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 7, 1861.

Levi Seward, private, mustered in January 16, 1862, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Truman K. Snyder, private, mustered in January 16, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order December 11, 1862.

George W. Shatto, private, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Alexander Shatto, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

John Sayers, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Samuel Spear, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

George H. Sparr, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; died at Chesapeake Hospital February 7, 1863.

Reuben Seiler, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years.

John Seiler, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years.

John E. Shatto, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years.

Samuel A. Topley, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 28, 1862.

Robert B. Valentine, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James N. Vanzant, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 12, 1863.

James Walker, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

George C. Watson, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1861.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

In Battery E of this regiment—the First Artillery—were at least two men from Union County,—Captain Thomas G. Orwig and First Lieutenant Benjamin M. Orwig.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, otherwise known as the First Cavalry, or Fifteenth Reserve Regiment, contained one company (A, Captain John K. Robinson) of men recruited in Juniata County, and one company (C) of Mifflin County men, under command of Captain John P. Taylor.

The organization of the regiment was effected September 1, 1861, under Colonel George D. Bayard (previously of the Fourth United States Cavalry), Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Higgins and Major Owen Jones. The regiment joined McCall's division of Pennsylvania Reserves at the camp at Tenallytown, Md., in September, and remained there engaged in drill and camp duties until October 10th, when it moved to "Camp Pierpont," Va., where it remained during the succeeding winter, participating, in the mean time, in the battle of Dranesville and in several encounters with the enemy's cavalry and guerrillas, and being constantly engaged in scouting, picket duty and drill.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1862, under General McClellan, the First Cav-

alry moved with army to Manassas and Centreville. It is always difficult to follow in detail of description the movements of a cavalry command, so numerous are the marches, counter-marches and changes of position, and such is the case with regard to the history of the marching and fighting of the First Cavalry. During the year 1862, after the advance to Manassas and the transfer of the Army of the Potomac from the front of Washington to the Virginia Peninsula, the regiment might be said to have been continually in the saddle, marching thousands of miles, always on the alert and frequently in action, though, from the nature of the cavalry service, seldom participating in the dangers and glories of a great battle. This regiment was in the early part of May employed in picketing the line of the Rappahannock, attached to the command of General McDowell, and when, on the 25th of that month, he advanced by way of Bowling Green towards Richmond, the First formed part of the cavalry force which preceded the infantry corps in its march (as was then supposed) to reinforce McClellan on the Peninsula.

Reaching the Pamunkey River, and having driven the enemy's cavalry to that stream, it was there recalled, to move to the Shenandoah Valley against Stonewall Jackson. By way of Catlett's Station and Thoroughfare Gap, it marched to Front Royal, thence to Strasburg, where, on the 1st of June, it was heavily engaged with the enemy, driving him in some confusion, and fighting again at Harrisonburg, Va., against a greatly superior force. On the 8th and 9th it fought well at Cross Keys and Port Republic. On the 10th it turned eastward again, passed through Mount Jackson and Front Royal, and came to Manassas on the 23d, after a month of continuous riding, skirmishing and fighting, over a route of nearly four hundred miles. Two weeks it remained at Manassas, then moved with the Army of Virginia, under General Pope. Here the service was the same,—skirmishing, scouting, picketing and duty in saddle constantly, by night and day. At the battle of Cedar Mountain it performed invaluable service, charging, fighting its way back through the enemy's infantry, charging again, saving a bat-

tery from capture by the enemy and incurring heavy loss.

When Pope retreated towards Washington, the First Pennsylvania, with the First New Jersey Cavalry, under Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham, did more than any other two regiments to protect the rear of the beaten Army of Virginia, routing the enemy, who came on exultantly at the crossing of the Rappahannock, confident of cutting off the retreat of the Union forces. A day later, in conjunction with a division of infantry, it held Thoroughfare Gap turnpike for six hours against the assaults of a heavy force of the enemy under General Longstreet. Finally, the regiment fought a good fight at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29th and 30th; and then, when the campaign was closed, it moved, with only two hundred men (of whom fully half were dismounted), to a camp at Munson's Hill, in front of Washington, and then spread out its feeble force of videttes across the highways and by-ways of the vicinity, guarding against the approach of Confederate foes towards the national capital. In September, Lieutenant-Colonel Barrows resigned, and was succeeded by Captain John P. Taylor, of Mifflin County, commanding officer of Company C. In front of Washington the regiment remained on such duty for nearly six weeks, and was then again moved southward, to guard the front and flanks of the Army of the Potomac, which was moving from Antietam, by way of Berlin and Warrenton, to the Rappahannock at Falmouth, from which point, in the evening of the 12th of December, a part of the regiment was thrown across to the south side of the river, to picket the space between the enemy's position and the pontoon bridges which were then thrown across for the passage of the troops of Franklin's corps in the then contemplated advance. In the great battle of Fredericksburg, which was fought on the 13th, the regiment did some skirmishing, and was for a time under a heavy fire of artillery, but was not called on to take part in the general engagement. After the battle the First went into winter-quarters at Belle Plain. It took part in the great "mud march" of January, 1863, and otherwise was employed during the winter in picketing,

scouting and minor raiding in the neighborhood of the Rappahannock. In the spring campaign it was employed in picketing and guarding the fords of the river, but took no part in the battle of Chancellorsville. On the 28th of May it moved to Warrenton Junction. June 10th it took part in the cavalry fight at Brandy Station under General Pleasanton, losing fourteen killed and wounded. On the 22d it was again engaged at Aldie. On the movement from that point towards Gettysburg it was the rear-guard of the cavalry column. In the great battle of Gettysburg it was not engaged, but acted as a guard to the headquarters of the commanding general. In the pursuit of the enemy after the battle the regiment was first engaged at Shepherdstown on the 16th of July. In this action the companies fought dismounted, and contributed in a great degree to the enemy's repulse. After the fight the regimental camp was made at Bolivar Heights, from which, on the 19th, the First marched eastward, and reached Warrenton on the 27th. Picketing, skirmishing and continual marching succeeded until the 14th of October, when the regiment was fiercely engaged at Auburn, Va. In the Mine Run campaign it fought dismounted at New Hope Church, and captured twenty-eight prisoners. The winter-quarters were made at Stevensburg, and during the entire winter the regiment furnished one-fourth of its effective strength for constant duty on picket and in the saddle.

In the opening of the campaign of 1861 the cavalry moved on the 21st of April. This regiment was engaged in scouting along the Rappahannock for ten or twelve days, and on the 3d of May crossed the Rappahannock, and on the 4th the Rapidan at Ely's Ford. On the 5th it was sharply engaged at Todd's Tavern, and drove the enemy. Again, on the 7th, it was engaged near the same place, charging and taking a considerable number of prisoners. On the 9th it moved with the cavalry column of General Sheridan on his great raid to the defenses of Richmond, and before night was hotly engaged. It fought at Ashland, Hungary Station, Yellow Tavern and Meadow Bridge, near Richmond; then twice crossing the Chicka-

hominy, reached James River at Haxall's, and after a stay of three days there, returned to the Army of the Potomac, arriving at Chesterfield on the 25th of May. In the advance of the army, the First fought with great determination and with severe loss in the engagement at Hawes' Shop, May 28th, and again at Barker's Mills. From this time the marches and movements of the regiment and its brigade were too continuous and complicated to be followed in detail. It fought in the engagement at Trevilian Station, in Sheridan's second raid, and again at St. Mary's Church, June 24th. Three days later it crossed the James River. On the 12th of July it was engaged at Ream's Station, and on the 27th at Malvern Hill, where it was opposed by the enemy's infantry, and fought dismounted, losing eighteen killed and wounded. On the 30th it fought at Lee's Mills, and soon after at Gravel Hill. It then returned to the south side of the James, and, moving to the Weldon Railroad, fought at Ream's Station, which was the last action in which the First Cavalry was engaged. On the 30th of August, the regiment being then in camp at Jerusalem Plank-Road, the order for its relief from duty was received, its time of service having expired. On the 1st of September the regiment (excepting veterans and recruits) was withdrawn from the front, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where it was mustered out of service September 9, 1864.

A list is given below of officers and enlisted men of Companies A and C of the First Cavalry, the first of which was recruited wholly in Juniata County, and the latter in Mifflin County, it having been organized as early as 1858, at Reedville, as the "Mifflin County Dragoons," and it was the first organized cavalry company to offer its services to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the three months' term of enlistment. The offer being declined, it entered the First Cavalry, as stated, and, having served out the original term of three years, it veteranized and served to the close of the war.

COMPANY A, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following is the roster of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

- John K. Robinson, captain, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; resigned March 28, 1862.
- Thomas J. Frow, captain, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from first lieutenant March 29, 1862; resigned March 16, 1863.
- William H. Patterson, captain, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant March 28, 1862; to captain March 16, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- James R. Kelley, first lieutenant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant March 28, 1862; to first lieutenant March 16, 1863; wounded July 17, 1863; prisoner from June 24, 1864, to March, 1865; mustered out April 25, 1865.
- David H. Wilson, second lieutenant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant March 16, 1863; died June 6, 1864, of wounds received in action.
- John H. Fertig, first sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant; prisoner from June 21, 1864, to February 28, 1865; mustered out April 5, 1865.
- Lemuel R. Beale, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- William J. Jackman, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to hospital steward February 25, 1863.
- John Hamilton, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant-major May 1, 1863.
- John W. Forney, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to regiment saddler September 1, 1863; veteran.
- Samuel F. Lane, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal; transferred to United States Signal Corps March 1, 1864.
- Newton A. Lane, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; discharged on surgeon's certificate March, 1864.
- William A. Patterson, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal; captured June 21, 1864; mustered out February 1, 1865.
- William S. Miller, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal; wounded at White House, Va., June 21, 1864; mustered out November 16, 1864.
- S. L. Patterson, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Samuel S. Wilson, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Jerome T. Funk, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal; wounded June 24, 1864; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- John T. Sterrett, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Henry H. Wilson, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- William H. Wagoner, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September, 1862.
- David Holtzapple, corporal, mustered in January 2, 1862, three years; discharged February, 1863, for wounds received at Bull Run August 30, 1862.
- Amos G. Wolfgang, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February, 1863.
- William H. Smith, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; killed at Hawes' Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.
- Jacob Q. Eby, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; captured June 21, 1864; mustered out February 15, 1865.
- John E. Doty, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded and missing in action June 24, 1864.
- William Bortel, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out August 16, 1864, expiration of term.
- Silas S. Mairs, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; captured June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion, September 9, 1864; veteran.
- J. M. Burchfield, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion, September 9, 1864; mustered out by Special Order June 20, 1865, as sergeant Company A battalion; veteran.
- Mathew Aber, corporal, mustered in February 4, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.
- David Snyder, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Noah Campbell, bugler, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.
- A. J. Anderson, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- John M. Brasee, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Henry Bortel, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Elijah Barkey, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

- James A. Baird, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- William H. Beidler, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- William H. Brown, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- I. Burkeyheyser, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- William R. Bear, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded at White House June 21, 1864; mustered out August 13, 1864, expiration of term.
- Colin R. Bayne, private, mustered in April 11, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- John Best, private, mustered in January 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- James A. Barnett, private, mustered in January 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- Obediah M. Bassart, private, mustered in February 5, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; discharged in Company A battalion by General Order September 25, 1865.
- William H. Bitter, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- William A. Bair, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; wounded at White House June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- Jacob Benson, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; died September 21, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, District of Columbia.
- Alexander R. Brant, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years.
- Joseph Bond, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; captured; died February 26, 1865; buried at Richmond, Va.
- David W. Collier, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- John Clair, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March, 1863.
- Isaac Clair, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February, 1863.
- B. J. Carpenter, private, mustered in April 12, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; discharged in Company A battalion June 7, 1865.
- Thomas M. Cleaver, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; died March 30, 1864.
- James F. Casey, private, mustered in October 19, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.
- George S. De Bray, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 1, 1862.
- Thomas W. Dewees, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 24, 1862.
- William Dunn, private, mustered in November 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out as corporal Company A battalion by Special Order June 20, 1865; veteran.
- William O. Donnell, private, mustered in October 19, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.
- Westley H. Ernest, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- John L. Ernest, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years.
- James P. Foltz, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- James W. Fulton, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Michael Foley, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- John Fasick, private, mustered in November 10, 1861, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.
- George W. Fink, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded September 15, 1863, and July 28, 1864; mustered out September 17, 1864.
- William S. Fulton, private, three years; wounded July 10, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
- Samuel Gazette, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 1, 1863.
- John R. Hershey, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Israel Haller, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded October 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- John A. Hardy, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Daniel J. Horton, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; captured April 18, 1863; mustered out August 1, 1864, expiration of term.
- Henry F. Howard, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; died July 27, 1864, of wounds received in action June 21, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

- Arthur Henderson, private, mustered in October 19, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.
- Michael Innerst, private, mustered in August 1, 1863, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Matthias Johns, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.
- John A. Jacobs, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864; discharged in Company A battalion by General Order August 1, 1865.
- A. L. Kinslow, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- John Kinslow, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Joseph R. Kinzer, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
- Joseph B. Kennedy, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.
- Martin H. Kendrick, private, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.
- Isaac Longacre, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; captured at Bull Run August 30, 1862; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Thomas C. Logan, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Alfred M. Loudon, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- William J. Lang, private, mustered in February 10, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- Samuel Linton, private, mustered in February 4, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- Francis M. Ludwig, private, mustered in January 21, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- Joseph Landers, private, mustered in November 18, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Calvin T. Logan, private, mustered in August 1, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- George W. Maloy, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; detailed as orderly to Major-General Meade; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Joseph B. McDonald, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Andrew W. McDonald, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- A. J. McWilliams, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- John M. McCoy, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- James B. Marley, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Alonzo W. Morley, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1862.
- Samuel M. Mitchell, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 12, 1862.
- George H. McCachron, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 1, 1862.
- James McKee, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 18, 1862.
- Henry O. McConnell, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to United States Signal Corps March 1, 1864.
- Samuel Marshman, private, mustered in November 21, 1861, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.
- William Minnich, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; promoted to corporal Company A battalion, date unknown.
- J. W. B. McClintock, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.
- John T. Mitchell, private, mustered in October 19, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.
- Jacob B. Nicely, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Henry W. Nicely, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.
- John F. Neiman, private, mustered in November 21, 1861, three years; killed at Culpeper, Va., September 13, 1863.
- John O. Nipple, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded June 24, 1864; mustered out August 1, 1864, expiration of term.
- Samuel B. O'Keson, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- John Pasich, private, mustered in November 21, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Robert Parsons, private, mustered in August 12, 1864, one year; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.
- Matthew H. Rodgers, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.



Q. P. Haydon

COLONEL JOHN P. TAYLOR, who is of Scotch-Irish lineage, is the great-grandson of Robert Taylor, who removed from Pine Ford, Swatara Creek, Dauphin County, Pa., to the present Mifflin County, where he secured by warrant a tract embracing several thousand acres, much of which is still held by the family. His five sons were Henry, William, Robert, John and Matthew. Henry settled near Taylor's Mills, in the Kishacoquillas Valley, William on a large tract adjoining him on the east, Robert in the Tuscarora Valley, John on property now owned by Colonel Taylor, and Matthew on land adjoining him on the north, a part of which is in possession of the subject of this biographical sketch. Robert finally sold his estate, and removed to Erie County, Pa., John emigrated to Augusta, Va., while Henry and Matthew died in their old homes. The last-named, and grandfather of Colonel Taylor, married Mrs. Sarah Sample, whose children were Robert, John, Henry, a soldier of the Revolution, and Sample. The birth of John Taylor occurred on the 6th of March, 1775, on the homestead, his life having been spent on a portion of the original tract as a farmer. He married Elizabeth McManigle, a descendant of Neal McManigle, who emigrated from Donegal, Ireland, and settled in the Kishacoquillas Valley. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are Sarah S. (Mrs. James Watt), Rebecca M. (Mrs. David Brisban), Matthew (married to Jane A. Taylor), Margaret T. (who died in infancy), Margaret I. (Mrs. Oliver P. Smith), John P. and Elizabeth T. (Mrs. Samuel McWilliams). Mr. Taylor, in addition to his farm, carried on an extensive tannery in his native county. His death occurred October 22, 1843, and that of his wife October 30, 1869. Their son, John P., was born on the 6th of June, 1827, on the property still owned by him, which has during his lifetime been his home. After receiving an academic education at the Tuscarora Academy, Tuscarora, Pa., he returned to the cultivation of the paternal acres, and also engaged in stock-

dealing. To the congenial pursuits of an agriculturist his attention and time have since been given, with the exception of his period of service in the army. He was, on May 19, 1863, married to Sallie, daughter of Rev. James Nourse, of Milroy, Pa., whose death occurred in 1870, when he was a second time married, on the 1st of June, 1876, to Elizabeth Henry, daughter of Judge John Henry, of Mifflin County, whose death, resulting from an accident, occurred January 17, 1883. Colonel Taylor entered the service during the late war as first lieutenant of Company C, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, of which company, on its arrival in Harrisburg, previous to starting for active duty, he was elected captain. He remained in the service three years, having, in September, 1862, received promotion unsought to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and to that of colonel January 30, 1863. On the 5th of August, 1864, he held the brevet rank of brigadier-general, having previously been in command of his brigade. He participated, besides innumerable skirmishes, in the following engagements:

Dranesville, Va.
 Harrisonburg.
 Cross Keys.
 Cedar Mountain.
 Gainesville.
 Bull Run (first day).
 Bull Run (second day).
 Fredericksburg.
 Brandy Station.
 Aldie.
 Gettysburg.
 Shepherds-town, Va.
 Culpeper.
 Auburn.
 New Hope Church.
 Todd's Tavern.
 Childsburg.
 Richmond Heights.
 Hawes' Shop.
 Cold Harbor.
 Barker's Mill.

Trevillian Station.
 White House.
 St. Mary's Church.
 Malvern Hill.
 Lee's Mills.
 Gravel Hill.
 Ream's Station.

The following letter was received by Colonel Taylor from the commander of his division, on the departure of the regiment for home :

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY
 CORPS, A. O. P.

"Sept. 1st, 1864.

"COL. J. P. TAYLOR, First Penna. Reserve Cavalry:

"My dear Colonel,—

"The order discharging from the United States Service the First Pennsylvania Cavalry has been received at these Headquarters. As you will accompany your regiment to Pennsylvania, there to be discharged with it, I cannot permit your departure without expressing to you how much I feel the separation of yourself and command from the Second Division. For nearly two years the First Pennsylvania Cavalry has been under my command, and now, at the end of its term of service, I can proudly say *its record is without a blemish*. The excellence of your regiment resulted from the proper application of discipline by its officers. In the many engagements of this division, in which your regiment has participated, many officers and enlisted men have fallen. *They met death facing the foe*; let them be properly remembered by those who survive. To you, colonel, my thanks are due for the efficient manner in which you have always performed your duty, whether as a regimental or brigade commander. You return to your home well satisfied that you have failed not in your duty, bearing with you the sincere friendship of myself and all your companions in arms. With the very best wishes for your health, happiness and success in the future,

"I am very truly yours,

"D. McM. GREGG,

"Brig.-Gen. Comd'g Second Cav. Div."

On his discharge from the service, Colonel Taylor returned to his home in Brown township, and to his accustomed pursuits. He has always been active in affairs connected with the

township, and wielded much influence in political circles as a Republican, though invariably declining all official honors. He is a member of Lewistown Post, No. 176, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Loyal Legion, Department of Pennsylvania. He is a supporter and regular worshipper of the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church, of which his parents were members, and his grandfather a leading elder.¹

MAJOR WILLIAM T. McEWEN, of the First Cavalry, was an efficient officer in the late War of the Rebellion. He participated in many of the actions in which his regiment took part, and was wounded in one of the engagements. He entered the service as second lieutenant, being mustered in August 10, 1861, for three years. He was afterwards promoted to first lieutenant February 26, 1862, to captain October 1, 1862, and to major February 23, 1863.

LIEUTENANT HIRAM McCLENAHEN won his rank in the First Cavalry, having been a corporal in January, 1862, and filled subsequently the position of first sergeant. He was promoted to first lieutenant February 13, 1863, and was mustered out with the company September 9, 1864. He was wounded near Shepherdstown July 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN ROBERT J. McNITT enlisted in the State service April 11, 1861, and in that of the United States August 10th of the same year. On June 21, 1864, he was captured, with others of the First Cavalry, at White House, Va. He was confined first at Libby and afterwards at Macon, Ga., Savannah, Charleston, S. C., Columbia and finally at Raleigh, from which place he was taken to Wilmington, N. C., and exchanged April 12, 1865. He was in Washington when President Lincoln was assassinated. He served four years in all, and was known as a brave officer. He lives at the east end of the Big Valley, in Millin County.

¹Colonel Taylor declines to give any further facts regarding the military record than those embodied in the foregoing letter.

Jonathan Rheiner, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Levi Richer, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1862.

William M. Robinson, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February, 1863.

Mattock Reimer, private, mustered in August 8, 1862, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out in Company A battalion by General Order June 6, 1865.

Joseph M. Reed, private, mustered in April 14, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

James Rawbottom, private, mustered in April 14, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

James S. Reed, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; promoted to corporal Company A battalion.

Joseph Rowbottom, private, mustered in April 14, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Christ. R. Richard, private, three years.

Joseph Robertson, private, three years; wounded June 24, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

David L. Smith, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Calvin E. Stewart, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May, 1862.

Joseph G. Simpson, private, mustered in May 2, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March, 1863.

William Sperry, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

James K. P. Sleisher, private, mustered in April 11, 1862, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Elias H. Seebold, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

William Smith, private, three years; sent to insane asylum, date unknown.

Jackson Sheppard, private, mustered in August 5, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

John A. Toomey, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1862.

John Trump, private, mustered in May 5, 1864, three

years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

George W. Tannyhill, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years.

William Taggart, private, mustered in November 2, 1861, one year; not on muster-out roll.

James Van, private, mustered in March 22, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Abrm. Wildman, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded June 2, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

George F. Walton, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

A. J. Williamson, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

Cornelius Weitzler, private, mustered in April 12, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Newell D. Whitney, private, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph Yocum, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1862.

COMPANY C, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following is the roster of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

John P. Taylor,¹ captain, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to lieutenant-colonel September 15, 1862.

William T. McEwen, captain, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded in action; promoted from second to first lieutenant February 26, 1862; to captain October 1, 1862; to major February 23, 1863.

Robert J. McNitt,² captain, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant; to second lieutenant February 26, 1862; to first lieutenant October 7, 1862; to captain February 13, 1863.

William Mann, first lieutenant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; resigned February 26, 1862.

Hiram McClenahan, first lieutenant, mustered in May 15, 1861, three years; transferred from Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers November 1, 1861; promoted to corporal January 1, 1862; to first sergeant March 1, 1862; to first lieutenant February 13, 1863; wounded July

¹ For special sketch of Captain John P. Taylor see page 198 a.

² For further mention of Captain Robert J. McNitt see 198 a.

- 17, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- John W. Nelson, second lieutenant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant October 8, 1862; transferred to battalion First Pennsylvania Cavalry September 1, 1864; mustered out September 26, 1864.
- Thomas A. Kearns, first sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal January 1, 1862; to sergeant October 1, 1862; to first sergeant March 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- George W. Seigrist, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant-major September 1, 1861.
- Jacob Ruble, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal July 1, 1862; to quartermaster-sergeant July 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Wilson S. Dellett, commissary-sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant September 1, 1862; to commissary-sergeant July 1, 1861; captured at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Albert Laird, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died September 23, 1862, of wounds received at Cedar Mountain, Va.; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
- William J. Furst, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 30, 1862.
- Chr. Romich, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal; killed at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.
- J. Harvey Carson, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal July 1, 1862; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Hamilton R. Mitchell, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal April 1, 1862; to sergeant October 7, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
- W. P. Dachenbaugh, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal June 1, 1862; to sergeant March 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Michael Menges, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; wounded May 28, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion, First Pennsylvania Cavalry; veterans.
- George Way, sergeant, mustered in September 1, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; wounded July 28, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; promoted to sergeant Company A battalion; mustered out August 7, 1865; veteran.
- James P. Landis, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; chief bugler May 1, 1863; veteran.
- Albert Strong, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., December 16, 1861.
- Edwin Lock, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 4, 1862.
- A. N. McDonald, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died August 14, 1862, of wounds received at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.
- Michael Bottloff, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 10, 1862.
- W. V. B. Coplin, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 19, 1863.
- Edwin Lochey, corporal, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1863.
- N. Walker Scott, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died July 2, 1863, in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., of wounds received at Brandy Station June 9, 1863.
- J. A. Davidsizer, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; wounded May 9, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out as sergeant Company A battalion by Special Order June 20, 1865; veteran.
- John Hoffman, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded July 28, 1864; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.
- George W. White, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded May 9, 1864; prisoner June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.
- John M. Mahan, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out in Company A by Special Order June 20, 1865; veteran.
- Charles A. Rice, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- William Ready, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal June 1, 1863; wounded July 28, 1864; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- William Baird, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal November 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Anthony Assadalia, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal January 1, 1864; wounded at Fredericksburg December 12, 1862, and May 28, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

- Joseph Akley, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Jesse J. Alexander, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged January 8, 1863, for wounds received in action.
- Robert W. Betts, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Martin Bottoff, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 9, 1862.
- Jacob Bottoff, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 19, 1863.
- Robert M. Brilliant, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- William Bradford, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
- David A. Baker, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died May 16, 1862, of wounds received accidentally.
- William Barefoot, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October, 1862.
- William B. Cutler, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- James H. Crissman, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- John Cherry, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.
- William Clare, private, mustered in June 15, 1863, three years; wounded June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- John Chamberlain, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.
- John A. Crissman, private, mustered in February 4, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- James Castner, private, mustered in February 4, 1864, three years; wounded, date unknown; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- J. H. Chirpman, private, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Jacob F. Derr, private, mustered in February 17, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.
- Jeremiah Decker, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.
- John H. Deal, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; killed at Culpeper Court-House, Va., September 13, 1863.
- John Dippery, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Joseph M. Deveny, private, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
- John H. Ebbs, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years.
- George W. Graham, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded June 21, 1864; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- George W. Gifford, private, mustered in July 21, 1863, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- Joseph K. Gates, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out as corporal Company A battalion by Special Order June 20, 1865; veteran.
- H. W. Hufnagle, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- J. O. Hildebrand, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out in Company D battalion June 15, 1865.
- S. M. Jennings, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- William Kerlin, private, mustered in August 16, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 4, 1862.
- Jonathan Kring, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; died September 6, 1862, of wounds received in action; buried in Alexandria, Va., grave 222.
- J. A. Kearns, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- G. W. Kline, private, wounded June 21, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- L. A. Lynch, private, mustered in September 1, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Jos. H. Livingston, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Isaac Linthorst, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.
- William Link, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died August 22, 1862; buried at Alexandria, grave 165.
- George W. Latchford, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out as corporal Company A battalion by Special Order June 20, 1865; veteran.

- G. W. Miller, private, wounded June 21, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- John McCann, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John S. Murray, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- James McBride, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- J. H. McClenahan, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 16, 1861.
- O. H. McCalister, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 31, 1863.
- Andrew J. Murray, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.
- John T. Murray, private, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 18, 1863.
- James L. McDonald, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June, 1862.
- Percival Neitz, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; prisoner at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; missing in action May 9, 1864.
- Henry H. Nale, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; promoted to corporal Company A; veteran.
- Felix Nolan, private, mustered in August 16, 1861, three years.
- Asa Odellia, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Benjamin Pollard, private, mustered in September 1, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 15, 1861.
- James Postlewaight, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
- Charles F. Rowe, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Samuel Ross, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 15, 1863.
- James Robison, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 4, 1862.
- James Rager, private, mustered in December 28, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- Alfred Robison, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.
- Paris G. Rollin, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years.
- John Ruble, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded July 28, 1864; transferred to battalion; mustered out as corporal Company D June 20, 1865; veteran.
- Albert Ramsey, private, mustered in February 4, 1864, three years; died at Philadelphia February 17, 1864.
- Palmer Stewart, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- David C. Scott, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Christian Seachrist, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- Benjamin F. Stokes, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 8, 1861.
- Henry Swarm, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 9, 1862.
- Samuel Slocum, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.
- William Stillinger, private, mustered in November 25, 1863, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- John F. Sutton, private, mustered in April 25, 1862, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.
- James H. Stull, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., February 7, 1862.
- William Snyder, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.
- Amos Shank, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died October 24, 1863, of wounds received at Auburn, Va., October 14, 1863; buried at Alexandria, grave 1024.
- A. B. Selheimer, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June, 1862.
- Marshall J. Stall, private; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., February 17, 1862.
- Edmund F. Teats, private, mustered in August 16, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 23, 1861.
- Patrick M. Tarl, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John M. Wible, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.
- David Whiles, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Thomas Whitmore, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

Albert P. Wagoner, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

George W. Wilson, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John H. Yeager, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died at Alexandria, Va., June 26, 1863.

William Yontz, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; captured July 14, 1864; mustered out February 15, 1865.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-fifth Regiment, of which Colonel Thomas Welch, of Lancaster County, was the first commanding officer, contained a considerable number of men from Juniata and Union Counties and one company of men recruited at Belleville, Mifflin County, called the Belleville Fencibles, and commanded by Captain William G. Bigelow. The regiment was organized on the 21st of October, 1861, and on the 23d it went to Washington. It was assigned to Howard's brigade of Casey's division.

It was engaged in unimportant duty till November 19th, when it embarked at Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, whence, on the 6th of December, it sailed for Port Royal, S. C., where it occupied the sea islands, among which it was distributed in detachments. Here it remained, occasionally engaging in skirmishes and minor actions, till the 9th of June, 1862, when it embarked on a steamer and landed on James Island, eight miles from the city of Charleston, where it encountered and engaged a force of the enemy. On the 16th it was again in action, but without loss. It was engaged in picket and fatigue duty till the 18th of July, when it embarked for Fortress Monroe. It remained in that vicinity, engaged in drill, till the 4th of August, when it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, and went to Aquia Creek, in the vicinity of which it remained till the 6th of September, when it moved by water to Washington. Thence it marched to Brookville, Frederick City and Middletown, Md., where it arrived on the 13th, and on the 14th was hotly engaged in the battle

of South Mountain, where it suffered a loss of one hundred and forty-five men killed, wounded and missing. On the 17th it was actively engaged at the battle of Antietam, where its loss was thirty killed and wounded.

From the battle-field of Antietam it marched successively to Frederick City, Point of Rocks, Berlin, Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, Rector-town, Orleans, Waterloo, Warrenton and Falmouth, and on the 19th of November it encamped on the north bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. In the battle at that place it was not engaged, but remained in its camp till the 11th of February, 1863, when it removed to Newport News, and encamped on the banks of James River, where it remained during three months. In this time Colonel Welch was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

On the 22d of May the regiment was ordered to the Mississippi, and arrived in the vicinity of Vicksburg on the 19th of June. After the capture of Vicksburg the regiment, with its brigade, made a painful and severe march to Jackson, Miss., where it arrived on the 10th of July, and bore an active and important part in the engagements that took place there. After these actions it returned to Vicksburg, whence it went by water to Cairo, then to Cincinnati, from which place it marched to Blue Springs, Tenn., where, on the 10th of October, it was sharply engaged with the enemy. It then moved with its brigade by rail to Knoxville. Here, on the 16th of November, occurred an engagement with the rebel General Longstreet, in which the Forty-fifth bore a part, and during the siege which followed it was engaged, with other troops, in the defense of the place.

January 1, 1864, four hundred and forty-six of the Forty-fifth re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough. On the 19th of March the veteran regiment went to Annapolis, Md., whence it proceeded into Virginia, and in May, 1864, engaged in the Wilderness campaign, and in the action on the 6th it lost one hundred and forty-five killed and wounded. From this time it was almost constantly engaged or under fire, and in the battles of Cold Harbor, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June, the aggregate loss

was one hundred and sixty-three, killed and wounded out of three hundred engaged. During the remaining operations of that year, including the Petersburg mine, the Forty-fifth was constantly on duty, and on the 1st of October it numbered only ninety-two men present for duty. During the winter of 1864-65 its ranks were filled up, and it bore its part in the final campaign. It participated in the grand review, and on the 17th of July, 1865, it was mustered out of the service.

COMPANY C, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Following is given a roll of the Mifflin County company (C) of the Forty-fifth:

- William G. Biglow, captain, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; resigned November 1, 1862.
- John F. Trout, captain, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted from second lieutenant Company H to captain January 15, 1863; to major March 31, 1865.
- Benjamin C. McManigal, captain, mustered in October 18, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant June 1, 1864; to first lieutenant September 2, 1864; to captain May 12, 1865; prisoner from September 30, 1864, to March 3, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Jesse W. Horton, first lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; resigned July 30, 1862.
- Jesse M. Bulick, first lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant August 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 15, 1863.
- Samuel B. Little, first lieutenant, mustered in September 25, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant September 28, 1861; to first lieutenant April 20, 1863; resigned April 20, 1864.
- Jas. P. Gibbony, first lieutenant, mustered in October 18, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1864; to first lieutenant May 31, 1864; killed on picket at Petersburg July 18, 1864; veteran.
- A. A. McDonald, first lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1865; to second lieutenant February 1, 1865; brevetted first lieutenant April 2, 1865; to first lieutenant May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Isaac Steely, second lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged June 7, 1863.
- John A. Osborn, second lieutenant, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant September 28, 1861; to second lieutenant July 7, 1863; resigned July 26, 1864.
- Michael Hiney, second lieutenant, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; wounded July 30, 1864; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- George McMichaels, first sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant July 7, 1863; killed at Blue Springs, Ky., October 10, 1863.
- James S. Mitchell, first sergeant, mustered in October 6, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant February 22, 1865; to first sergeant May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Josiah McManigal, sergeant, mustered in October 21, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant May 30, 1864; prisoner from September 30, 1864, to March 3, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Harrison Oburn, sergeant, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; promoted to sergeant September 1, 1864; captured September 30, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; veteran.
- John Shaffer, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; wounded in action May 21, 1864; promoted from corporal to sergeant May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- A. F. Alexander, sergeant, mustered in September 27, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- John Young, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; prisoner from September 30, 1864, to March 3, 1865; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 30, 1865; veteran.
- James H. Musser, sergeant, mustered in October 18, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant June, 1863; to quartermaster-sergeant January 13, 1865; veteran.
- Jacob Zerby, sergeant, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant September 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 11, 1862.
- John A. Pressler, corporal, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel A. Glick, corporal, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; absent, on furlough, at muster out; veteran.
- Wm. W. Pressler, corporal, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; prisoner from September 30 to October 7, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Theoph. C. Thomas, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; captured April 2, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

- James H. Bigelow, corporal, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; prisoner from May 6 to December 11, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- John H. Turner, corporal, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; promoted to corporal May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Joseph Oburn, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; prisoner from June 9, 1863, to March, 1865; promoted to corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Peter R. Rupert, corporal, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.
- John A. Myers, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged June 30, 1865, for wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.
- John Bice, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; buried in Wilderness Burial-Grounds; veteran.
- F. A. Hazlett, corporal, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; died May 10, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
- John R. De Arment, corporal, mustered in September 21, 1861, three years; died at Andersonville June 3, 1864, grave 1541.
- Jacob Hamm, corporal, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; died June 29, 1864, of wounds received at Spotsylvania June 18, 1864; veteran.
- John W. Bailey, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., July 26, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.
- William J. Wise, musician, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Peter Smith, musician, mustered in October 9, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.
- R. B. Alexander, private, mustered in September 20, 1861, three years; mustered out; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 20, 1862.
- John H. Alexander, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.
- J. B. Alexander, private, mustered in March 2, 1862, three years; discharged December 21, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.
- Cy. R. Alexander, private, mustered in March 2, 1862, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Christian Andirich, private, mustered in December 21, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- James Baird, private, mustered in October 9, 1861, three years; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.
- D. K. Bigelow, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged December 1, 1862, for wounds received at South Mountain September 14, 1862.
- James T. Black, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 7, 1863.
- Seneca H. Bordell, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged January 17, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
- Harvey Brown, private, mustered in October 12, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864; expiration of term.
- Thomas M. Bullock, private, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; discharged December 19, 1862, for wounds received at South Mountain September 14, 1862.
- David C. Barr, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- William Barr, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Lebius S. Bigelow, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Jacob Babb, private, mustered in December 23, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Joseph Brannon, private, mustered in July 30, 1864, three years; transferred to Western army March 8, 1865.
- Timothy Breman, private, mustered in December 30, 1864, one year; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Ludwig Bremer, private, mustered in December 21, 1864, one year; substitute; died May 2, 1865, of wounds received in action April 2, 1865.
- Charles Brown, private, mustered in August 10, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- John Brown, private, mustered in December 31, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Charles Burns, private, mustered in July 21, 1864, three years; substitute; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 28, 1864.
- Henry Byrnes, private, mustered in July 28, 1864, three years; substitute; captured September 30, 1864; escaped and returned May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- John Boyel, private, mustered in July 30, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Michael Brophy, private, mustered in July 28, 1864,

- three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- James Bice, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 9, 1865.
- Abraham Brindle, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; drowned in James River, Va., June 15, 1864.
- James M. Caldwell, private, mustered in October 18, 1861, three years; died May 12, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
- Francis G. Carney, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, 1863.
- Robert Carson, private, mustered in October 13, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 17, 1863.
- Daniel Cahill, private, mustered in March 4, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 30, 1862.
- Robert S. Cook, private, mustered in September 27, 1861, three years.
- Stephen Cumin, private, mustered in October 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 12, 1864; veteran.
- Patrick Carney, private, mustered in November 30, 1864, one year; substitute.
- John H. Civits, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; discharged December 28, 1864, for wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
- John Cornish, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- James Cadmore, private, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- George L. Culp, private, mustered in August 6, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Samuel P. Davis, private, mustered in October 9, 1861, three years; prisoner from July 30, 1864, to February 6, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- William De Arment, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Peter Deihl, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 9, 1863.
- Aaron Dellendorfer, private, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 14, 1862.
- Alexander Duncan, private, mustered in July 30, 1864, three years' substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Michael Desey, private, mustered in November 26, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Gideon R. Downs, private, mustered in December 16, 1864, one year; drafted; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Edw. Dougherty, private, mustered in December 29, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Franklin F. Ealy, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; captured September 30, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Christian Emigh, private, mustered in October 3, 1864, one year; drafted; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- William Eaton, private, mustered in November 12, 1864, one year; drafted; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- James Flanney, private, mustered in July 28, 1864, three years; substitute; prisoner from September 30, 1864, to February, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Thaddeus S. Fertig, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; discharged June 22, 1865, for wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
- John Foster, private, mustered in January 4, 1865, three years; substitute.
- John A. Fultz, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 10, 1865.
- James B. Fields, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; died March 19, 1863, of wounds received at South Mountain September 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot E, grave 498.
- Valentine Feltnan, private, mustered in December 1, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- William M. Gabel, private, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 20, 1863.
- Charles B. Goodman, private, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; wounded at South Mountain September 14, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., January 28, 1864.
- Henry Gregg, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 12, 1863.
- Winfield Gregg, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Jacob Gear, private, mustered in July 28, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Andrew Gregg, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; killed at the Peeble's Farm, Va., September 30, 1864.
- Joseph Growden, private, mustered in July 5, 1864, three years; wounded April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

- John P. Garrett, private, mustered in January 3, 1865, one year; substitute.
- James Hamilton, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at South Mountain September 14, 1862; discharged September 29, 1862.
- George Hardy, private, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; died December 17, 1861; buried at Fortress Monroe, Va.
- Samuel Hardy, private, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 1, 1862.
- George M. Hobaugh, private, mustered in September 18, 1861, three years; wounded November 7, 1863; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.
- Jacob Hay, private, mustered in December 2, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Timothy Heathy, private, mustered in December 28, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Andrew J. Havens, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; died at City Point, Va., November 22, 1864.
- Amos Hefman, private, mustered in July 29, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Michael Hughes, private, mustered in December 30, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Edw. Hoolihan, private, mustered in January 7, 1864, one year; substitute.
- James Houston, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; died at Philadelphia July 22, 1864.
- Jacob Irvin, private, mustered in September 23, 1861, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.
- Charles Ittig, private, mustered in December 21, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Robert Kerr, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot C, grave 291.
- Peter Knapp, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 5, 1863.
- John LaForte, private, mustered in September 23, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.
- Joseph Landis, private, mustered in October 9, 1861, three years; died October 19, 1863.
- Samuel Lantz, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 1, 1862.
- John Long, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.
- David E. Latchford, private, mustered in September 8, 1861, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- David Lowry, private, mustered in September 2, 1864, three years; died at City Point, Va., August 13, 1864.
- Levi W. Mills, private, mustered in September 23, 1861, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.
- John J. Miller, private, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 27, 1862.
- William H. Mitchell, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.
- William F. Morgan, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; died September 27, 1863.
- George N. Moyer, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died September 3, 1863.
- Calvin B. Myers, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 21, 1863.
- John Mitchell, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; died October 1, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
- Samuel Mathews, private, mustered in September 15, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by Special Order, date unknown.
- Henry Miller, private, mustered in December 16, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 4, 1865.
- John Moore, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 11, 1865.
- John Malloy, private, mustered in January 6, 1865, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Thomas Murray, private, mustered in January 5, 1865, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Barney Murray, private, mustered in December 30, 1864, one year; substitute.
- John Murphy, private, mustered in July 29, 1864, three years; substitute; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 28, 1865.
- Maurice Murphy, private, mustered in December 27, 1864, three years; substitute.
- John H. Mee, private, mustered in December 2, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

- Merrill Moriday, private, mustered in February 7, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- David A. McCrum, private, mustered in October 9, 1861, three years.
- John McFadden, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died June 17, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; veteran.
- James McKinney, private, mustered in October 7, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 24, 1863.
- Daniel McKinney, private, mustered in October 7, 1861, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864, expiration of term.
- James McCormick, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; discharged by order War Department June 2, 1865.
- Reuben O. McDonald, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 6, 1865.
- George McGinness, private, mustered in December 2, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Thomas McHale, private, mustered in March 20, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- John B. McElroy, private, mustered in December 26, 1864, three years; died June 19, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
- Peter McNair, private, mustered in October 15, 1864, one year; drafted; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- John W. McKnight, private, mustered in July 4, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Michael McMahon, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; drafted; transferred to Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 29, 1865.
- Barney McGee, private, mustered in June 2, 1865, three years; substitute.
- George M. Nalls, private, mustered in December 29, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Thomas Nelson, private, mustered in January 4, 1865, three years; substitute.
- David C. Nichols, private, mustered in July 30, 1864, three years; substitute; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 16, 1865.
- William O'Brien, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; veteran.
- Thomas Parsons, private, mustered in October 14, 1861, three years; killed at South Mountain September 11, 1862.
- John B. Platt, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 22, 1865; veteran.
- Jackson H. Price, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; wounded at South Mountain September 16, 1862; died May 26, 1864, of wounds received in Wilderness May 6, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; veteran.
- William Phillips, private, mustered in July 27, 1862, three years; substitute; killed at Peeble's Farm, Va., September 30, 1864.
- Franklin Powell, private, mustered in January 2, 1865, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Charles Quigley, private, mustered in December 24, 1864, three years; substitute.
- John T. Quinn, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 10, 1865.
- Amos M. Ross, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- John Ross, private, mustered in August 24, 1862, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 26, 1865.
- Peter J. Ross, private, mustered in August 24, 1862, three years; died January 24, 1863.
- Michael Regan, private, mustered in August 1, 1864, three years; substitute; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 28, 1864.
- William Raynor, private, mustered in December 30, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- Thomas Reed, private, mustered in December 7, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- George B. Roddis, private, mustered in July 29, 1864, three years; substitute; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., November 20, 1864.
- Winfield S. Rodney, private, mustered in November 30, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
- William Roles, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
- Charles Sailor, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died February 1, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
- George Sager, private, mustered in August 14, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Fred Shimp, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, 1863.
- Eli Signer, private, mustered in October 14, 1861,

three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.

Robert B. Starks, private, mustered in August 2, 1862, three years; wounded August 5, 1864; discharged May 19, 1865.

John E. Schmuicker, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 14, 1865.

Charles F. Starks, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 28, 1865.

George Slack, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 4, 1865.

Thomas B. Scott, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; killed at Peeble's Farm September 30, 1864.

Jacob F. Schnee, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; prisoner from September 30, 1864, to March 30, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Allen Stutor, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

David C. Shimel, private, mustered in October 3, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Mordecai M. Tate, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Joseph Taylor, private, mustered in July 10, 1864, three years; substitute; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1865.

Levi Turner, private, mustered in October 6, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

James Watson, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; mustered out March 17, 1865, expiration of term.

Isaac Wortman, private, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.

James White, private, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; wounded at South Mountain September 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 24, 1863.

Norris L. Wiser, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died June 18, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Joseph Wiser, private, mustered in September 20, 1861, three years; died at Belleville, Pa., February 19, 1864.

Henry Wyman, private, mustered in September 21, 1861, three years; wounded at South Mountain September 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 25, 1864.

John Whiteman, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years.

Hugh Ward, private, mustered in December 1, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Bennett Winezerl, private, mustered in December 16, 1864, one year; drafted; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Wesley Young, private, mustered in March 1, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

David K. Zook, private, mustered in September 27, 1861, three years; died June 8, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-sixth Regiment was formed of companies raised in the summer of 1861, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and organized as a regiment on the 1st of September, under the following-named field officers: Colonel, Joseph F. Knipe; Lieutenant-Colonel, James L. Selfridge; Major, Arnold C. Lewis. The regiment contained a number of men of Union and Snyder Counties, in K Company, and there were also in the organization a large number of officers and men of Mifflin and Juniata Counties. Company A was made up almost entirely of Mifflin County men, a large proportion of whom had been members of the famed Logan Guards in the three months' service. A few days after that company had returned home from duty at Fort Washington, a new company was recruited at Lewistown, called the Second Logan Guards, most of its men having been members of the original Logans, as were also all the commissioned officers of the new company, viz.: Captain, Joseph A. Matthews; First Lieutenant, Henry A. Eisenbise; Second Lieutenant, William B. Weber. Each of these lieutenants, in turn, afterwards received promotion to the captaincy, as did also John M. Nolte, who had been a corporal in the original Logan Guards, and was made first sergeant of Second Logans on the formation of the Company. In the organization of the regiment the Second Logan Guards was designated as Company A of the Forty-sixth, and upon the death of Major A. C. Lewis (September 22, 1861), Captain J. Ard Matthews was promoted to major of the regiment, placing Captain Henry A. Eisenbise in command of the company.

The Forty-sixth left Camp Curtin in the fall of 1861, and moved to join the forces of General Banks on the Upper Potomac. It was assigned to duty in General S. W. Crawford's (First) brigade, in the (Second) division of General A. S. Williams.

No active operations were commenced by the command during the fall and winter, until the latter part of February, 1862, when Banks' force crossed the Potomac into Virginia, where it soon afterwards took part in an engagement with the enemy, under Stonewall Jackson, who was compelled to retire to Woodstock. Soon afterwards Jackson turned on the offensive, and attacked Banks' column of about seven thousand with a force of nearly three times that strength, resulting in the battle of Winchester, in which the Forty-Sixth took a conspicuous part, holding its ground with steadiness for five hours, and suffering considerable loss in killed and wounded.

In the campaigns which followed the appointment of General John Pope to the command of the Army of Virginia the Forty-sixth, with Crawford's brigade, fought bravely in the battle of Cedar Mountain, charging three times across an open wheat-field, each time to be driven back by a greatly superior force. Its loss was thirty killed, thirty-four severely wounded and six taken prisoners. "General Crawford's brigade came out of the fight a mere skeleton." Among the wounded were Major Matthews and Lieutenant Selheimer, of Company A.

In the battle of Antietam the Forty-sixth, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Selfridge, fought on the right, under General Hooker, sustaining only a moderate loss. After the battle it crossed into Virginia and marched, by Fairfax and other points, to the Rappahannock, but did not arrive in time to take any part in the storming of Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg on the 13th of December. After that engagement it formed part of Second Brigade, First Division of the Twelfth Corps, under General Slocum, and made its winter-quarters near Falmouth, Va.

On the opening of the spring campaign the regiment, with its corps, moved on the 27th of April to Kelly's Ford, where they crossed the

Rappahannock, and thence, crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, marched to Chancellorsville, where, in the engagements of the 2d and 3d of May, it lay under a heavy fire, and took part in successive charges of the Confederate line, but with comparatively light loss in killed and wounded. From Chancellorsville the regiment, with its corps, re-crossed the Rappahannock, and soon afterwards marched northward to confront the Confederate army, which was then moving to the invasion of Pennsylvania. It reached Gettysburg on the evening of July 1st, and was posted on Culp's Hill, where the Forty-sixth held the extreme right of the line, in a sheltered position, which enabled the regiment to pass through the terrific battle which followed without very heavy loss.

Upon the retreat of General Lee from Gettysburg into Virginia, the Forty-sixth joined in the pursuit across the Potomac, and to the line of the Rapidan. There orders were received detaching the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from the Army of the Potomac, and ordering them to move, under command of General Joseph Hooker, to the succor of the Army of the Cumberland, then at and in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn. On arriving in Tennessee, the troops of the First Division of the Twelfth Corps (in which was the Forty-sixth) were placed on duty, guarding the railway line from Tullahoma to the Tennessee River, at Bridgeport, Ala. This duty was performed by the Forty-sixth in a manner which elicited the commendations of its general officers. About the 1st of January, 1864, a large proportion of the soldiers of the regiment having re-enlisted, they received the veteran furlough and visited Pennsylvania, whence, on their return, they were accompanied by a large number of recruits, bringing the strength of the regiment nearly or quite up to the maximum.

In the campaign which was opened by the advance of Sherman's army from the Tennessee, on the 6th of May, 1864, and which resulted in the capture of Atlanta, the Forty-sixth took part in the operations of the Twelfth Corps, fighting successively in the engagements of Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, New Hope Church, Culp House, Dallas,

Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek (July 20th) and Atlanta (July 22d). In the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Adjutant Luther R. Whitman and Lieutenant David C. Selheimer, both of Mifflin County, received wounds of which they died soon afterwards—Whitman on the 6th of August and Selheimer on the 21st of September following. The loss of the regiment in that battle was thirty-two killed and wounded. In the subsequent action in front of Atlanta its loss was about twenty-five killed and wounded.

The surrender of Atlanta occurred on the 1st of September, and ten days later the victorious army of General Sherman set out on its "march to the sea." Savannah was reached and occupied on the 22d of December, and there a light action, in the capture of Fort McAllister, finished the battle record of the Forty-sixth. Moving north with the army through the Carolinas, it reached Goldsboro about the middle of March, and immediately after the surrender of General Johnston on the 26th of April, it set out with the grand column for Washington, where it duly arrived in May, and on the 16th of July following was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va.

COMPANY A, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following is the roster of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was recruited at Lewistown, Mifflin County :

Joseph A. Matthews, captain, mustered in September 27, 1861, three years; promoted to major September 27, 1861.

Henry A. Eisenbise, captain, mustered in August 14, 1861, three years; resigned February 11, 1863.

William B. Weber, captain, mustered in August 14, 1861, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant September 27, 1861; to adjutant November 1, 1862; to captain Company A February 11, 1863; resigned February 8, 1865.

John M. Nolte, captain, mustered in August 23, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant November 1, 1862; to captain May 22, 1865; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

D. C. Selheimer, first lieutenant, mustered in September 27, 1861, three years; promoted from Company D, Ninth Regiment New York State Militia, to second lieutenant September 27, 1861; to first lieutenant November 1, 1862; died Sep-

tember 21, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Enos Rodgers, first lieutenant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 18, 1862; to sergeant April 1, 1863; to first sergeant December 25, 1863; to first lieutenant May 23, 1865; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Jacob E. Mickey, first sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant May 4, 1863; to first sergeant May 22, 1865; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

James P. McClintic, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Robert Powers, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal November 1, 1862; to sergeant September 5, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Joseph H. Klepper, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal April 1, 1863; to sergeant December 29, 1863; captured at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; returned September, 1862; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

J. A. Muthersbough, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal April 1, 1862; to sergeant May 22, 1865; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Eisenbise, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.

Henry Printz, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.

George W. Elberty, sergeant, mustered in August 20, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 29, 1863.

William Hopper, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died May 5, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

John C. Ross, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 4, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

William H. Langton, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 4, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

George W. Wertz, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 1, 1864; prisoner from May 2 to May 15, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

George W. Lewis, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal Septem-

- ber 22, 1861; captured at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- John B. Thompson, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1863, three years; promoted to corporal September 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Lewis H. Ruble, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 22, 1864; captured at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- Michael Fox, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 22, 1865; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- Philip Lortz, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal July 1, 1865; captured at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862, and at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- John G. Carlin, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 23, 1862.
- Melvin Lamb, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 20, 1863.
- John S. Garrett, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- George W. Howenstine, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Jackson Lewis, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- William T. Shimp, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged by order of War Department June 20, 1865; veteran.
- William T. Scott, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Mountain August 8, 1862.
- Thomas A. Nourse, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.
- Charles Bermetham, musician, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; transferred to Company B, date unknown.
- Hiram De Huff, musician, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- Jonathan Ocker, musician, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; promoted to principal musician August 1, 1864; veteran.
- Samuel Armstrong, private, mustered in February 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- David Abbot, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Thomas Arnold, private, mustered in February 25, 1861, three years; discharged by order of War Department May 19, 1865.
- William Armstrong, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- John Aultsberger, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; transferred to Battery M, First New York Artillery, January 1, 1864.
- William Ashton, private, mustered in August 18, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.
- William A. Ball, private, mustered in September 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- William H. Bowson, private, mustered in September 21, 1861, three years; captured at Winchester May 25, 1862; returned; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- William L. Berkheimer, private, mustered in September 21, 1861, three years; captured at Winchester May 25, 1862, returned; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- L. Buchanan, private, mustered in March 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- John L. Berringer, private, mustered in March 8, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Joseph Bish, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- John H. Banner, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; wounded; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- William Burkey, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- John H. Bush, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; discharged by order War Department June 20, 1865.
- Ephraim Baker, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862.
- Samuel R. Bowersox, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
- George Bolinger, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
- Charles Brought, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; prisoner; died at Andersonville, Ga., October 27, 1864, grave 11,563.
- James M. Briggs, private, mustered in January 14, 1864, three years; killed in action March 14, 1865.
- Isaac Bigelow, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

- John Black, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.
- William Budd, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.
- Joshua Boutwell, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years.
- Aquila Cornelius, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel Campbell, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Henry H. Craig, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- George W. Crawford, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 4, 1863.
- Jackson Chester, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 18, 1865.
- Charles M. Caruthers, private, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; transferred to Company A, Thirty-Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, January 20, 1865; veteran.
- William Cowden, private, mustered in September 2, 1861; three years; killed at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862.
- Emanuel Coleman, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died at Lewistown, Pa., date unknown.
- Jeremiah Cossick, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.
- Samuel H. Coleman, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; died near Broad River, S. C., February 18, 1865.
- Benneville De Long, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Phillip Dunn, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; paroled prisoner; absent at muster out.
- Jeremiah Delo, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; drafted; discharged July 24, 1865.
- George L. Denny, private, mustered in July 16, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 20, 1864.
- James F. Duncan, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to commissary-sergeant November 1, 1862.
- Robert Forsyth, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 27, 1862.
- Joseph Franken, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 10, 1863.
- Andrew J. Foy, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; wounded at Winchester May 25, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.
- John M. Fiethorn, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- James A. Gould, private, mustered in December 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- John Green, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Francis Glover, private, mustered in March, 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Boston Gardner, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Samuel M. Greer, private, mustered in March 2, 1864, three years; wounded; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Conrad Guardlock, private, mustered in March 8, 1864, three years; wounded; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.
- Jacob Gaffney, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, one year; mustered out June 7, 1865, expiration of term.
- William Gruver, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.
- Conrad Holstine, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; captured at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- David Hobough, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- Alexander Hannold, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Michael Harris, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Samuel Hemphill, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Levi Hartley, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; discharged by order War Department June 20, 1865.
- Harvey Held, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; transferred to Company C January 1, 1864; veteran.
- Henry Hilmis, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862.
- Hiram S. Hurlbut, private, mustered in March 15, 1862, one year.
- George Heart, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, one year; not on muster-out roll.
- Allen M. Kreps, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged, date unknown.

- Ephraim F. Knipe, private, mustered in December 31, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Samuel Kauffman, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- F. M. Kessler, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- John Kline, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Lawrence Kreps, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Thomas Kincaid, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died May 11, 1862, of wounds received accidentally at New Market, Va.; buried in National Cemetery Winchester, lot 1.
- T. M. Kemey, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died of wounds received at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862.
- David Kennedy, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died at Alexandria September 28, 1862, grave 326.
- Butler Kauffman, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.
- William Kelley, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; veteran.
- Samuel King, private, mustered in September 30, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.
- Joseph M. Lines, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.
- Elias W. Link, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., November 11, 1862.
- John Logan, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year.
- William Lewis, private, three years; died May 26, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
- Lewis J. Mallory, private, mustered in January 4, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Lewis F. Mackey, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Joseph May, private, mustered in July 13, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Charles Magee, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- William E. Mayes, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- William M. Miller, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- George Motzer, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., October 28, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
- George Miller, private, mustered in February 6, 1865, one year.
- Samuel Myers, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
- Isaac McCartney, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- John McCullough, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster-out.
- R. McCormick, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- William McKee, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.
- George W. Nipple, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- Nicholas Nolte, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; captured at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863; returned; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- Charles Newman, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to hospital steward November 1, 1862.
- Samuel Owens, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 7, 1863.
- Albert Printz, private, mustered in January 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- Leonard Porter, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
- George C. Peoples, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 15, 1864; veteran.
- Bronson Rothrock, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
- Robert I. Riden, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1864.
- William Reed, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1864.
- James M. Ramsey, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 29, 1862.
- James Riddle, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- John H. Shafer, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Stevens, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Homer M. Sigler, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Spigelmier, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Henry H. Shilling, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

William Stout, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Nicholas Swearer, private, mustered in July 16, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

James Stillwell, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Jos. H. Sumerton, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Wesley St. John, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Thomas Simpson, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Charles Sheppard, private, mustered in March 8, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Geo. Smith, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Jacob Sizer, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 3, 1862.

Geo. Snyder, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 29, 1862.

C. B. Selheimer, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 20, 1862.

James Swisher, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 15, 1863.

James Sanford, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 23, 1862.

Fred'k E. Shimp, private, mustered in October 23, 1863, three years; discharged by order War Department May 18, 1865.

Joseph S. Sacket, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; discharged by order War Department May 18, 1865.

Henry Spitzer, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Mountain; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 6, 1863.

Wm. G. Spiece, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.

David Seachrist, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died September 7, 1862; buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York, Pa.

John H. Showalter, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; died at Nashville, Tenn., December 20, 1864.

Fred B. Slagle, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

John Scott, private, mustered in September 14, 1861, three years.

Samuel Tice, private, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Taylor, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 11, 1862.

James Vawn, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

Jerome M. Wise, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Sam'l S. Wagner, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Andrew J. Wise, private, mustered in September 5, 1861, three years; wounded at Winchester May 25, 1862; discharged September 18, 1864.

James Wagner, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; discharged by order War Department June 21, 1865.

George Yeager, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

COMPANY D, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men from Perry County served in Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Wm. H. Bachman, mustered in September 2, 1861; re-enlisted January 13, 1864; wounded in action; veteran.

John A. Albright, mustered in February 24, 1864.

John W. Chisholm, mustered in September 2, 1861; re-enlisted January 13, 1864; wounded Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; veteran.

Francis A. Foster, mustered in August 31, 1861; transferred to Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers September, 1861.

John Shelley, mustered in September 2, 1861; re-enlisted 13th January, 1864; wounded, with loss of leg, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; veteran.

Joseph S. Smith, mustered in September 2, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9,

1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 19, 1862.

Solomon Trouble, mustered in September 2, 1861; re-enlisted 13th January, 1864; veteran.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was recruited in the month of August, 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where it was organized, on the 1st of September following, under Colonel Tilghman H. Good, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Alexander and Major William H. Gausler. The companies were mustered into the service at various dates, from August 19th to September 20th, at about which latter date the regiment moved to the front, arriving at Washington September 1st, and was stationed at Kalorama Heights. On the 27th it crossed the Chain Bridge, and occupied Fort Ethan Allen, Va., in the line of the Washington defenses. On the 11th of October it moved with its brigade¹ to Bailey's Cross-Roads, where it took part in the grand review by General McClellan of seventy-two thousand men, composing the Army of the Potomac. In the advance to the battle-ground of Dranesville, December 20th, the regiment participated, but did not reach the field in time to take part in the engagement.

On the 23d of January the Forty-seventh left Washington under orders, and proceeded, as part of the expedition under orders of General Brannan, to Key West, Fla., arriving there February 4th; but not being ordered into any engagement there, was moved, late in June, to Hilton Head, S. C., where it remained until the early part of July, when it was moved to Beaufort, S. C., where it continued on post until the following September. It was then ordered to move with other regiments to Florida to remove obstructions in St. John's River. The operations against St. John's Bluff were opened October 1st, but the enemy evacuated the post without a fight, but leaving large quantities of artillery, ammunition and war material, which were taken by the troops of the expedition and conveyed to Hilton Head. In this movement the Forty-seventh sustained but a slight loss.

¹ Stevens' (Third), of General "Baloy" Smith's division.

Late in October it took part in the movement to Pocotaligo, S. C., to break the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, losing one hundred and thirty-four officers and men in killed and wounded.

On the 15th of November the regiment moved to Key West, Fla., where it was posted to garrison Forts Jefferson and Taylor (five companies being placed in each of the works). In this duty it remained until February, 1864, during which time over five hundred men of the command had re-enlisted, and received the veteran furlough. On the 25th of that month it moved from Key West for the command of General Banks, in Louisiana, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade of General Emory's division of Franklin's corps, in the army of General Banks. On the 15th of March it set out, with other troops, on the Red River expedition, in which, on the 8th of April, it took gallant part in the battle of Sabine Cross-Roads, La., losing about sixty men in killed and wounded. It was also engaged at Pleasant Hill, where it took many prisoners and captured several pieces of artillery. From that battle-ground the army retired to Grand Ecore and Alexandria, arriving at the latter place on the 25th. In this expedition the regiment had marched fully eight hundred miles, and had lost two hundred men by battle and sickness.

On the 5th of July the Nineteenth Corps left Louisiana for Washington, and arrived there on the 12th. Soon afterwards it became a part of the Army of the Shenandoah, under command of General P. H. Sheridan. In the Valley the Forty-seventh took part in the battles of Opequan (or Winchester), September 19th; Fisher's Hill, September 21st; and Cedar Creek, October 19th, where its loss was one hundred and seventy-six killed, wounded and missing. It was the regiment's last general engagement, though it was constantly on duty guarding against guerrillas, constructing defensive works and taking part in reconnaissances and skirmishes from its winter-quarters at Camp Russell, near Winchester, and Camp Fairview, near Charlestown, Va. On the opening of the spring campaign of 1865 it moved,

on the 4th of April, with the expectation of taking part in the closing scenes of the war, but the struggle ended on the 9th at Appomattox, and the regiment moved to Washington, where it participated in the grand review of May 23d and 24th. But it was afterwards moved to Charleston, S. C., where it relieved the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Regiment, and remained in the South on duty until January 3, 1866, when it embarked for New York, whence, on arrival, it proceeded to Philadelphia where (at Camp Cadwalader) it was mustered out of service on the 9th of January, after nearly four and a half years of duty.

In the ranks of the Forty-seventh were quite a large number of men of Juniata, Union and Snyder Counties, and two companies of Perry county soldiers (one recruited at Bloomfield, and the other at Newport.)

COMPANY C, JUNIATA COUNTY.—This company was recruited at Sunbury, Northumberland County, and the following is a list of members of the company who resided in Juniata County. They were mustered in September 2, 1861, for three years, except where otherwise stated:

- William Reese, first lieutenant, promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant January 14, 1862; discharged April 14, 1864.
- David S. Baidler, private, mustered out September 18, 1864.
- George W. Bartle, private, died at Washington, D. C., August 8, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
- William Brownon, private.
- John W. Firth, private, mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Alex. Given, private, mustered in February 25, 1864; died December, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
- Conrad Holman, private, wounded at Pocatigo, S. C., October 22, 1862; prisoner from April 8 to July 22, 1864; mustered out September 18, 1864.
- Robt. Howel, private, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 13, 1865.
- Robt. C. McNeal, private, mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- John W. McNew, private, wounded and prisoner at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; exchanged July 22, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- William McNew, private, mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

- Samuel McNew, private, mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Francis H. McNeal, private.
- Benj. McKillip, private, mustered out December 25, 1865.
- Thomas Nipple, private, wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- David Naylor, private, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 13, 1865.
- Richard O'Rourke, private, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Jas. R. Rhine, private, mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- H. B. Robinson, private, mustered in November 28, 1863; discharged by order of War Department January 24, 1865.
- Frederick Vaun, private, mustered in February 24, 1864; transferred to Company G December 10, 1864; mustered out December 25, 1865.
- James Whistler, private, mustered out September 18, 1864.
- Benj. F. Walls, private, wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; mustered out September 18, 1864.
- Samuel Whistler, private, mustered out September 18, 1864.

COMPANY D, PERRY COUNTY.—This company was recruited at Bloomfield, Perry County. The following is a list of its officers and men:

- Henry D. Woodruff, captain, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to captain August 31, 1861; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- George Stroop, captain, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to second lieutenant August 31, 1861; to captain November 14, 1864; commissioned major March 30, 1865; not mustered; discharged June 2, 1865.
- George Krosier, captain, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant September 22, 1864; to captain June 1, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel S. Auchmutz, first lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant August 31, 1861; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- George W. Clay, first lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to second lieutenant January 30, 1865; to first lieutenant June 2, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Jesse Meadeth, second lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant January 30, 1864; to second lieutenant

- July 5, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- James Crownover, first sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant July 5, 1865; wounded and captured at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; exchanged November 25, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant August 31, 1864; not mustered; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John G. Miller, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; captured at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; exchanged July 22, 1864; promoted sergeant September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John V. Brady, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Isaac Baldwin, sergeant, three years; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864, and Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; promoted to sergeant January 20, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Theodore R. Troup, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- William R. Fertig, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 6, 1862.
- Henry Heikel, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Alexander D. Wilson, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Frank M. Holt, sergeant, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., October 28, 1861.
- Edw. Harper, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Jacob P. Baltozer, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John E. D. Roth, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Noble Henkle, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- William Powell, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Benjamin F. Shaffer, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal January 30, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- William D. Hays, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal April 15, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- James Downs, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; prisoner from April 9 to July 22, 1864; promoted to corporal July 5, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- James T. Williamson, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 5, 1862.
- Cornelius Stewart, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Samuel A. M. Reed, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- George Rahm, musician, mustered in November 26, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- William P. Weaver, musician, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; discharged by order of War Department April 1, 1863.
- Francis Brown, musician, mustered in September 20, 1861, three years.
- James E. Albert, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John M. Anthony, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Benjamin F. Anthony, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Signal Corps 1863.
- Joseph Acker, private, mustered in October 6, 1862, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.
- Amos Bender, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- William F. Brady, private, mustered in January 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Benjamin F. Baltozer, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Atkinson M. Brady, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Leonard W. Beady, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- James C. Baskins, private, mustered in August 31

- 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Ephraim Bowing, private, mustered in July 29, 1864, three years; transferred from Company I, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, January 26, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Lewis Blain, private, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- William H. Barnes, private, mustered in January 17, 1862, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Uriah Barton, private, mustered in May 15, 1864, three years; transferred from Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry January 26, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Aaron Bullard, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Hamilton Blanchard, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- George Berrier, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Joseph Biceline, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- George W. Baltozer, private, mustered in August 15, 1862, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- John Bullard, private, mustered in April 5, 1864, three years; transferred to Company I October 23, 1864.
- Albert C. Bryan, private, died at Philadelphia January 27, 1865.
- Thomas B. Carpenter, private, mustered in January 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- William H. Clouser, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- John D. Clouser, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- John B. Clay, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Ephraim Clouser, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded and captured at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; exchanged November 25, 1864; mustered out, date unknown.
- Eli B. Charles, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 21, 1864.
- William Clouse, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Jacob Charles, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- William Collins, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- William H. Coulter, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- David Crook, private, mustered in October 15, 1864, three years; transferred to Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers April 13, 1865.
- John F. Donahoe, private, mustered in January 2, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Oliver P. Diller, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Washington Dill, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- John Deitzinger, private, died at Philadelphia January 18, 1863.
- William H. Ewing, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 26, 1862.
- William Earhart, private, mustered in August 15, 1862, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- John F. Egolf, private, mustered in January 30, 1862, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.
- Franklin M. Fertig, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Henry Foreman, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Levi Foreman, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- David R. Frank, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- William Foltz, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Michael Foltz, private, mustered in March 2, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- George W. Foltz, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Henry W. Foltz, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

- George Foley, private; three years; died at Philadelphia April 23, 1864.
- Samuel Foose, private, mustered in June 12, 1863, three years.
- Samuel Gohn, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- George H. Gibson, private, mustered in March 1, 1864, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- William A. Hearshey, private, mustered in January 27, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Martin Harper, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 28, 1862.
- Alexander Humes, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- William G. Harper, private, mustered in August 15, 1862, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- John W. Haas, private, mustered in January 25, 1864, three years; mustered out by General Order September 25, 1865.
- George S. Isett, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Key West, Fla., May 16, 1862.
- Anthony Jordan, private, mustered in March 20, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Anthony Jordan, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 10, 1863.
- George W. Jury, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Harrison Jones, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
- William Kirkpatrick, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- William S. Kosier, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- George Kochendeff, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- John Keim, private, mustered in November 27, 1863, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 14, 1864.
- Abraham F. Keim, private, mustered in January 31, 1865, one year; mustered out May 23, 1865.
- Jesse Kosier, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died October 31, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot D, grave 377.
- Samuel M. Kern, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died while prisoner at Camp Tyler, Tex., June 12, 1864; veteran.
- Jeremiah Leary, private, mustered in December 29, 1863, three years; transferred to United States Marine Corps April 4, 1865.
- Simon Lickel, private, mustered in November 26, 1863, three years.
- Timothy McCarty, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- James McCuskey, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- William A. McKee, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- George Mysel, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John C. Myers, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- William H. McClure, private, mustered in November 26, 1862, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- John McCully, private, mustered in November 27, 1863, three years; mustered out with company November 4, 1865.
- Josiah Messimer, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- George W. Messimer, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Lemuel Messimer, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Joseph Myers, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 15, 1864; veteran.
- Amon Myers, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; transferred from Company I, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, January 21, 1865; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- William Mays, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at New Orleans, La., March 30, 1864; veteran.
- Alexander Musser, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.
- Andrew Mehaffee, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years.
- Reuben H. Newkirk, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Hugh O'Neil, private, mustered in September 11,

- 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Frederick Prothro, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Peter Petre, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Aaron Peterson, private, mustered in February 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Andrew Powell, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November, 1862.
- Washington A. Power, private, mustered in August 26, 1862, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Robert Porter, private, mustered in November 26, 1863, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1865.
- Solomon Powell, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; captured at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; died while a prisoner at Pleasant Hill, La., June 7, 1864; veteran.
- John Powell, Jr., private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Key West, Fla., August 29, 1862.
- Daniel Powell, Jr., private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; veteran.
- S. Raffensperger, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- William H. Rhoads, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John W. Reynolds, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- George H. Rigler, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- William H. Robinson, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Key West, Fla., April 4, 1862.
- Jesse D. Reynolds, private, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., May 11, 1863.
- David Rose, private, mustered in November 26, 1863, three years.
- Ellis Shannon, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Cyrus J. Sailor, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Abraham Stall, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Albert G. Smith, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Jesse M. Shaffer, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- William J. Smith, private, mustered in November 28, 1863, three years; prisoner from April 9 to July 22, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- George Sowers, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- William D. Smith, private, mustered in March 6, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Joseph M. Sellers, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 3, 1862.
- James Smith, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 26, 1862.
- William Shaffer, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- William D. Stites, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Joseph B. Shaver, private, mustered in August 15, 1862, three years; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865, by General Order.
- Emanuel Snyder, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; died at Liverpool, Pa., February 8, 1863.
- Jerome Y. Small, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 25; veteran.
- William Souder, private, mustered in November 27, 1863, three years.
- Michael Shaffer, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; transferred from Company I, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, January 27, 1865.
- William J. Stroop, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year.
- Daniel Swartz, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; mustered out December 25, 1865.
- Richard Tagg, private, mustered in January 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- James D. Tagg, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va.,

- October 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- George W. Topley, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 7, 1862.
- Wilson Tagg, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Wesley M. White, private, mustered in February 11, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Samuel Weimer, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Benjamin Weiland, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; absent, in hospital, at New Orleans, La.
- Thomas Wright, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- James Woodrow, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 12 1862.
- Washington Work, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July, 1862.
- John Wantz, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Andrew J. Williams, private, mustered in August 27, 1864, one year; mustered out June 1, 1865.
- William Wetzel, private, mustered in January 17, 1862, three years; mustered out January 19, 1865, expiration of term.
- Andrew Work, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., February 22, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
- Jonathan Wantz, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Pleasant Hill, La., June 17, 1864, while a prisoner.
- Samuel Wagner, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; lost at sea by foundering of United States steamer "Pocahontas," May, 1864.
- Daniel S. Zook, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged May 17, 1865, by General Order.
- tenant October 29, 1864; to captain February 16, 1865; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Wm. W. Geety, first lieutenant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant September 19, 1861; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862; commissioned captain September 19, 1864; not mustered; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- James Hahn, first lieutenant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to second lieutenant September 24, 1864; to first lieutenant February 16, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- C. K. Breneman, second lieutenant, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; promoted to second lieutenant September 24, 1861; mustered out September 24, 1864, expiration of term.
- Alfred Billig, second lieutenant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to second lieutenant March 20, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- David H. Smith, first sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant September 18, 1864; to first sergeant April 21, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- George Reynolds, first sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Hilton Head, S. C., November 8, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.
- John A. Gardner, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant September 18, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John S. Snyder, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant September 18, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John P. Rupley, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; wounded; promoted from corporal to sergeant October 29, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Isaac C. Foy, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant April 21, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Michael C. Lynch, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 30, 1863.
- Robert H. Nelson, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal August 20, 1862; to sergeant November 4, 1862; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- James F. Naylor, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

COMPANY H., PERRY COUNTY.—This company was recruited at Newport, Perry County. The following is a list of its officers and men:

- James Kacey, captain, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to captain September 19, 1861; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Reuben S. Gardner, captain, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieu-

- Isaiah Billett, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal March 12, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Daniel Ulrich, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 18, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Daniel K. Smith, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 18, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Daniel W. Fegley, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal October 29, 1864, mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Elkana Sweger, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal October 29, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Amos T. Brown, corporal, mustered in September 23, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal June 2, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Henry C. Weise, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal June 2, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John Clemmens, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal August 21, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John Kitner, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Wm. M. Wallace, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.
- George W. Harper, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Daniel Reeder, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; wounded, with loss of arm, at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 24, 1862.
- P. W. Stocklager, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C.
- James J. Kacey, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 29, 1862.
- George W. Albert, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 18, 1864.
- Edw. H. Marchley, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Charleston, S. C., August 19, 1865; veteran.
- John H. K. Boyer, musician, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- George Kipp, musician, mustered in January 23, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Allen McCabe, musician, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- John Anderson, private, mustered in December 17, 1863, three years; mustered out by General Order September 26, 1865.
- James Albert, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1861.
- Valentine Andrews, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.
- Luther Bernheisel, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- George W. Bear, private, mustered in December 17, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Edw. M. Bucher, private, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Augustus Bupp, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Abraham Burd, private, mustered in January 6, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, 1862.
- William Brooks, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 21, 1864, expiration of term.
- Henry Bollinger, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 19, 1863.
- Jerome Briner, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 11, 1864.
- Charles E. Baldwin, private, mustered in November 22, 1864, one year; mustered out November 22, 1865, expiration of term.
- Alexander Bigger, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 8, 1862.
- Daniel Bistline, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Camp Griffin, Va., November 5, 1861.
- William Barry, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864.
- Henry W. Beers, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year.
- Oliver H. Campbell, private, mustered in January 30, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

- John Cooper, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Robert Cunningham, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- John D. Clay, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1861.
- Edw. F. Deily, private, mustered in February 6, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- James Duncan, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Milton H. Dunlap, private, mustered in December 11, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- James R. Desemer, private, mustered in February 6, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- John A. Durham, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- William Dorman, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1861.
- Valent Davenport, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 28, 1864; burial record, died May 4, 1864.
- Augustus Deitz, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; mustered out July 6, 1865.
- Peter Deitrick, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Pocatigo, S. C., October 22, 1862.
- William F. Dumm, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; veteran.
- Harrison Eckard, private, mustered in February 8, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- John Evans, private, mustered in August 2, 1862, three years; died at New Orleans, La., June 20, 1864.
- Emanuel Fink, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Daniel Fusselman, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Dwight H. Flint, private, mustered in February 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Robert Fry, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 16, 1861.
- Michael Faling, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; discharged by General Order December 8, 1862.
- David R. Frank, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1861.
- Daniel Foose, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Camp Griffin, Va., October 20, 1861.
- David W. Fisher, private, mustered in September 1, 1861, three years; died at Harrisburg, Pa., January 1, 1864; veteran.
- Simon C. Fink, private, mustered in December 15, 1863, three years.
- Daniel Gechenbaugh, private, mustered in October 29, 1862, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- William H. Guster, private, mustered in January 8, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Henry F. Garris, private, mustered in February 6, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Emanuel Guera, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out by General Order June 19, 1865.
- Jacob R. Gardner, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Camp Griffin, Va., January 8, 1862.
- James Galbraith, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., February 1, 1862.
- Isaiah Hammaker, private, mustered in December 10, 1863; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Thomas Hammaker, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Jacob C. Hostetter, private, mustered in December 10, 1863, three years; mustered out December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Isaac Henderson, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Michael Horting, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Thomas J. Haney, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- William Hutcheson, private, mustered in September 18, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Adam Hammaker, private, mustered in August 27, 1864, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Jacob Hammaker, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Ananias Horting, private, mustered in August 10,

- 1862, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- James Hall, private, mustered in August 8, 1864, one year; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Thomas Haywood, private, mustered in November 1, 1862, three years; mustered out October 31, 1865, expiration of term.
- William Hayes, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1864.
- Martin Harper, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1864.
- John W. Holmes, private, mustered in October 30, 1861, three years; transferred to Company B, Thirty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, January 8, 1862.
- Samuel Huggins, private, mustered in September 29, 1861, three years; died at Hilton Head, S. C., December 16, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.
- John Hartshorn, private, mustered in December 17, 1863, three years; died at New Orleans, La., August 8, 1864.
- Michael Heenan, private, mustered in December 11, 1863, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.
- George W. Hoffman, private, mustered in February 1, 1865, three years.
- Comley Idall, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; died at Hilton Head, S. C., October 30, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.
- Cyrus Johnson, private, mustered in September 19, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 16, 1862.
- Edw. Jassum, private, mustered in October 13, 1862, three years; transferred from Company F October 11, 1864; mustered out October 15, 1865, expiration of term.
- R. A. Kingsborough, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Daniel Kochendefor, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; absent at muster out.
- William H. Kuech, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- ✓ John M. Keim, private, mustered in September 20, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 19, 1862.
- R. R. Kingsborough, private, mustered in September 19, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 26, 1862.
- Charles Klotz, private, mustered in October 29, 1862, three years; mustered out October 28, 1865, expiration of term.
- Jacob Liddick, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Jacob Liddick, private, mustered in December 18, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- John H. Liddick, private, mustered in December 10, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Aaron Laub, private, mustered in January 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Henry Leedy, private, mustered in February 22, 1865, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Adam Loudon, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- Adam Liddick, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 19, 1865.
- John Liddick, private, mustered in August 29, 1864, one year; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- William Liddick, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, one year; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- James Lowe, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, one year; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- John D. Long, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 2, 1865; veteran.
- John Liddick, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; died at Baltimore, Md., November 8, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
- Michael Lupfer, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 14, 1864.
- Sterret Lightner, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Philadelphia December 3, 1864.
- Lorenzo Labar, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years.
- John Lightman, private, three years; died at Philadelphia, Pa., November 11, 1864.
- Edw. J. Morton, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- David McCoy, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Peter McLaughlin, private, mustered in September 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Henry Mowery, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

- Robert McKibben, private, mustered in February 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Walter C. Miller, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- John Morian, private, mustered in January 30, 1865, one year; mustered out July 18, 1865.
- John H. Meyers, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 29, 1861.
- Benjamin Messimer, private, mustered in November 2, 1864, three years; died at New Orleans, La., August 7, 1864.
- John McIntire, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.
- Patrick Mullen, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died July 15, 1863.
- Jacob Naylor, private, mustered in December 10, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Elw. Newman, private, mustered in October 26, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John Nagle, private, mustered in February 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- John Orner, private, mustered in February 27, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- William H. O'Brien, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; mustered out December 6, 1864, expiration of term.
- Michael O'Conner, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out by General Order July 6, 1865.
- Nicholas I. Orris, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; veteran.
- Dennis Purcell, private, mustered in January 28, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Michael Reichner, private, mustered in February 8, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- James Rider, private, mustered in January 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- S. M. Randibaugh, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- John W. Rider, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; mustered out October 31, 1864, expiration of term.
- Samuel A. M. Reed, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 29, 1861.
- William H. Robinson, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 29, 1861.
- Jason T. Robinson, private, mustered in August 19, 1862, three years; killed at Pocotaligo October 22, 1862.
- Jacob Richenbaugh, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, one year.
- John Ridgway, private; died at New Orleans, La., date unknown.
- William Shelley, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Parkison H. Shipley, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- Jeremiah Siders, private, mustered in December 10, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Michael Smeigh, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.
- John J. Schofield, private, mustered in February 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Lewis W. Sailor, private, mustered in January 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- James Simpson, private, mustered in February 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Milton Stamp, private, mustered in February 27, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- William Stitler, private, mustered in April 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.
- Isaac Schlocter, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 7, 1863.
- William J. Simonton, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 13, 1863.
- Lewis W. Saylor, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; mustered out October 13, 1864, expiration of term.
- William Shull, private, mustered in September 29, 1861, three years; mustered out September 29, 1864, expiration of term.
- Francis J. Smedley, mustered in September 29, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 28, 1864.
- Thomas Smith, private, mustered in April 4, 1862, three years; mustered out April 5, 1865, expiration of term.
- H. Stoutsaberger, private, mustered in August 27, 1861, one year; discharged June 1, 1865, by General Order.
- George Sweger, private, mustered in August 30, 1862,

three years; discharged June 1, 1865, by General Order.

Alexander Saylor, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 14, 1864.

Charles H. Small, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; promoted to quartermaster-sergeant June 2, 1865.

Jeremiah Smith, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Beaufort, S. C., August 9, 1862.

Henry Stambaugh, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Pocatigo, S. C., October 22, 1862.

George H. Smith, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Natchez, Miss., July 9, 1864.

Joseph Shelley, private, mustered in December 10, 1863, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 18, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 9.

Joseph Smith, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; died at New Orleans, La., September 2, 1864.

Henry Shepley, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 10, 1864; veteran.

Stephen Shaffer, private, mustered in February 10, 1864, three years; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1865.

Reuben Shaffer, private, mustered in October 20, 1862, three years; died at Grand Ecore, La., April 22, 1864.

William Schofield, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year.

David Thompson, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Benjamin Thornton, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William R. Thompson, private, mustered in April 1, 1862, three years; mustered out April 20, 1865, expiration of term.

George Turpin, private, mustered in February 16, 1865, one year; discharged May 17, 1865, by General Order.

Charles F. Warner, private, mustered in February 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Mitchell Watt, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged November 28, 1862, by General Order.

Joseph A. Wright, private, mustered in September 29, 1861, three years; mustered out February 17, 1865, expiration of term.

Frederick Watt, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Key West, Fla., February 13, 1862.

Jefferson Waggoner, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Pocatigo, S. C., October 22, 1862.

John Wheeland, private, mustered in January 30, 1865, one year.

John Yohn, Jr., private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Daniel Yohn, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John Yohn, Sr., private, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 5, 1865.

George W. Zinn, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-ninth Regiment included in its organization three companies of men raised in Mifflin County (E, H and K), and one company (I) recruited in Juniata County; while at least four other companies contained men of Mifflin, Juniata and Union. The captain of Company E, of Lewistown, was Henry A. Zollinger, of Newport, who had previously been interested in the drilling of the Logan Guards, and in the recruiting of the Burns Infantry, so-called in honor of General James Burns, of Lewistown. Company H, of Mifflin, was raised at Milroy and commanded by Captain Ralph H. Mackay, and had for its first lieutenant William G. Mitchell, previously a member of the Logan Guards, and afterwards promoted to the grade of major, and made aid-de-camp on the staff of General Hancock.¹ The other Mifflin County company (K) was raised at McVeytown, and was commanded by Captain Matthias Neice, with John R. Keim as first lieutenant. The Juniata County company (I) was commanded by Captain Calvin Dewitt, its first lieutenant being William P. Kephart, who was killed in battle at Spottsylvania Court-House,

¹ William G. Mitchell was a Pennsylvanian by birth; he served in the Logan Guards, the Seventh, Twenty-fifth and the Forty-ninth Regiments of Pennsylvania Infantry. He rose to the rank of brevet brigadier-general in the volunteer service, and was made captain in the Thirty-seventh (Regular) Infantry July 28, 1866. Subsequently he was transferred to the Fifth Infantry; was made major and assistant adjutant-general July 1, 1881, and died at Governor's Island, N. Y., May 30, 1883.

May 10, 1864. In Company D, William Sherwood, previously a member of the Logan Guards, was first lieutenant, and was promoted from that grade to that of captain. The original colonel of the regiment was William H. Irwin, of Lewistown, who had served as a private in the "Logans," and he was followed as colonel and commanding officer by Thomas M. Hulings, a prominent lawyer of Lewistown, who had been first lieutenant of the Logan Guards, and who afterwards gave his life on the battlefield of Spottsylvania at the head of this regiment.

The rendezvous of the Forty-ninth was at Camp Curtin, where it was organized in September, 1861. The regiment left Harrisburg on the 22d, and proceeded to Washington, D. C., where it was assigned to Brigadier-General W. S. Hancock's (First) brigade of General "Baldy" Smith's division of the Fourth Corps, commanded by Major-General Erasmus D. Keyes. After being assigned, the regiment was encamped with its brigade at Lewinsville, Va., where, and in which vicinity, it was employed in camp and picket duty till March 10, 1862, when it moved forward with the army toward Manassas, and thence (when that place was found to have been evacuated by the enemy) back to Alexandria, Va., where, on the 24th of March, it embarked and proceeded to Newport News, where it arrived on the 26th. On the 4th of April it moved with the Army of the Potomac up the Peninsula, and on the 5th arrived in front of the enemy's position on the line extending from Yorktown to the James River. It held its position along the left bank of the Warwick River until Sunday, May 4th, when it moved forward with the other troops of the army in pursuit of the enemy, who had evacuated his Yorktown line and was retreating towards Richmond. The Confederate forces were overtaken that night, they being in a strong position near the town of Williamsburg, where a heavy battle was fought on the following day, the fight being opened by Hooker's division at daylight, in the midst of a drenching rain, which continued through the day. Hancock's brigade occupied the right, the Forty-ninth being on the left centre, with

the Sixth Maine on its right, and the Forty-third New York on its left. It was ordered into the fight at about eleven o'clock A.M., and moved forward unflinchingly, encountering the Confederate brigade of General Jubal Early. At the first shock Hancock's men recoiled and retired a short distance, then rallied, charged and drove the enemy back in disorder and with heavy loss, including about three hundred prisoners taken by the brigade of Hancock. Many of the prisoners were of the Fifth North Carolina Regiment, which confronted the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, which fought with unexcelled bravery, and, with the other regiments of Hancock's command, was highly commended by General McClellan for gallant conduct in this engagement.

During the night succeeding the battle the enemy retreated from his strong line at Williamsburg, and, two days later, the Army of the Potomac moved forward in pursuit. The Forty-ninth advanced by way of Old Church and Cold Harbor to the Chickahominy in the vicinity of New Bridge. It remained on the north side of the Chickahominy until the 5th of June, when it crossed that stream by the "Grape-Vine" bridge, and moved to Garnett's Hill. On the 25th it stood in line of battle to take part in the expected movement on Richmond, led by Hooker's division. On the 26th was fought the battle of Mechanicsville by the Pennsylvania Reserves on the extreme right, the Forty-ninth taking no part, being on the opposite side of the Chickahominy. During the day of the battle of Gaines' Mill (June 27th) the regiment was in line waiting orders, and towards evening was briskly attacked by a Confederate force from Richmond under General Magruder, but sustained little loss. In the night of the 27th it moved to Golding's Farm, and on the following day became warmly engaged at Peach Orchard with a force of the enemy, under General Robert Toombs. The loss of the regiment in the actions of the 27th and 28th was thirty-three killed and wounded. On the 29th it repulsed the enemy handsomely in a minor action at Savage Station, on the York River Railroad, and on the same night

took up its line of March for James River, which it reached (at Harrison's Landing) on the 2d of July, not having taken active part in the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, on the 30th of June, nor that of Malvern Hill, July 1st.

At Harrison's Landing the regiment (which suffered there very severely from sickness) remained until the 16th of August, when it marched thence down the Peninsula by way of Williamsburg to Fortress Monroe, where it was embarked on the 23d and proceeded up the Chesapeake and the Potomac River to Alexandria. On the 27th it marched from Fairfax Seminary with Franklin's corps to the relief of General Pope, who was then hard pressed by the enemy south of Manassas. It reached Centreville, but did not go beyond that point, and consequently was not present at the Second Bull Run battle. On the night of August 31st it marched from Centreville back to its previous camp at Fairfax Seminary. On the invasion of Maryland by General Lee, it moved from Fairfax (September 5th), crossed the Potomac, and took part in the engagement at Crampton's Gap on the 14th. On the 17th (the day of the great battle of Antietam) the regiment marched from Pleasant Valley, Md., to the scene of action, reached the field and formed line of battle, but was not ordered into the fight, though it lost several men by the fire of the enemy's artillery.

On the 19th the regiment moved from Antietam to the Potomac, which it crossed a few days later, and advanced by successive marches to Warrenton, to Stafford Court-House, to Belle Plain and to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. In the great battle of that place, on the 13th of December, it crossed the Rappahannock with Franklin's grand division on the extreme left, and was posted in support of batteries, but was not engaged against the enemy's infantry. On the 16th it recrossed the river, and soon after went into winter-quarters. On the 9th of January the regiment was consolidated into four companies, and Major Miles and other supernumerary officers were ordered on recruiting service, by which means the regiment was nearly filled during the winter.

In the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, after General Hooker assumed command of it, the Forty-ninth was assigned to Sedgwick's (Sixth) corps, First Division, Third Brigade, commanded by General Russell. Marching on the campaign of Chancellorsville, the regiment crossed the Rappahannock on the 29th of April, placing the pontoons in position for the passage of Sedgwick's corps, and losing several men in performing that service. From the south bank of the river it moved with its division to the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, where the enemy was found strongly fortified. The regiment remained in front of these works until the 30th, when it moved to the river and remained till May 3d, when it again moved forward and lay under a heavy artillery fire for several hours. On the same day it moved through the town, and became sharply engaged in skirmishing near Salem Church. Again, on the 4th, it was engaged in skirmishing until nightfall, when it sustained a fierce attack by the enemy until forced to retire towards the river. On the 5th it recrossed the river at Banks' Ford, and returned to its old camp-ground at White Oak Church, having experienced but light loss in the campaign of Chancellorsville. Moving northward on the campaign of Gettysburg, the men suffered terribly, marching day after day in excessively hot weather and through clouds of dust raised by the myriad feet and hoofs and wheels of the advancing column. The regiment crossed the Potomac at Edwards Ferry, and advanced to Westminster, Md., whence it marched towards Gettysburg. It arrived on the field at about two o'clock P.M. on the 2nd of July, and was placed in position in support of the Fifth Corps. On the morning of the 3d it was placed on the extreme left, but, with its corps, was changed during the day to the right of Round Top, where it stood in line ready to enter the fight, but was not ordered in, suffering only a slight loss from the artillery fire. After the battle it moved (July 5th) in pursuit of the enemy, but did not become engaged except in a skirmish on the 12th.

Crossing the Potomac, into Virginia, the Forty-ninth was employed in various move-

ments and marches during the succeeding summer and fall. In the morning of November 7th it marched with its corps from Warrenton to a point near Rappahannock Station, where the enemy was found strongly intrenched near the river. Late in the day the position was attacked by Russell's brigade (including the Forty-ninth Regiment), and just as the twilight fell the work was carried at the point of the bayonet. The effective force of the charging brigade was but about thirteen hundred men, while the works were well supplied with artillery, and held by fully sixteen hundred Confederates, who were taken prisoners, including one hundred and twenty-eight commissioned officers, of whom two were commanders of brigades; and among the material captured were four pieces of artillery, with caissons and a large quantity of ammunition, eight battle-flags and nineteen hundred stand of small arms. For the carrying of the intrenched line with the bayonet, and the seizing of the enemy's pontoon bridge, the Forty-ninth and other regiments of the assaulting column were warmly complimented in general orders by General Sedgwick, who said they deserved "especial honor" for their steadiness and gallantry. The loss of the Forty-ninth in this engagement was thirty killed and wounded. Afterwards, in the affair at Mine Run, the Forty-ninth lay for some hours under artillery fire, but was not engaged, and, retiring with the other troops, went into winter-quarters at Hazel Run, where about two hundred and sixty men re-enlisted for the war, and where, during the winter, the regiment received large accessions of recruits and drafted men from Pennsylvania. On the 23d of April following Major Miles was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel.

In the spring campaign of 1864 the regiment marched with its division, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford on the 4th of May, and on the following day was engaged in the first of the battles in the Wilderness, losing thirty-four killed and wounded, but repulsing the enemy and holding the field. In the early morning of the 6th the battle was reopened and kept up during the day, the heaviest fighting being in front of the Forty-ninth and its division.

During the night it moved to the left, and was engaged in heavy skirmishing through the following day. Still moving by the left, it arrived before noon of the 8th at Laurel Hill, where a brisk action ensued. On the 9th, General Sedgwick, the corps commander, was killed, while selecting a position on the left. He was succeeded in the command by General H. G. Wright. General Russell, of the brigade, now took command of the division, and was succeeded as brigade commander by General Eustis. On the 10th the regiment was continually under fire, and late in the day charged with the division, carrying the enemy's works in its front and taking several pieces of artillery and more than eight hundred prisoners, but afterwards being compelled to abandon the position and the captures, retiring before a heavy reinforcement. In the charge and subsequent retreat across open ground swept by artillery and musketry, the regiment lost sixty-five killed (among whom were Colonel Hulings, Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and Lieutenant Lytle, of Company H) and two hundred wounded and missing. Among the wounded were Lieutenant F. W. Wombacker, of Company E, and Lieutenant Hilands, adjutant of the regiment. The dead and many of the wounded were necessarily left in the hands of the enemy, and the bodies of Colonel Hulings and Lieutenant-Colonel Miles were not recovered.

On the 12th of May the regiment was again engaged near Spottsylvania Court-House, charging, with other troops, on that part of the Confederate works known as the "Bloody Angle." The fight raged all day, and the slaughter was terrible, but the works were carried and occupied by the Union forces on the following day. Up to this time, in the nine days which had elapsed since the regiment crossed the Rapidan, its losses had been three hundred and ninety-one killed, wounded and missing, reducing its numbers to about one hundred and thirty-five effective men, with which it entered the engagement of June 1st, at Cold Harbor, where it fought for two days; then, with the other troops, left the position, marched to and crossed the James River, and moved to the front of Petersburg, where it remained posted at several different points in

the lines encircling the beleaguered city till the 11th of July, when, with the other commands of the Sixth Corps, it was embarked and transported to Washington City, where it arrived on the 12th, and was at once marched out to meet the Confederate column, which, having entered Maryland across the Upper Potomac, was moving, under command of General Early, to the assault of the works around the national capital by way of Monocacy. The invading force made a precipitate retreat before the advance of the grim and battle-scarred Sixth Corps, which kept up the pursuit until it had crossed the Potomac and reached Berryville, Va. It then returned to the vicinity of Washington, when it was soon learned that Early had commenced vigorous hostilities in the Shenandoah Valley against the forces of General Philip H. Sheridan. The Sixth Corps then marched rapidly to Harper's Ferry, where it crossed the Potomac, and, advancing up the valley, joined General Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah.

At Winchester, on the 19th of September, the Forty-ninth took part in the battle by which the enemy's forces were routed and sent "whirling up the valley." In that action the regiment lost forty-nine killed and wounded. "In the heat of the engagement," says Bates, "a shell burst near the top of the color-staff, scattering to the winds the few remaining shreds of the flag." A new State flag was presented to the regiment on the 26th of October.

After the battle at Winchester the Forty-ninth, with its brigade, remained in the town, guarding prisoners and on other duty, until the 29th of October, when the brigade rejoined the division and corps at Cedar Creek. In November, after the army of General Sheridan had expelled the Confederate army from the valley, the Sixth Corps was ordered back to the army in front of Petersburg and arrived there on the 5th of December, immediately after which time the Forty-ninth went into winter-quarters on the Weldon Railroad. On the opening of the final campaign of the war, in the spring of 1865, the regiment moved on the night of April 1st, and on the morning of the 2d took part in the grand assault which broke the Con-

federate line and caused the evacuation of Petersburg, the enemy retreating during the succeeding night towards Danville. The Sixth Corps pursued and overtook and fought the flying Confederates at Sailor's Creek, routed them and took seven thousand prisoners, including three general officers. The Forty-ninth lost in that action but slightly,—seven killed and wounded, among whom was Lieutenant G. E. Hackenburg, of Company I. From this field the regiment marched, in charge of prisoners, to Appomattox Court-House, where it arrived on the day of the great surrender (April 9th). After that decisive event it moved to Danville, Va., reaching there on the 27th, and remaining until the 23d of May. The surrender of the Confederate army under General Johnston, in North Carolina, had ended the war, and the Forty-ninth then turned homeward, and, marching through Richmond, arrived on the 2d of June at the Washington defenses, where it remained until the 15th, when its history was closed by muster out of the service.

Between September, 1861, and July 15, 1865, the regiment was in the following battles, viz.: Williamsburg, Garnett's Hill, June 27, 1862; Golding's Farm, June 28th; Savage Station, June 29th; Crampton's Gap, September 14th; Antietam, September 17th; Mud March, Fredericksburg; Fairview, Va., May 3, 1863; Salem Church, May 4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2d–3d; Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863; Mine Run, November 26th–28th; Germania Plank-Road, May 3, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-house, May 7th to 14th; Cold Harbor, June 1st; Winchester, September 19, 1864; Sailor's Creek, April 3, 1865. Of nearly one thousand men who went out with it, three hundred and eighty were killed or wounded.

At the reunion of this regiment in 1880 the following veterans—a very full representation—were present:

John Arbogast (lieutenant), J. L. Barton, James M. Bryner, D. C. Beck (Buffalo Run), W. H. Bratton (lieutenant), S. B. Bartley, A. A. Boyer, Wm. Beaver (Reedsville), Isaac Bobb, Jacob Barto, D. Bossert (Port Royal), S. Bickel, F. M. Coulter (McVeytown), G. Corbin, H. G. Close, R. W. Campbell (Academia), James Coder (Academia), J. H. Clinger (lieutenant), C. Dale (Bellefonte), C. C. De Witt, R. R. Davison,

D. Delaney, B. M. Davis, George W. Dixon, S. F. Endslo (lieutenant), D. A. Esterline, H. C. Estep, S. Ewing, J. L. Ferguson, W. R. Ferguson, Saml. T. Fraine, Wm. H. Foltz, Charles Foltz, W. H. Glass, A. C. Greenland, Geo. Goss, Adam Grier, J. Galbraith, E. Gearhart, A. Harshberger, J. D. Howell, John Hohn, S. Hunt, D. B. Hoffman, J. L. Harper, J. L. Hill, W. H. Irwin, E. W. H. Kreider, M. H. Kenyon, E. Levingstone, C. B. McClenahan, Abram Milliken, James Milliken, John B. Miller, B. G. McLanahan, H. B. Minnechan, Wm. McAlevy, John G. McCord, John B. Morgan, James McCardy, G. McCormick, David Machamer, Matthias Neice, T. J. Oves, Wm. Owens, David P. Peck, Saml. Patterson, J. N. Patterson, J. P. Patterson, J. H. Patton, Isaac Precht, O. S. Rumbarger, I. Newton Ritner, D. N. Reynolds, A. Raymond, John C. Ross, James T. Stuart, Benj. H. Sweeney, Wm. Sherwood, Wm. Singer, Charles Smith, Wm. Showers, J. M. Swails, J. A. Shoemaker, S. C. Steiner, W. Spieghmoyer, W. J. Shirk, John Stumpff, Wm. Shoupe, Robert D. Taylor, Henry Taylor, Thomas Toot, C. H. Wilson, Anthony White, A. J. Williamson, S. Wildman, John M. Wimer, R. A. Work, S. B. Weber, G. W. Wills, Calvin T. Walker, T. M. Williamson, G. M. Wakefield.

THOMAS MARCUS HULINGS, colonel of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and a descendant of that Marcus Hulings who settled at the mouth of Juniata River in 1754, was a son of David and Maria (Patton) Hulings, and was born at Lewistown on the 6th of February, 1835. He was educated a lawyer, and admitted to practice in Mifflin County.

On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and the call of the President for troops to suppress it, he promptly entered the United States service as first lieutenant of the famed Logan Guards, the first company that reached the national capital for its defense, and which served out its three months' term of enlistment at the city, and at Fort Washington, fourteen miles below, on the Potomac.

At the close of the three months' term Lieutenant Hulings returned with the company to Lewistown, and on the 14th of September was appointed major of the Forty-ninth Regiment, then being organized. With that regiment he left Pennsylvania September 22d and took part in the Peninsula campaign under General McClellan, in General W. S. Hancock's brigade of General W. F. Smith's division. Major Hulings

was first under fire in a heavy skirmish by Smith's division at Young's Mill, Va., in April 1862, and on that occasion exhibited the same bravery and steadiness which distinguished him in his later engagements. In the battle of Williamsburg (May 5, 1862) he, with his regiment, participated in the charge on the right, which was the commencement of Hancock's fame. In the "Seven Days' Fight" Major Hulings took a gallant part in the actions at Golding's Farm, Savage Station and White Oak Swamp. Of his conduct in that series of battles, Colonel Irwin said of him that he "displayed throughout those terrible seven days the same cool bravery and resolution which, on all occasions of danger, distinguished him." In August, 1862, he served with his regiment in the Army of Virginia, under General Pope, in the campaign of Cedar Mountain and Second Bull Run, and afterwards, rejoining the Army of the Potomac, fought at Crampton's Gap, and in the great battle of Antietam, September 17th, in which last-named engagement his horse was shot under him. In the following month he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment. At Fredericksburg, Va., April 29, 1863, his command was ordered to cross the river and storm the line of rifle-pits on the southern shore, and this duty was heroically performed by Colonel Hulings, who was the first man to land from the boats—the enemy's artillery and musketry meanwhile pouring in a most destructive fire. In this crossing and assault Colonel Irwin was severely wounded, and Colonel Hulings then succeeded to the command of the regiment, which he afterwards led gallantly in the great battle of Gettysburg, on the 2d and 3d of July following. At Rappahannock Station he led the regiment in a charge, carrying the enemy's works and capturing more prisoners than he had men in his command. In October following, Colonel Irwin was compelled to resign on account of the wound he received at Fredericksburg, and thereupon Lieutenant-Colonel Hulings was promoted to colonel. "He is a brave and faithful officer, and has been twice recommended by myself for brevets, for good conduct in action," said General Hancock.

The campaign of the Wilderness was a final

and fatal one for Colonel Hulings. Crossing the Rapidan with the army on the 4th of May, 1864, he fought with his usual gallantry in the terrible engagements of the 5th and 6th and came out unhurt. On the 10th the brigade to which his regiment was attached was ordered to assault the strong works of the enemy before Spottsylvania, and they rushed forward, under a devastating fire of musketry and artillery, charging the Confederates with desperation, and coming to a hand-to-hand fight with clubbed muskets. The enemy had been driven from his works, and several artillery pieces captured, when Colonel Hulings received orders to withdraw his command to its previous position; but hardly had he begun to execute the movement, when the enemy, perceiving it, advanced in force to recover the works, firing as they rushed forward. At this moment, while Colonel Hulings stood with his hand on one of the captured guns, cool, collected and giving orders to his retiring men, he was struck in the head by a musket-ball, and fell dead inside the fort.

REV. WILLIAM EARNSHAW, chaplain of the Forty-ninth, was one of the most popular chaplains in the army, was revered by the soldiers of the regiment and widely and well known through Central Pennsylvania. He died July 17, 1885, aged fifty-seven years, seven months, at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, of which he had been chaplain from its establishment. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and at the opening of the war was pastor of the Methodist Church at Shippensburg, in that State. On the 16th of April, 1861, he enlisted in the army as a private, enlisting in the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Shortly thereafter he was made chaplain of the regiment, and served in the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Gettysburg, and thereafter under General Thomas in the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. He was present at nineteen battles, and was thoroughly fearless and devoted to the Union and its soldiers. General Thomas, appreciating the qualities of the chaplain, made him superintendent of the cemeteries at Stone River and Nashville. He was afterward appointed to select and purchase the cemeteries at Fort Denelson, Shiloh, Corinth and Memphis.

Into these burying-grounds he gathered the remains of twenty-two thousand soldiers, experiencing in the work many difficulties and dangers. When the Soldiers' Home was established at Dayton, Ohio, there were many applicants for the place, but again his friend, General Thomas, secured his appointment. It is said that of all the applicants Chaplain Earnshaw's was the only one that made no inquiry as to salary or perquisites. A more unselfish man never lived. It was his meat and drink to do good to humanity, and especially to the soldiers. Of distinguished personal appearance, he had more the bearing of a warrior than a minister. Though dignified, he was not reserved, and his cordial manners made him beloved alike by the invalid veterans and the most distinguished men of the nation. It was remarkable how many men of prominence he knew, and intimately. Gallant, graceful and entertaining, he was by common consent the escort of all distinguished visitors to the Home. He was a tireless worker. Toward the latter part of his service he attended upon an average one funeral per day, and went through a round of other solemn and yet happy duties which would have broken down a man of ordinary constitution. His death was brought about from the inhalation of gases arising from an accidental fire, which he was endeavoring to extinguish.

Following are rosters of the Mifflin and Juniata County companies of the Forty-ninth Regiment:

COMPANY A, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men served in Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Ernest S. David, corporal, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; residence, Millerstown; transferred to Company I January 11, 1863; promoted to corporal June 6, 1864; mustered out October 24, 1864, expiration of term.

William Attig, private, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; residence, Millerstown; died from wounds received in action November 7, 1863.

Samuel McClenehan, private, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; residence, Millerstown; transferred from Company H January 11, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.

John P. Patterson, private, mustered in September

16, 1861, three years; residence, Millerstown; transferred from Company I January 11, 1863; wounded in action November 7, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 18, 1864.

Jacob R. Runyan, private, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; residence, Millerstown; transferred from Company I January 11, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania May 10, 1861; absent at muster out; veteran.

COMPANY E, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—This company was recruited in Lewistown, Mifflin County. The following is a list of its officers and men:

H. A. Zollinger, captain, mustered in July 31, 1861, three years; resigned July 24, 1862.

A. W. Wakefield, captain, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; promoted from first lieutenant to captain August 12, 1862; transferred to Company A January 11, 1863.

F. W. Wombaker, captain, mustered in September 10, 1861, three years; promoted from first lieutenant Company C to captain March 16, 1864; to brevet-major August 1, 1864; to brevet lieutenant-colonel April 6, 1865; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Benj. H. Downing, first lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted from second lieutenant Company D to first lieutenant March 16, 1864; mustered out February 28, 1865, expiration of term.

L. H. Pinkerton, first lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; transferred from Company B December 4, 1863; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant July 2, 1864; to second lieutenant December 16, 1864; to first lieutenant April 16, 1865; discharged by Special Order June 15, 1865.

Edwin E. Zigler, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; resigned November 26, 1861.

John Hancock, second lieutenant, mustered in November 29, 1861, three years; promoted to captain and assistant adjutant-general February 3, 1862.

Erskine D. Smith, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant Company K to sergeant-major December 21, 1861; to second lieutenant March 10, 1862; to first lieutenant and adjutant April 1, 1862.

James Chambers, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant August 5, 1862; resigned September 30, 1862.

Jas. P. McClelland, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant Company K to second lieutenant December 1, 1863; mustered out September 9, 1861, expiration of term.

Geo. W. McCafferty, first sergeant, mustered in September 7, 1861, three years; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; promoted to sergeant May 12, 1864; to first sergeant May 12, 1865; commissioned first lieutenant July 14, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

John D. Gillespie, first sergeant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; transferred from Company B December 4, 1863; promoted from corporal to sergeant May 12, 1864; to first sergeant December 15, 1864; died May 12, 1865, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Joseph W. Wallace, first sergeant, mustered in September 9, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant March 3, 1862; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant, Company H July 1, 1864.

David A. Johns, sergeant, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; transferred from Company I December 4, 1863; promoted from corporal to sergeant November 1, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant July 14, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

James S. Given, sergeant, mustered in August 17, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal August 2, 1864; to sergeant December 15, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Samuel P. Bright, sergeant, mustered in October 18, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal May, 12, 1864; to sergeant May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Martin Lewis, sergeant, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal November 1, 1864; to sergeant June 23, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Thomas McClelland, sergeant, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal January 1, 1862; to sergeant September 1, 1862; transferred from Company I December 4, 1863.

Moses R. Starkey, sergeant, mustered in September 9, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant August 30, 1862; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Russell Weston, sergeant, mustered in September 25, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 23, 1865.

Charles S. Whiting, sergeant, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 2, 1864; to quartermaster-sergeant November 1, 1864.

John W. Holmes, sergeant, mustered in September, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1861.

- John H. Kohn, corporal, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; substitute; promoted to corporal July 2, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- John Douse, corporal, mustered in June 18, 1864, three years; substitute; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Daniel Kephart, corporal, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Henry Richter, corporal, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal December 15, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Alfred Dolson, corporal, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal, January 14, 1865; mustered out with company, July 15, 1865.
- Lemuel Evans, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Josiah Friday, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal June 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- William C. Miller, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal June 23, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Andrew J. Naylor, corporal, mustered in August 15, 1864; three years; transferred from Company B December 4, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- Francis J. Phelps, corporal, mustered in September 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal October 1, 1862; transferred from Company B December 4, 1863; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1865.
- Detrick Foltz, corporal, mustered in November 18, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 6, 1865.
- Joseph P. Henry, corporal, mustered in November 18, 1863, three years; promoted to corporal April 1, 1862; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; mustered out January 14, 1865, expiration of term.
- William A. Haight, corporal, mustered in July 19, 1864, three years; substitute; discharged by General Order June 15, 1865.
- Michael McLaughlin, corporal, mustered in August 19, 1861, three years; transferred from Company A December 4, 1863; mustered out September 9, 1864, expiration of term.
- Jacob Aller, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted.
- Isaac Burns, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Luther Bennett, private, mustered in September 23, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- John G. Blair, private, mustered in October 28, 1863, three years; substitute; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., September 3, 1864, grave 7747.
- Frederick Buehman, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 19, 1865.
- George Crouse, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- David Clossin, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Samuel Clossin, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- William Cartwright, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Bernard Connelly, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- John Custer, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Philip J. Cornman, private, mustered in July 5, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- William Cochlin, private, mustered in July 20, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- William Carbaugh, private, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Henry D. Chappell, private, mustered in November 14, 1863, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Andrew Chambers, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order July 7, 1865.
- Jacob Coleman, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; killed in action September 19, 1864.
- Jacob Clinger, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- Robert C. Carpenter, private, mustered in September 25, 1863, three years; drafted.
- John Chase, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; substitute.
- Nathan Cooper, private, mustered in January 4, 1864, three years; drafted; discharged by Special Order December 14, 1864.

- John Carter, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 15, 1864.
- David Davis, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order August 9, 1865.
- Tobias Darr, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; drafted; died September 19, 1864, of wounds received in action.
- Michael Dougherty, private, mustered in July 19, 1864, three years; substitute; died April 8, 1865, of wounds received in action.
- Elias Dengler, private, mustered in June 9, 1864, three years; drafted; died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1864.
- G. W. Eichelberger, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Thomas B. Elfrey, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; transferred as sergeant from Company F December 4, 1863; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel C. Ebright, private, mustered in June 9, 1864, three years; drafted; died November 25, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 9.
- Henry Fauste, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- John Fonner, private, mustered in November 13, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Jacob G. Fink, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
- William Fay, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- Robert C. Fuller, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; substitute.
- Harrison Frazier, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted.
- John Frick, private, mustered in November 16, 1863, three years; drafted.
- Elisha D. Fisher, private, mustered in October 9, 1863, three years; drafted.
- Jesse J. Flaherty, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Wesley Flaherty, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Samuel J. Gibson, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Daniel M. Griffith, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
- William Gallagher, private, mustered in September 15, 1861, three years; died February 25, 1862.
- James Gillard, private, mustered in September 15, 1861, three years.
- Henry Harber, private, mustered in October 1, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Samuel P. Hartman, private, mustered in November 5, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Henry Hege, private, mustered in May 30, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Samuel Hornbaker, private, mustered in August 28, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- George P. Horton, private, mustered in June 5, 1864, three years; drafted; died December 20, 1864.
- Levi Heiniback, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- Louis Haller, private, mustered in June 18, 1864, three years; substitute; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
- John Hester, private, mustered in July 15, 1864, three years; drafted; died September 30, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 18.
- Joseph Harris, private, mustered in July 15, 1864, three years; substitute; died June 29, 1864, of wounds received in action.
- John Hackenberry, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 10, 1862.
- James M. Herlacher, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 21, 1862.
- Joseph Hutchinson, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 16, 1861.
- Charles Johnson, private, mustered in June 21, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Henry Jones, private, mustered in November 6, 1863, three years; transferred to United States navy April 8, 1864.
- Michael Kifer, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Alfred A. Kline, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
- James Kasey, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 24, 1864.
- John Kelly, private, mustered in July 15, 1864, three years; substitute; died May 6, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
- David Lows, private, mustered in November 6, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Henry Leidick, private, mustered in June 3, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

David Lyberger, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Benjamin Low, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Peter Low, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George W. Lewis, private, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

James Langham, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order July 15, 1865.

Andrew Lee, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute; absent at muster out.

James Lecch, private, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., August 23, 1864, grave 6636.

Raphael Lodgson, private, mustered in November 2, 1863, three years; substitute.

David H. Matthias, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George C. Mellis, private, mustered in August 3, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

James D. Miller, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

James Mountain, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

James Miller, private, mustered in July 19, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Gideon Myers, private, mustered in June 3, 1864, three years; substitute; discharged by General Order July 15, 1865.

William Millhouse, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.

John Mull, private, mustered in November 9, 1863, three years; substitute; died December 5, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Nathan Millhoff, private, mustered in November 9, 1863, three years; substitute; died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1864.

Francis Marvin, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; substitute.

William Mooney, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 17, 1862.

William McColm, private, mustered in June 15, 1863,

three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George C. McConnell, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Patrick McIntosh, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; killed in action September 19, 1864.

Thomas J. McDermott, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; died September 8, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in United States General Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.

Thomas F. McKee, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 17, 1861.

James McNamany, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 21, 1862.

Isaac Noy, private, mustered in June 5, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

James H. Nipple, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 17, 1861.

Hugh O'Connor, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 11, 1864, grave 3861.

August Prunk, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John C. Peiffer, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Robert F. Ramsey, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George Ritzler, private, mustered in July 18, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Augustus Rhine, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; substitute; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George A. Rudy, private, mustered in November 16, 1863, three years; drafted.

Alexander Ray, private, mustered in October 18, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by Special Order February 27, 1864.

Gideon Rhodermal, private, mustered in October 23, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by Special Order January 20, 1865.

Peter S. Rhine, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 8, 1865.

John A. Ross, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; died March 16, 1862.

William F. Shiffer, private, mustered in October 18, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Charles T. Sweeny, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Samuel W. Salkeld, private, mustered in June 4, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Robert S. Stradley, private, mustered in August 17, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John Swearer, private, mustered in June 25, 1864, three years; drafted; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Isaac Strobe, private, mustered in September 23, 1863, three years; drafted; absent at muster out.

John Steffin, private, mustered in November 6, 1863, three years; substitute; died May 26, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Jacob Stanling, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; died July 4, 1864.

Earnest L. Starkloff, private, mustered in November 6, 1863, three years; substitute; transferred to United States navy April 8, 1864.

John E. Thompson, private, mustered in November 16, 1863, three years; drafted.

Franklin Thomas, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted.

Benjamin Whitfield, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Ephraim Whitfield, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Rudolph Willmore, private, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Jonathan Wetzel, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Frederick J. Wilt, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; died September 8, 1864.

William Wolford, private, mustered in July 19, 1864, three years; drafted; died October 27, 1864.

Jonathan Weiser, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Conrad Wolford, private, mustered in June 12, 1864, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.

Theodore Waream, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; died February 17, 1862.

Thomas A. Wilson, private, mustered in September 1, 1861, three years.

John Yohn, private, mustered in August 20, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John W. Yocum, private, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; substitute.

COMPANY H, MIFFLIN COUNTY. — This company was recruited at Milroy, Mifflin County. The following is a list of its officers and men:

Ralph L. Maclay, captain, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; resigned July 12, 1862.

John Cox, captain, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted from second lieutenant to captain July 12, 1862; discharged Nov. 19, 1863.

Edward T. Swain, captain, mustered in August 19, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant December 23, 1861; to second lieutenant August 7, 1862; to first lieutenant September 6, 1862; transferred from Company K and promoted to captain February 25, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1864, expiration of term.

O. S. Rumberger, captain, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Company B January 11, 1863; transferred from Company B and promoted to corporal February 28, 1864; to first sergeant June 16, 1864; to second lieutenant July 25, 1864; to first lieutenant April 16, 1865; to captain April 19, 1865; discharged by Special Order June 14, 1865; veteran.

William G. Mitchell, first lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted to major June 25, 1863, and appointed aid-de-camp on staff of General Hancock.

Decatur H. Lytle, first lieutenant, mustered in September 9, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant Company C to first lieutenant March 4, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.

Joseph W. Wallace, first lieutenant, mustered in September 9, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant March 3, 1862; transferred to Company E December 4, 1863; transferred from Company E and promoted to first lieutenant July 1, 1864; killed in action September 19, 1864; veteran.

Josiah L. Barton, first lieutenant, mustered in September 9, 1861, three years; transferred from Company F; commissioned captain November 1, 1864; not mustered out; discharged by Special Order March 12, 1865.

Stephen Transue, first lieutenant, mustered in August 21, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant-major to first lieutenant April 20, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Abraham T. Hillands, second lieutenant, mustered in August 1, 1861, three years; transferred to Company A January 11, 1863.

Samuel Diven, first sergeant, mustered in February 28, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; to sergeant September 19, 1864; to first sergeant November 1, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant July 14, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

- Daniel T. Rhoads, first sergeant, mustered in September 7, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to first sergeant; transferred to Company E February 28, 1864; promoted to second lieutenant Company I June 16, 1864.
- Martin S. Wetzel, first sergeant, mustered in September 13, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 9, 1861; to sergeant September 8, 1862; transferred from Company I February 28, 1864; promoted to first sergeant July 23, 1864; mustered out October 23, 1864, expiration of term.
- Edward King, sergeant, mustered in August 23, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; to sergeant October 24, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Plummer Williams, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal August 1, 1864; to sergeant January 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Simon Davor, sergeant, mustered in August 28, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal October 1, 1864; to sergeant May 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- George A. Taylor, sergeant, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal October 1, 1864; to sergeant June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- John J. Strausser, sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1861, three years; transferred from Company E February 29, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; veteran.
- John P. Gillespie, sergeant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; transferred from Company B February 28, 1864; mustered out October 23, 1864, expiration of term.
- William M. Sharer, sergeant, mustered in August 23, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal October 23, 1864; to sergeant December 12, 1864; discharged by General Order May 30, 1865.
- Henry Barger, sergeant, mustered in August 29, 1861, three years; died June 17, 1862.
- Daniel M. Kreider, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel A. Johns, corporal, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Henry Fetterolf, corporal, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out with company December 15, 1865.
- Samuel Smith, corporal, mustered in August 2, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Samuel Miller, corporal, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- William R. Jackson, corporal, mustered in June 18, 1864, three years; substitute; promoted to corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Simon H. Gunter, corporal, mustered in August 18, 1861, three years; transferred from Company K to Company B January 11, 1863; transferred from Company B and promoted to corporal February 28, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; veteran.
- Samuel Criner, corporal, mustered in June 17, 1864, three years; substitute; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; killed at Petersburg April 6, 1865.
- Lewis Carter, corporal, mustered in August 18, 1861, three years; transferred from Company K to Company B January 11, 1863; transferred from Company B and promoted to corporal February 18, 1864; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; veteran.
- George W. Sourbeer, corporal, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal June, 1864; discharged by General Order May 17, 1865.
- David Shickey, corporal, mustered in November 5, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal August 1, 1864; discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
- Peter A. Bolin, corporal, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal June 18, 1864; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- M. McFarland, corporal, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal June 6, 1862; transferred from Company I February 28, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1864, expiration of term.
- Thomas Avery, private, mustered in November 1, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 15, 1864.
- Abram Ashbridge, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 12, 1862.
- Daniel B. Beaver, private, mustered in August 17, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Abraham M. Bird, private, mustered in March 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company, July 15, 1865.
- John Brown, private, mustered in March 22, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Andrew D. Brouse, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; died November 19, 1864, of wounds received in action September 19, 1864;

- buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 17; veteran.
- Patrick Ball, private, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., August 30, 1864, grave 7347.
- John Ball, private, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 24, 1865.
- Dominick Brown, private, mustered in March 18, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 17, 1865.
- William H. Biddle, private, mustered in March 1, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 17, 1865.
- Calvin Corbin, private, mustered in February 8, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- John Carroll, private, mustered in March 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- William Creed, private, mustered in March 25, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- William Carter, private, mustered in March 29, 1864, three years; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 5, 1865.
- John Culbertson, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 5, 1862.
- R. Dendiffner, private, mustered in June 15, 1864, three years; drafted; died September 21, 1864.
- Joseph Dupont, private, mustered in June 24, 1864, three years; substitute.
- James Ewing, private, mustered in February 16, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 16, 1865.
- Jacob Erb, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 17, 1861.
- Emanuel Fetrow, private, mustered in January 12, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- John Faladen, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- Adam Fertig, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- William M. Gross, private; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 7, 1862.
- Henry Hook, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Francis Hoover, private, mustered in August 21, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Aaron Hider, private, mustered August 21, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Henry Heisey, private, mustered in December 12, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- John Hook, private, mustered in March 28, 1864, three years; died May 22, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- Bryson Hooper, private, mustered in May 30, 1864, three years; drafted; died at Sandy Hook, Md., August 22, 1864.
- Patrick Hennessey, private, mustered in March 24, 1864, three years; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., October 12, 1864, grave 10,804.
- Charles Hagan, private, mustered in June 26, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Samuel Huller, private, mustered in September 25, 1863, three years; substitute.
- Emanuel Hughes, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal; transferred from Company E February 28, 1864; mustered out October 24, 1864, expiration of term.
- William H. Harpster, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
- John Jordon, private, mustered in August 15, 1863, three years; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
- Peter Johns, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted.
- Daniel Kinsman, private, mustered in April 5, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1864.
- Henry Kemerer, private, mustered in December 19, 1863, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster-out.
- Isaac Keffer, private, mustered in August 15, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- John Kilhood, private, mustered in March 18, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- M. W. Kremer, private, mustered in June 17, 1864, three years; drafted; died at Baltimore, Md., October 13, 1864.
- Samuel King, private, mustered in August 10, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order May 30, 1865.
- J. D. Kauffman, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, date unknown.
- William Kriner, private, mustered in August 15, 1864, three years; drafted.
- Edward Leonard, private, mustered in March 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- George W. Lenhart, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

- John Landis, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Thomas E. Logue, private, mustered in August 16, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- William Millhoff, private, mustered in June 16, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Oliver Mull, private, mustered in June 30, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Peter Mitchell, private, mustered in March 22, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- David Meghan, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred from Company D February 28, 1864; mustered out April 15, 1865, expiration of term.
- Levi Miller, private, mustered in June 15, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 22, 1865.
- Samuel Mills, private, three years; killed in action June 27, 1862.
- J. A. McAninch, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute; died October 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 17.
- John McDonald, private, mustered in June 24, 1864, three years; substitute.
- William Nall, private, mustered in June 15, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Andrew Nickerson, private, mustered in December 7, 1863, three years; drafted.
- Joseph Noel, private, mustered in August 25, 1863, three years; drafted.
- Thomas O'Donald, private, mustered in March 21, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- David Parson, private, mustered in March 20, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Geo. W. Rolland, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Samuel C. Rhine, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Geo. W. Rutherford, private, mustered in March 18, 1864, three years; killed at Cold Harbor June 4, 1864.
- John Reigherd, private, mustered in December 7, 1863, three years; drafted.
- Sam'l P. Seerber, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- James A. Shields, private, mustered in February 11, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- John H. Sexton, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- John Sipe, private, mustered in May 31, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- V. W. Spiegleman, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- John Shank, private, mustered in March 25, 1864, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- Henry Strough, private, mustered in February 12, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- Peter Shoeman, private, mustered in September 26, 1863, three years; died May 18, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- Jonathan Sowers, private, mustered in September 25, 1863, three years; died, date unknown, of wounds received in action September 19, 1864.
- Daniel Snyder, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; captured; died at Richmond, Va., June 10, 1864.
- John Shafer, private, mustered in June 25, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Porter Stake, private, mustered in March 30, 1864, three years; drafted.
- Ira M. Shaver, private, mustered in August 15, 1863, three years; drafted.
- Ethan A. Scott, private, mustered in October 11, 1863, three years; drafted.
- Nathaniel Stuter, private, three years; missing in action July 1, 1862.
- William Taylor, private, mustered in May 30, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Orange L. Thomas, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Samuel Thompson, private, mustered in September 25, 1863, three years; drafted; died at Baltimore, Md., September 15, 1864.
- James W. Ulrich, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- George W. Vaughn, private, mustered in May 30, 1864, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Andrew Wheeling, private, mustered in May 30, 1864, three years; drafted; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
- Joseph H. Wagner, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; died at Sandy Hook, Md., August 19, 1864.

Michael Welsh, private, mustered in March 22, 1864, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1864.

Walle R. Wiggins, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; substitute; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 22, 1865.

George W. Wallace, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute; discharged by General Order May 24, 1865.

Jacob Wians, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

William B. Young, private, mustered in August 15, 1863, three years; drafted.

COMPANY I, JUNIATA COUNTY.—This company was recruited in Juniata County. The following is a list of its officers and men :

Calvin De Witt, captain, mustered in September 14, 1861, three years; resigned January 18, 1863.

William P. Kephart, captain, mustered in September 14, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant Company G to captain March 3, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

William H. Byers, captain, mustered in March 4, 1864, three years; promoted from first lieutenant to captain June 16, 1864; to brevet-major April 6, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

R. M. McClelland, first lieutenant, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; discharged March 18, 1862.

John M. Thompson, first lieutenant, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant October 24, 1862; to first lieutenant November 19, 1862; to captain Company A September 1, 1864.

G. E. Hackenberg, first lieutenant, mustered in March 10, 1864, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant June 16, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 6, 1865.

David A. Stahl, first lieutenant, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; promoted from corporal to first sergeant September 19, 1864; to second lieutenant March 10, 1865; to first lieutenant May 20, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

David B. Spanogle, second lieutenant, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; resigned March 4, 1862.

John Stewart, second lieutenant, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant March 21, 1862; resigned October 22, 1862.

Campbell Tucker, second lieutenant, mustered in October 26, 1862, three years; promoted from first lieutenant Company D and transferred to

staff of General William F. Smith December 16, 1863.

Daniel T. Rhoads, second lieutenant, mustered in September 7, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant Company H to second lieutenant June 18, 1864; mustered out February 1, 1865, expiration of term.

William P. Courtney, first sergeant, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant March 10, 1865; commissioned second lieutenant July 14, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

John P. Grimer, first sergeant, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; veteran.

Henry Weipert, first sergeant, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, lot 9; veteran.

William Harman, sergeant, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant June 30, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Jairus Roush, sergeant, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant November 30, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Pontius, sergeant, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant March 10, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

George Townsend, sergeant, mustered in March 2, 1864, three years; absent at muster out; veteran.

Isaac B. Moyer, sergeant, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 30, 1864; veteran.

Jos. W. McKinney, corporal, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal March 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Abram W. Cochran, corporal, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company, July 15, 1865; veteran.

Phcan. Helfrich, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal December 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Albert Smith, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Amos Bickel, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal April 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

William Bollinger, corporal, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal May 26, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

- Isaac Fall, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal June 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Charles W. Roads, corporal, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal June 1, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, lot 9.
- John C. Arnold, corporal, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal March 10, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 6, 1865.
- Thomas Burns, corporal, mustered in January 19, 1865, three years; promoted to corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out July 15, 1865.
- Samuel Bolig, corporal, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 11, 1864; veteran.
- Levi Miller, corporal, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 25, 1865.
- George G. Fess, corporal, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 25, 1865.
- William Fry, corporal, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 9, 1862.
- James Enslow, corporal, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; died January 3, 1862.
- James Anrand, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 2, 1865.
- Albert A. Bobb, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Reuben Bolig, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Frederick B. Bolig, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.
- John Bailey, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Daniel Boyer, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Elick Bishop, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Paul Booney, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Samuel Breninger, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Benjamin Brocious, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- William J. Baughman, private, mustered in February 12, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order July 8, 1865.
- William Bingman, private, mustered in September 16, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 17, 1865.
- William Bottorf, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; died September 22, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 9; veteran.
- William Bruner, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; died at York, Pa., September 19, 1864.
- Abraham A. Boyer, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 6, 1862.
- Frank Cooper, private, mustered in February 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Jacob Carl, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- Robert Coxey, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 13, 1865.
- Henry Duke, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865, veteran.
- Wilson Duck, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864, veteran.
- Jeremiah Derr, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- Jas. R. Deemer, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; killed at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.
- P. Drackenmiller, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; died July 1, 1864.
- David P. Devinney, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years.
- Fran. H. Eckelman, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Benj. Eshelman, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Daniel Engel, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; died July 8, 1864.
- Calvin L. Fall, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Isaac Fetterolf, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- Robt. Fetterolf, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; died May 10, 1864, of wounds received in action.
- John Feaster, private, mustered in February 26, 1864,

- three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 24, 1864.
- Isaac H. Feirick, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 14, 1865.
- James Fall, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 17, 1865.
- Saml. Flukinger, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; died May 4, 1862.
- Nathan Goodman, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Daniel Goodman, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Theodore Greiner, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Jonathan Gamby, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Joseph Galbraith, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Wm. M. Gardner, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- Jacob B. Gingrich, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; died May 12, 1865, of wounds received in action.
- George W. Grimes, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 29, 1865.
- Alexander Houser, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- James N. Houser, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Elias S. Herrold, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Daniel Hackenberg, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Michael Hackenberg, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Danl. Hunnuer, private, mustered in February 12, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- John F. Hofnagel, private, mustered in September 16, 1864, one year; absent at muster out.
- Isaac Hock, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- William H. Herrold, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House.
- Aaron L. Houser, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
- Henry Hime, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; veteran.
- William K. Hummel, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years.
- Abraham Hetrick, private, mustered in February 6, 1865, one year.
- Jefferson Hartman, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 26, 1864.
- Mark Hofnagel, private, mustered in September 16, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 17, 1865.
- John K. Hackinberg, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 29, 1865.
- Lewis Keller, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Jacob C. Keller, private, mustered in February 26, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Daniel Knights, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 27, 1864.
- Joseph H. Kline, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 21, 1865.
- Jonas Leshner, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; died May 15, 1864, of wounds received in action.
- Uriah H. Mill, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- James Middleswarth, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Franklin Minnich, private, mustered in January 31, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Michael Mininch, private, mustered in January 31, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- John Michael, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- George McConnell, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 13, 1862.
- Phillip C. Neitz, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.
- Daniel J. Ott, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

John F. Quade, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Daniel Reigle, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George W. Rauch, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Peter Rubenthal, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Levi Reed, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Isaac Reigle, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

John S. Stahl, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

David Snyder, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Joel G. Stahl, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Adam Specht, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Robert M. Smith, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

David G. Stahl, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Finley Stitzer, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Charles A. Smith, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; absent at muster-out.

James Swartz, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Edwin H. Shrauder, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Jacob Seffen, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order May 26, 1865.

John F. Sortman, private, mustered in September 16, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 17, 1865.

George Swigart, private, mustered in January 3, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.

John M. Swales, private, mustered in September 3, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 9, 1862.

John Walborn, private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John Weiland, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Jacob Wagner, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

John H. Williams, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 6, 1862.

Elias Yeager, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years.

COMPANY K,¹ MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following men belonging to this company were recruited at McVeytown, Mifflin County :

Mathias Neice, captain, mustered in August 18, 1861, three years; resigned September 6, 1862.

John R. Keim, first lieutenant, mustered in August 18, 1861, three years; resigned January 8, 1862.

Thomas F. Neice, second lieutenant, mustered in August 8, 1861, three years; resigned July 31, 1862.

Humph. Chleotho, private, mustered in September 12, 1861, three years; died April 11, 1862.

George Cann, private, mustered in September 12, 1861, three years; died January 22, 1862.

Henry Keener, private, mustered in September 12, 1861, three years; died January 5, 1862.

Henry D. Peartchy, private, mustered in September 12, 1861, three years; died December 30, 1861.

With the exception of the men here given, Company K recruited at Pittsburgh.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Fifty-first Regiment was a military body rarely excelled for qualities essential to good soldiers. With the exception of a few enlistments, Companies E, H and K of this regiment were recruited in Union and Snyder Counties, G in Centre, B in Northampton and the other five in Montgomery County. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and the regiment was organized by the selection of the following officers: John F. Hartrauft, colonel; Thomas S. Bell, lieutenant-colonel; Edwin Schall, major,

¹On January 11, 1863, Company K was consolidated with other companies, forming Company B, Forty-ninth Regiment, in which the names of the other officers and men appear.

On the morning of the 18th of November the regiment left Camp Curtin, and proceeded by rail to Annapolis, Md., where, beneath the venerable elms of Saint John's College, it was for the first time formed in line, its details made and its arms stacked. Burnside's expedition to North Carolina was now being fitted out, and the best drilled and most reliable of the volunteer regiments were selected for that service. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania was early designated as one. Upon its arrival at Annapolis it was at first quartered in the buildings of the college, and subsequently went into camp on the old French burying-ground. On the 1st of December the camp was moved two miles beyond the city, and for six weeks it was subjected to continuous and laborious drill, during which its efficiency and discipline were rapidly improved, and a foundation laid for its future renown. In the final organization of the corps it was assigned to Reno's brigade.¹

On the 6th of January, 1862, the regiment embarked, and on the 9th the fleet, in three squadrons, set sail from Annapolis, and with sealed orders passed out to sea. No sooner had it reached the open ocean than it was overtaken by a succession of violent storms. It seemed as though a tempest had been lurking in the waste of waters ready to burst upon it the moment it should appear. For nearly two weeks, staggering beneath the giant waves, it was swept about at the mercy of the elements. Braving successfully the tempest, it finally passed Hatteras Inlet, and came to anchor in Pamlico Sound. On the morning of the 5th of February the flag-ship "Philadelphia" was anxiously watched as it moved, followed by the fleet, and it soon became evident that Roanoke Island was the destination. At early dawn on the 7th a landing was effected and the movement commenced. The enemy was found strongly posted in earthworks on the north-

western corner of the island, nearly surrounded by an impenetrable swamp, approached in front by a single causeway, which was swept by the guns of the fort. Upon arriving at the edge of the swamp, Reno's brigade was sent to the left to cut off the enemy's retreat south, while Foster was directed to penetrate the swamp to the right of the road, and attack the enemy upon that flank. Hartranft soon found his way completely blocked, and returned upon the track of Foster, leaving two companies of the Fifty-first, which had the advance, still groping in the mire before he had reached the lines, but Foster had already opened upon the enemy with infantry and artillery, and as the regiment came into position on the right of the line, Foster ordered a final charge, and the enemy was driven from his works, and fled in confusion. The demonstration upon the left seemed to heighten the confusion, as he anticipated that his way of retreat was effectually broken. A hot pursuit was immediately made, and the entire force, with numerous heavy guns and small-arms, was captured.

On the 3d of March the regiment embarked for the expedition to Newbern, and on the 4th changed its muskets for Enfield rifles. The fleet sailed on the 11th, and entered the Neuse River on the 12th, anchoring off Slocum's Creek, fifteen miles from Newbern, where, on the following day, the regiment debarked. A portion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, was detailed to assist in moving the artillery. The rain was descending in torrents, and the roads were soon trodden into a stiff mud, which rendered the movement of the pieces next to impossible. Many of the men lost their shoes and went into battle on the following day barefoot. But without faltering or pausing by the way, they toiled on over the weary miles and brought up the pieces in time for the attack. For this important service General Burnside personally thanked Lieutenant-Colonel Bell. In the mean time Colonel Hartranft, with the remaining companies, pushed on with the advance column. Upon its arrival in front of the enemy's earth-works dispositions for attack were made, Foster occupying the right, Reno the left and Parke in

¹Organization of the Second Brigade (Brigadier-General Jesse L. Reno, of Burnside's corps).—Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel John F. Hartranft; Fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Robert B. Potter; Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Albert C. Maggi; Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel J. W. Allen.

support upon the centre. The enemy's line upon the left was masked by timber, and in the thick fog which prevailed the extent of his works was undiscovered. They proved to be of great strength, consisting of "thirteen finished redans" bristling with cannon, protected in front "by an almost impassable morass filled with fallen timber,"¹ and stretching away far beyond the railroad, where his right was supposed to rest. Foster attacked upon his left; but the enemy, concentrating his strength, proved too much for him.

As soon as he could gain his position on the left Reno attacked, and the battle soon became general, raging with great fury for three and a half hours. The Fifty-first had been held in support, and, though exposed to a severe fire, had not been allowed to return a single shot. General Reno, becoming impatient at the delay and at the losses he was sustaining, ordered up Colonel Hartranft for the decisive charge. Forming within a short distance of the confederate intrenchments, the regiment was led forward through the ranks of the Fifty-first New York, which cheered the column as it passed to a little hill beyond. General Reno in person, his face beaming with an expression seen only in battle, ordered the charge. With determined valor the regiment rushed down a ravine choked with felled timber, up the opposite bank and, without a falter, carried the redan in front, planting the old flag upon the ramparts. "All this," says General Reno, in his official report, "was gallantly executed, and the enemy fled precipitately from all their intrenchments. Some fifty prisoners were captured in these works, many severely wounded. Upon reaching the rebel intrenchments I was rejoiced to see our flag waving along the entire line of the enemy's works." After setting fire to the railroad bridge and a number of factories, the Confederates abandoned Newbern.

Detachments were frequently sent out by General Burnside to reconnoitre and hold important points upon the coast. One was intrusted to Colonel Hartranft, who moved with his regiment into the interior and acquired val-

uable information. On the 16th of April a force was sent out consisting of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York, Sixth New Hampshire and the Twenty-first Massachusetts, which proceeded by transports to a point four miles below Elizabeth City, where it landed. Pushing inland about twenty miles, the weary troops came upon the enemy strongly posted. Two companies of the Fifty-first, A and F, Captains Boulton and Hart, were considerably in advance of the main column, and when they had arrived within an eighth of a mile of the confederate line they were suddenly opened upon from the enemy's guns. They were ordered to shelter themselves as best they could and to hold their position. General Reno now led the Twenty-first Massachusetts and the balance of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania through the woods to the right, bringing them into position upon the enemy's left flank, where they immediately opened fire. In the mean time the Ninth New York had taken position on the enemy's left centre, and had prematurely charged upon his guns. The ground was open, and, being fearfully exposed, the Ninth was repulsed with considerable loss. The Sixth New Hampshire advanced upon the left, and, with the two companies of the Fifty-first holding the road, kept the enemy well employed upon that part of the line. The Fifty-first had now turned his left flank and was pouring in most deadly volleys. "In the mean time," says General Reno, "the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and the Twenty-first Massachusetts kept up an incessant fire upon the rebels, who had now withdrawn their artillery and had commenced to withdraw in good order. The Sixth New Hampshire had steadily advanced in line to the left of the road, and when within about two hundred yards poured in a most deadly volley, which completely demoralized the enemy and ended the battle. Our men were so completely fagged out by the intense heat and their long march that we could not pursue them. The men rested under arms until about ten o'clock P.M., when I ordered a return to our boats, having accomplished the principal object of the expedition, conveying the idea that the entire Burnside expedition was marching upon Nor-

¹ General Reno's official report.

folk." The loss in the regiment was three killed and twenty-one wounded.

On the 30th of June the regiment embarked for Fortress Monroe, but was detained until the 5th of July, when it set sail with the rest of the command, and arrived on the 8th. Here General Burnside commenced organizing the Ninth Corps, destined to win an enviable place in the national armies, and the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Second Division, composed of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Fifty-first New York and the Twenty-first Massachusetts, commanded by General Edward Ferrero.

On the 12th of August, Burnside hastened with his command to the support of General Pope, and landed at Fredericksburg, whence he pushed forward two divisions to Cedar Mountain, where they formed a junction with General McDowell. The enemy had already made his appearance on the Rapidan, and Ferrero's brigade, under Colonel Hartranft, was sent to guard the fords from Mitchell's Station to Raccoon Ford. Lee's columns soon after arrived in force on the opposite bank, and began to press heavily to gain a crossing, when the brigade was withdrawn, and returning through Stevensburg, recrossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. Four companies of the Fifty-first were detailed for the rear-guard, and held the enemy at bay until so far separated from the main body as to excite serious apprehension for their safety; but they succeeded in bringing in the gun with which they were entrusted and crossed the river in safety, losing only a few stragglers. General Pope's army, manœuvring for several days, finally formed in line on the old Bull Run battle-ground. Kearney held the right, with Reno on his left. Several batteries were posted on a commanding ridge, and away to the right was a wood in which the enemy was concentrated in heavy force. The Fifty-first supported these batteries. On the afternoon of the first day of the battle (the 29th) Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, with a portion of the regiment, was detailed to advance to the picket line in Kearny's front, and remained in this position until the morning of the second day, when it rejoined the regiment, which had been withdrawn during the night. Towards evening

our forces, having been driven back, began to move from the field. The line of retreat was along the Centreville road to the right of the position held by Graham's battery. This road was soon completely blocked with the artillery and trains, and much confusion prevailed.

It was a critical moment. The enemy, exulting in his successes, was pushing on to break in upon the column while impeded by its trains, and to crush it in its crippled condition by a single blow. Graham's pieces were admirably posted for its protection, and were already dealing their death-laden volleys upon the advancing foe; but should his supports fail him, his guns would be lost, and our whole left flank exposed. Ferrero saw the necessity of holding these guns at all hazards and of keeping them in full play. Undaunted by the masses of the foe hurled against him, he clung to the ground, and poured in double-shotted canister and rapid rounds of musketry until the enemy's lines were broken and driven in confusion. Again and again they returned to the contest with fresh troops and with renewed zeal; but no valor could withstand the shock of Ferrero's column, and the enemy finally retired, leaving the Union lines intact and the trains safe. Ferrero, with the Twenty-first Massachusetts, now moved off, and had become separated from the rest of his brigade. The command of the two remaining regiments devolved on Colonel Hartranft.

Retiring across Bull Run, the two regiments filed into the fields to the right of the pike, and bivouacked for the night. In the morning they moved on to Centreville, and rejoined the army. It was soon after discovered that the Confederates were in motion to strike the Union column by a movement upon its right and cut off its retreat. Reno's corps was immediately put in motion, with the cavalry in advance, and was soon joined by Stevens and Kearny. Hartranft had the rear of the column, and was moving with two batteries, though under no orders to support them, when he suddenly found himself confronting the enemy. The two armies were moving on divergent roads, and the lines were here first struck. Seeing that these batteries were in peril, he instantly ordered them into a commanding position on the left of the road,

and drove back the foe. It was nightfall, and a terrible thunder-storm prevailed; but Kearny and Stevens and Reno, three impetuous leaders, immediately forming, moved upon the foe, and fought in the darkness. They knew nothing of his strength and little of the ground, and contended to a great disadvantage; but the enemy was beaten back, which was the principal point, though Kearny and Stevens both yielded up their lives.

At his own request, Pope was now relieved of the command of the army, and McClellan was restored. On the 3rd of September the Ninth Corps moved through Washington, and on the 11th reached New Market, on the Maryland campaign. The passage of the Monocacy was not disputed. On the 12th the command entered Frederick, and had a brisk skirmish with the cavalry, which was covering the withdrawal of the Confederate army, now concentrating in the passes of the South Mountain, which it was determined to hold. Before reaching the mountain Ferrero's brigade moved by a country road leading up to the summit on the left of the Sharpsburg pike. Upon encountering the enemy's lines the Seventeenth Michigan, a new regiment, full of enthusiasm, but little schooled in those cardinal virtues of the soldier imparted by veteran discipline, made a most gallant charge diagonally across the road from left to right, in the face of the murderous fire, which swept the ranks at every step, and soon disappeared in the woods beyond. General Reno coming up soon after, and supposing that his regiment had established a line in the woods and was holding the ground it had so gallantly won, ordered Colonel Hartranft to lead his regiment across the open field in the rear of the supposed line, and close up to the edge of the woods. While the regiment was thus moving, and was stretched out upon the march unsuspecting of danger, the enemy suddenly opened upon it from the wood a most withering fire. The Seventeenth Michigan had advanced and driven the enemy, but had neglected to hold its advantage, and the confederates returning, had awaited until the Fifty-first was upon their bayonet-ends, when they deliberately opened fire. The column was instantly drawn under cover of the

wall that flanks the road, and soon after was deployed to the left of the road, under a fence that stretches at right angles to it. Fire was immediately opened upon the enemy, which was kept up until the ammunition was spent, when it was relieved by the Fifty-first New York, Colonel Potter, lying in close supporting distance. Returning again to the contest, fire was continued until the enemy, finding himself hard pressed on all sides and his position rendered insecure, fled under cover of darkness, and in the morning the columns advanced without opposition. General Reno was killed early in the contest.

The battle of Antietam opened on the afternoon of the 16th of September, General Hooker crossing Antietam Creek and attacking the enemy's left with great impetuosity and the most triumphant success, and was followed up on the morning of the 17th with even greater impetuosity by the commands of Mansfield and Sumner. In the mean time the left and centre of the Union line, stretching away towards the Potomac on the left bank of the creek, remained quiet spectators of the desperate encounter on the right. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th, when the struggle upon the right had been four hours in progress, General Cox, in command of the Ninth Army Corps since the fall of Reno, was ordered to advance and carry the stone bridge on the extreme left of the line, firmly held by the enemy. "The bridge itself is a stone structure of three arches, with stone parapet above, this parapet to some extent flanking the approach to the bridge at either end. The valley in which the stream runs is quite narrow, the steep slope on the right bank approaching to the water's edge. In this slope the road-way is scarped, running both ways from the bridge and passing to the higher land above by ascending through ravines above and below, the upper ravine being some six hundred yards above the bridge, the town about half that distance below. On the hill-side immediately above the bridge was a strong stone fence running parallel to the stream; the turns of the road-way were covered by rifle-pits and breast-works made of rails and stone, all of which defenses, as well as the woods

which covered the slope, were filled with the enemy's infantry and sharpshooters. Besides the infantry defenses, batteries were placed to enfilade the bridge and all its approaches."¹ Against this position, strong by nature, rendered doubly strong by art, the Eleventh Connecticut and Crook's brigade, supported by Sturgis' division, were ordered to the assault. As this force advanced up the open valley by the road which leads along the river-bank to the bridge, it was exposed to so warm a fire from the opposite heights, alive with the enemy, that it was forced to halt and reply. Sturgis' troops reached the head of the bridge, and the Second Maryland and the Sixth New Hampshire charged at double-quick with fixed bayonets; but the concentrated fire of the enemy upon it forced them to fall back. After repeated efforts these regiments were withdrawn. Burnside, nettled at the failure of this attempt and the consequent delay of his columns, and knowing full well in whom he could trust, ordered forward the Fifty-first. General Ferrero, dashing up to the regiment, said, "General Burnside orders the Fifty-first Pennsylvania to storm the bridge." Hartranft, avoiding the road by the river-bank, led his men in rear of the heights overlooking the river until he arrived opposite the bridge, when he moved boldly down the slope for the crossing. The instant his men came into the open ground in the valley they received a withering fire from the enemy's well-posted infantry, and many fell. A fence skirting the road proved a serious impediment, and in crossing it the men were particularly exposed. Unheeding the enemy's bullets or the obstruction by the way, the column moved forward with a determined front, and made straight for the bridge. As they entered, a storm of missiles swept it, but no danger could stay that tide of living valor. Hartranft, who led the way, paused in the midst, and was hastening on the rear of his column when he was joined by Colonel Potter, with the gallant Fifty-first New York. With a shout that rang out above the noise of the battle the two columns rushed for-

ward, and were soon firmly established on the right bank. The bridge was carried!

A regiment was quickly advanced, and took position on the heights commanding the bridge and its approaches, driving out the enemy and rendering the crossing for infantry secure. The whole corps now advanced rapidly, took position on the heights above the bridge, and immediately advanced to the attack. The Fifty-first was posted on the second range of hills overlooking the creek, some distance below the bridge. Here it was soon hotly engaged with the enemy under cover of a stone wall and in a cornfield on its left. Its ammunition was soon exhausted, and a fresh supply failing to arrive as ordered, the men held their position with the bayonet until relief came. But all this struggle and costly sacrifice was vain. The enemy, relieved by the slackening of the battle on the left and the arrival of a fresh corps from Harper's Ferry, was enabled to concentrate an overwhelming force upon this single corps, and it was forced to yield. The loss of the regiment was one hundred and twenty-five. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, a most vigilant officer and most estimable man, and Lieutenant Jacob G. Beaver, of Company H. Of the wounded were Adjutant Shorkly and Lieutenant Lynch, also of Company H. Upon the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Major Schall was promoted to fill the vacancy, and Captain William J. Bolton, of Company A, was promoted to major.

Moving leisurely from the field of Antietam, the army crossed and again proceeded to the Rappahannock. General Burnside, now in chief command, determined to cross the river at Fredericksburg and seek the foe beyond. Much delay was experienced in bringing up the pontoons, and when they were at length at hand, the enemy had concentrated in his immediate front, and stood ready to dispute the passage and contest the ground on the impregnable heights beyond. General Wilcox was now in command of the Ninth Corps, and on the afternoon of the 13th of December, the day on which the troops under Franklin had attacked on the left, it crossed the river upon the pontoons in front of the town, and advanced by

¹General Cox's Official Report, Moore's "Rebellion Record," Docs. vol. v. p. 454-455.

the road leading to the left towards the heights. At a point intermediate between the heights and the town the brigade, consisting of five regiments, under command of General Ferrero, was deployed to right and left under partial cover. Upon emerging from the town the troops were at once met by the enemy's fire. A steady fire was returned, but with little effect, his lines lying close and securely behind his entrenchments. A lime-kiln marks the position where the brigade was deployed, whence it advanced gallantly, in face of a murderous fire, to a position on the left of the line occupied by the Second Corps. On the evening of the 14th, Sunday, one regiment, the Eleventh New Hampshire, was ordered forward on picket, and was hardly in position when Colonel Hart-raft received orders to proceed with the remaining four regiments and relieve a division upon the skirmish line. On passing the neighborhood of a hospital some entrenching tools were discovered scattered about, and the men were ordered to take them forward. Arriving upon the line, they were directed to throw up a breast-work for their protection. This they at first refused to do, digging not having at this time become fashionable. The command was renewed and the men fell to work, and when they began to see the fruits of their labor, they prosecuted it with a will, and by morning of Monday had a good line of works formed. This was the first experience of digging by the Fifty-first. Here the line was under a fierce infantry and artillery fire, and the men were obliged to hug closely their cover. But the enemy manifested no disposition to attack, and after remaining in position until the morning of Tuesday the brigade was withdrawn, and recrossed the river upon the pontoons, which were soon after taken up. The advantages in this engagement were all on the side of the enemy, the attacks in front of the town proving futile; but nevertheless the history of the war furnishes few instances where the mettle of the troops was more severely tested than in the blows aimed at the fastnesses of those frowning heights. The loss to the regiment was twelve killed and seventy-four wounded.

On the 25th of March, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe, where it joined the brigade, now consisting of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Fifty-first New York, Twenty-first Massachusetts and the Eleventh New Hampshire, and thence proceeded with two divisions of the Ninth Corps to Kentucky. At Cincinnati General Burnside met the troops, welcoming them to his new department and encouraging them to deeds of patriotic devotion. The regiment moved by rail to Paris, and was posted successively at Winchester, Lancaster, Crab Orchard and Stanford, principally engaged in holding the interior of the State against the invasions of the raiders Wheeler, Morgan and Pegram.

From Kentucky the corps, under the command of General Parke, was ordered to the support of General Grant at Vicksburg. The Fifty-first broke camp on the 4th of June, and arrived in the rear of the great stronghold of the Mississippi on the 14th. Its camp was established in Mill Dale, where little of interest occurred until the 23d, when it was detailed to dig rifle-pits and cut away the woods for the protection of the rear against a Confederate army under Johnston, now assuming a threatening attitude. Working-parties were relieved every two hours, and the duty was diligently prosecuted until miles of pits and field-works were constructed and whole forests slashed away. On the morning of the 29th the division was ordered to Oak Bridge, where it relieved a portion of McPherson's corps, and was again employed in fortifying. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July came intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg, and with it twenty-one bags of mail matter for the division, of not less interest, for the moment, than the surrender.

The regiment accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Jackson, and on the 11th arrived upon the enemy's front. It was immediately placed in position on the left of the line in support of the Second Michigan, Colonel Humphrey. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 12th a heavy cannonade was opened on both sides which was kept up during the entire day, the regiment suffering considerable loss. During the night the men were busy digging rifle-

pits, at many points within a few yards of the Confederate sentries. On the morning of the 14th, after three days and two nights of constant skirmishing and fatigue duty, the regiment was relieved and withdrawn to the rear of the Insane Asylum. On the 15th detachments from several regiments, embracing two companies (F and H) of the Fifty-first, all under the command of Major Wright, of the Fifty-first New York, were sent to reconnoitre the left as far as the Pearl River, and ascertain if a crossing could be effected. By accident the command struck the river opposite to the point where the enemy's trains and reserved artillery were parked. The appearance of our troops in this quarter was reported to Johnston, who, supposing it to be a demonstration in force, and fearing for the safety of his army, at once commenced a retreat.¹ The city was occupied on the 18th, the regiment stacking arms in front of the State-House. Remaining two or three days to complete the work of destruction, Sherman marched back to Vicksburg.

The Ninth Corps now returned to Burnside's command and went into camp in Kentucky, the Fifty-first leaving the railroad at Nicholasville and taking post at Camp Nelson. Here it rested and refitted. The service in Mississippi had been very severe. Digging, felling forests and making forced marches under the burning suns of the South had broken down the health of many a strong man, and had induced fevers peculiar to that region. Colonel Hartranft fell a victim to their influence and was for a long time prostrated. From Camp Nelson the regiment moved to Crab Orchard, where it received recruits, and thence marched across the mountains, *via* Cumberland Gap, to Knoxville.

¹ "All night Sherman heard the sound of wagons, but nothing that indicated evacuation, for the picks and shovels were at work till midnight; but at the dawn of day it became evident that the enemy had withdrawn across the Pearl River. The rebels had burned all the bridges in retreating and placed loaded shells and torpedoes on the roads leading out from the river. All the materials of war had been removed, in advance of the retreat, by means of the railroad running east."—*Military History of U. S. Grant*, Budeau, vol. i. p. 396.

Soon after its arrival it was ordered down the valley to Loudon, where preparations had been made for going into winter-quarters; but scarcely had it arrived when it was ordered back to Lenoir, where it remained several days. Here Colonel Hartranft, who had so far recovered as to take the field, rejoined the regiment and immediately assumed command of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps. His arrival was opportune. Longstreet, cutting loose from Bragg at Chattanooga, was threatening Burnside with a force thrice his number, and had already arrived in the neighborhood of Loudon. Perceiving his advantage, the Confederate chief pushed across the Tennessee and put his columns in motion for Campbell's Station, a point where several important roads centre, with the design of reaching it in advance of Burnside's forces, and thus cutting off and capturing his whole command. In this he had the advantage of the shortest and most direct road. Burnside discovered his danger just in time to avert it. The Fifty-first was charged with moving Benjamin's heavy battery. The mud was very deep, and the roads, badly cut up by the trains, were next to impassable. All night long the regiment toiled through the mire to bring up the guns. The station was reached in advance of the enemy, and, immediately proceeding out upon the Kingston road, Colonel Hartranft deployed his division across it, with his left thrown forward to cover the Loudon road, along which our army and trains were moving. Before these dispositions had fairly been made the head of the Confederate column appeared. Held back for awhile by a few mounted infantry, Longstreet soon brought up heavy columns and opened a furious attack. This was met by a destructive and continuous fire from Hartranft's lines, which caused the enemy to recoil in confusion. Steadfastly holding his ground until the remainder of the army and all the trains had safely passed the threatened point, Hartranft withdrew his troops, regiment by regiment, and took position on the left of the new line of battle, which had been formed on a low range of hills beyond the station. In the mean time Benjamin's battery, which had been

brought safely in, took position and did most effective service, engaging and driving the enemy's artillery wherever it made its appearance. So much were the Union forces outnumbered that the contest was waged with no hope of victory, but only to save the army and its material. Accordingly, successive lines of battle were taken up in advantageous positions, and each was held until forced from it, when the troops retired behind fresh troops that had occupied the next. In this way the enemy was held at bay until dark, when he rested, and Burnside's columns, under cover of darkness, were all brought off safely into Knoxville.

Here the troops were immediately put to fortifying. Ferrero, with the First Division, held the left of the line, with the river upon his flank, and Fort Sanders, an earth-work mounted with Benjamin's guns, in the centre. Hartranft held the right, his line crossing the principal road leading from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville. Upon his right was a mill fed by a small stream. Across this a heavy dam was built, which flooded the ground for a considerable distance around. Upon this lake the right of the line rested securely. For many days the work of fortifying was prosecuted without cessation. Fortunately, Longstreet delayed his attack until the work were completed and the army was secure. But the troops were exposed to a danger more imperious and fatal than hostile bullets. It was hunger. During all the hardships of the siege the men had been compelled to subsist on meagre rations of a quality hardly capable of sustaining life. The days were counted when even these would fail. Fortunately, before they were numbered General Grant, having relieved the army at Chattanooga from its toils, sent a powerful force under Sherman to the support of Burnside, and the siege was raised.

Trains soon after arrived with provisions, and pursuit of the enemy was at once commenced. In this the Fifty-first joined, and came up with the Confederate rear-guard at Rutledge, in the valley of the Holston, where skirmishing ensued. Here the pursuit was stayed, and the regiment retired to the neighborhood of Blaine's Cross-Roads, where it went into winter-quarters. Still only meagre supplies of food and clothing were

received, and the troops suffered much. On the 5th of January the regiment re-enlisted for an additional term of three years, and received orders to commence the homeward march. Poorly clad and short of rations, the men braved the perils of a wintry march across the mountains of East Tennessee, and after enduring untold sufferings and hardships by the way, finally arrived at Camp Nelson, where abundant supplies of food and clothing were received. Pausing a few days at Cincinnati for the preparation of the company rolls, the regiment proceeded to Harrisburg, where it received a veteran furlough.

So popular was the regiment at home that it was soon recruited to more than the maximum strength, and upon the expiration of the veteran furlough rendezvoused at Annapolis, Md., where the Ninth Corps was assembling. It was here assigned to the First Brigade of the First Division, consisting of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, the One Hundred and Ninth New York and the Second, Eighth, Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh Michigan, Colonel Hartranft in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Schall leading the regiment.

Upon the opening of the spring campaign under General Grant the Ninth Corps broke camp, and moving through Washington, where it was reviewed by the President, joined the army, and on the 5th of May crossed the Rapidan. It immediately moved to the front and took position between Hancock and Warren. Hartranft's brigade was upon the centre of the line, and it was with considerable difficulty that it could be got into position. Captain Hart, who was now serving upon the staff of the colonel, was ordered to go forward until he found the enemy's skirmishers. Pushing through the thick growth of pines, the first intimation he received of an enemy's presence was a rebel bullet whistling by his ears. The brigade was now led in by regiments, the men creeping through the dense undergrowth as best they could. "The advance was made," says Colonel Hartranft in his official report, "with great difficulty, on account of the woods and underbrush, which were on fire. I formed my line, making nearly a right angle facing

south and east. The enemy was in force in front of my left. While in this position I received orders from Major-General Burnside to advance and carry the enemy's works. I ordered the advance at ten A.M., holding the Second Michigan in reserve and directing the Seventeenth Michigan to watch well the right flank. The lines moved forward, and I carried the enemy's works and held them for a moment, until a panic seized the left, which brought the whole line back in confusion. I immediately advanced skirmishers from the Second and Seventeenth Michigan, also moved the Seventeenth more to the left, and on these regiments re-formed my line. In this charge many prisoners were taken from the enemy, but lost perhaps an equal number." In the afternoon the brigade again advanced, but encountered stern resistance, and lost many in killed and wounded. On the 7th the line was again moved forward, breast-works were thrown up and considerable skirmishing ensued.

On the morning of the 9th the brigade was withdrawn and moved to the Ny River, where the enemy was soon found. A crossing was effected on the 12th, and the Confederates, after a stern resistance, were driven back. In this engagement six companies of the Fifty-first were deployed as skirmishers, supported by the remaining four, and gallantly carried the wooded heights in their front, compelling the enemy to burn a house in which he had taken shelter, and retire. To date from this battle, Colonel Hartranft was promoted to brigadier-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Schall to colonel, Major Bolton to lieutenant-colonel and Captain Hart to major. From the 12th to the 18th the line of the brigade remained substantially unchanged, the enemy hugging closely their works, ready at any moment to repel an attack. Upon the withdrawal of the brigade from the position occupied on the 27th a few men belonging to the Fifty-first, engaged upon the picket line, could not be brought in, and fell into the hands of the enemy. A succession of movements by the left flank brought the brigade to Cold Harbor on the 1st of June. At six o'clock on the morning of the 3d the brigade advanced with orders to retake the line from which the enemy had

driven our troops on the previous day. Potter's division advanced at the same time on the right. In the face of a terrific fire of infantry and artillery, the lines rushed forward, routed the enemy, and were soon well established within two hundred yards of his main line, where, in a re-entrant angle of his own works, he had four guns. These proved of little value to him, as they were so closely watched by our sharpshooters that it was impossible for the gunners to work them. In this charge, at the head of his column, Colonel Schall was killed, and was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton. The loss here, as in the preceding battles of the campaign, was very heavy, but for want of data cannot be given.

Crossing the Chickahominy and the James, the Ninth Corps arrived in front of Petersburg on the 17th, and at once engaged the enemy. General Hartranft's brigade made a most gallant charge in face of a galling fire of artillery, suffering heavy loss.

On the following day it was again engaged upon the railroad cut in front of the locality afterwards selected for the mine, and gained a position in close proximity to the enemy's works, which was held and fortified. So close to the Confederate line was this position that it required unceasing vigilance to hold it, and for seventeen successive days and nights a continuous fire of musketry was kept up, one-third of the men being constantly employed. After a few days' respite it was again returned to the vicinity of its old position, where it remained until the explosion of the mine. On the day previous it was relieved and ordered to form part of the storming column. When the explosion took place it advanced, and two companies had reached the brink, when General Hartranft, who was in the crater, finding that more troops were already in than could be used, ordered it back. In this perilous advance Colonel Bolton was severely wounded, and the command devolved on Major Hart. The brigade was again put upon the line fronting the crater, where it remained for a few days, when it was relieved and passed to the rear out of harm's way. Here it remained in camp until the 19th of August, when it was ordered to the support of Warren,

on the Weldon Railroad. Crawford's division formed the connecting link between Hancock and Warren, a distance of a half-mile. Upon this the enemy fell in heavy force and captured the greater portion of it, making a dangerous gap, and exposing Warren to imminent peril. Hartranft, who was lying in supporting distance, and judging by the sound of battle that our forces had been dispersed, though not under orders, magnanimously moved to the rescue, and by interposing his brigade and by stubbornly holding his ground, saved the day. A permanent lodgment was thereby made upon the Weldon road, which had been one of the enemy's chief lines of supply.

In the subsequent operations of the brigade the Fifty-first, under command of Colonel Bolton, participated, engaging the enemy at Poplar Spring Church, at Ream's Station, at Hatcher's Run, and in the final attack on the 2d of April, which resulted in the evacuation of Richmond. On the 27th of July, after four years of arduous service, extending over the whole line from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, it was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va.

Below are the battles in which the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers participated from its first entrance on the field to its retirement from camp-life,—

Roanoke Island, February 7 and 8, 1862; Newbern, N. C., March 13 and 14, 1862; Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862; Bull Run, Va., August 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17 and 18, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 12, 13 and 14, 1862; Vicksburg, Miss., June 16 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 8 to July 18, 1863; Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16, 1863; Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 5, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 12 to 14, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., May 31 to June 8, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 16 to August 18, 1864; Yellow Tavern, Va., August 19, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 28 and 29, 1864; Petersburg, November 29, 1864, to April 2, 1865.

Skirmishes.—Kelly's Ford, 1862; Rappahannock, 1862; Warrenton, 1862; Sulphur Springs, Va., November 16, 1862; Sulphur Springs, August 24, 1862; Upperville, Va., 1862; Fairfax Court-House, 1862; Big Black, Miss., July 6, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 7, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., November 15, 1863; Lenoir,

Tenn., November 15, 1863; Rutledge, Tenn., December 16, 1863; Blaine's Cross-Roads, December 18, 1863; Poplar Grove Church, 1864; Bethesda Church, 1864; Peeble's Farm, 1864; Ream's Station, 1864; Weldon Railroad, 1864; besides a large number of minor importance, of which there are no memoranda.

Below is a perfectly reliable statement of the distances traversed by the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, by marches, transports and railway, as taken from a diary,—

From Bridgeport to Harrisburg, 95 miles; from Harrisburg to Annapolis, Md., 123 miles; from Acquia Creek to Fredericksburg, 15 miles; from Bealton to Culpeper Court-House, Va., 15 miles; from Fredericksburg to Acquia Creek, 15 miles; from Baltimore, Md., to Paris, Ky., 778 miles; from Nicholasville, Ky., to Cairo, Ill., 508 miles; from Cairo, Ill., to Nicholasville, Ky., 508 miles; from Knoxville to Loudon, Tenn., 28 miles; from Nicholasville, Ky., to Bridgeport, Pa., 789 miles; from Bridgeport, Pa., to Harrisburg, Pa., 95 miles; from Harrisburg to Annapolis, Md., 123 miles; from Washington, D. C., to Harrisburg, 124 miles; from Harrisburg to Bridgeport, 95 miles; total by rail, 3311 miles. By transports from Annapolis to Fortress Monroe, thence to Roanoke Island, to Newbern, to landing at Albemarle Sound, back to Newbern, to Hatteras Inlet, back to Newbern, to Newport News, to Acquia Creek, to Baltimore, from Cairo to Vicksburg and back to Cairo, from City Point to Washington, from Washington to Alexandria; total, 5390 miles. By marches, total, 1738 miles; by water, total, 5390 miles; by railway, total, 3311 miles,—aggregate, 10,439 miles.

Following is a list of officers and men of the three Union and Snyder County companies of the Fifty-first:

COMPANY E, UNION AND SNYDER COUNTIES.—The following is a list of the officers and men comprising Company E, Fifty-First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Captains.

G. H. Hassenplug. William R. Forster.

First Lieutenants.

John A. Morris. Francis R. Frey.

Second Lieutenants.

Martin L. Schoch. James L. Seebold.

George C. Gutelius.

Sergeants.

John M. Wierman.	wounds received in action.
Thomas D. Reed.	
Elbridge G. Maize,	Lewis G. Titus, died January 7, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13,
Charles Mills.	
Cornelius Edelman.	
George Diehl, discharged	July 11, 1865, for
	1862.

Corporals.

John H. Sortman.	Levi H. Ammon.
Cyrus A. Eaton.	Thomas S. Mauck, died
Peter Strubble.	June 20, 1864, of
Isaac Treat.	wounds received at Pe-
Daniel High.	tersburg, Va.; buried in
Ebert Sprowles.	National Cemetery, Ar-
William Kleckner.	lington, Va.
Isaac G. Magee.	George M. Aurand, killed
Adam Gluse.	at Weldon Railroad,
Thomas F. Search.	August 19, 1864.
John C. Youngman.	James Luker,
George W. Foote.	Charles D. Kline, Jr.

Musician.

Joseph A. Logan.

Privates.

Jeremiah Aikey, cap-	Aaron Donnison.
tured; died at Ander-	James M. Dunkle, killed
sonville, Ga.	at Cold Harbor June 3,
Ralston Baker.	1864.
George E. Barklow, died	Henry Eidem.
at Brownsville, Miss.,	Solomon Engle.
July 21, 1863.	John Fetter.
Albert E. Barnes.	Justice J. Fletcher.
David H. Beers.	Henry D. Fox.
William H. Bell.	Jacob Frederick.
Abraham Benfer.	George W. Galloway.
Asher Benner.	William Geniger.
Lewis J. Benner.	Jacob Gordon.
James Black.	David Hansell.
Simon S. Blair.	David Hanselman.
John Bomgardner.	Adam Hanselman.
Jacob Boop.	Berryhill B. Harris.
George Bowers.	John T. Hassenplug.
Benjamin H. Brouse,	Timothy Hauley.
killed at Camden, N.	William R. Heckman.
C., April 19, 1862.	Elias Heimbach.
George P. Burk.	Isaiah Heitsman.
Adolph Burkhart.	Jacob Heitsman.
Samuel Burris.	Henry Heitsman.
Ezra Chappel.	William Henderson.
James M. Chambers.	Christ. Hendershot.
M. B. Chambers.	John Hendricks.
Thomas H. Clapham,	Robert Hickernell, died
died March 13, 1864.	of wounds received at
Luther G. Cole.	Cold Harbor June 3,
James F. Cornelius.	1864.
George W. Cornelius.	Ammon Hilbish.
Daniel Curfman.	William R. Hoffman,
Jeremiah F. Curtis.	killed at Camden, N.
John D. Derkes.	C., April 19, 1862.
Henry Dersham.	Edward J. Hoffman.
Alexander Dewire.	John Hummel.
Henry C. Diehl.	Henry Hutchinson.
Abraham Dingman.	Robert H. Irwin.
Isaac Dolby.	James T. Kelly.
Abraham Dolby.	Barton Kennedy.
Thomas Donachy.	Francis Kidson.

Joel Kline.	Jeremiah Radenbaugh.
Reuben Kline.	John Rahback.
Daniel Kline.	Martin G. Reed.
Charles Kline.	Levi Renner.
Andrew T. Kline.	Jonathan Reese.
Jacob L. Kline, died May	Joel Rote.
6, 1864; buried in Uni-	Samuel Rote.
ted States General Hos-	John V. Rule.
pital Cemetery, An-	Emanuel Sassman.
napolis, Md.	Noah W. Sassman.
John Klingler.	Sebastian Searles.
Samuel Kunkel.	George A. Seebold.
Jonathan Kunkel.	Castor Seebold, died at
Samuel H. Laird.	Philadelphia, Pa., May
William Laudenslager.	11, 1864.
William F. N. Leinbach.	Frank S. Schaffle.
John Lenhart.	George Schmaure.
David Lenhart, killed	William Schnure.
near Petersburg, Va.,	Anthony Shaffer.
June 17, 1864.	John W. Sheckler.
Charles Lloyd.	Samuel F. Sheary.
John Lloyd.	Joseph Shreffler.
Jacob Long.	Josiah Shriner.
Galen N. Lotz.	William S. Sholley.
Charles Lytle.	Thomas Simmons.
Samuel McGregor.	Albert E. Smith.
Jackson McFadden.	Henry Snyder.
Charles H. Marsh.	Jonathan Snyder.
Ed. J. Masterson.	Daniel Speese.
Alfred Meckley, killed at	John T. Stitzer.
Weldon Railroad Aug-	Robert Toland.
ust 19, 1864.	Charles H. Trainer.
Jacob K. Mertz.	Samuel Tucker.
John T. Middaugh.	William S. Watson.
Jacob Miller.	John D. Weaver.
Henry Miller.	William Webb.
James Miller.	Charles Wilson.
John Millhouse.	Andrew G. Wirt.
Joseph A. Moll.	George W. Wirt, died at
Arther Mullen.	Lexington, Ky., Sep-
Daniel Myers.	tember 15, 1863.
Henry M. Norton.	Joseph Wolfinger.
William P. Orwig.	C. W. Woodward.
John W. Orwig.	Melanc'z Zechman.
Peter G. Paul.	William Zimmerman.
Victor E. Post.	

CAPT. GEORGE H. HASSENPLUG.¹—When, in 1861, the War of the Rebellion had become a certainty, and President Lincoln had made his call for seventy-five thousand three months' men, Captain George H. Hassenplug, the subject of this sketch, was one of the first to offer his services in defense of his country. He was born in Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., October 25, 1832. His youth was spent like most boys of those days, assisting his father

¹Since writing the foregoing we learn of the death of Captain Hassenplug, at Hampton, Va., February 5th, 1886. His remains were interred at Mifflinsburg, Pa.—

in business or on the farm, and attending school during the winter season. In March, 1850, in company with his brothers Jesse and Charles and a Mr. Boop, he started for California, going by boat to Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Fort Independence. At the latter place they procured teams, and, in company with many others, crossed the plains and arrived at their destination without any adventure of moment. George and Jesse at once entered the mines, and

ville he commenced his military career by joining the Columbia Guards, of that place, and was elected one of its sergeants. On the second day of November, 1854, he was commissioned by Governor Bigler second lieutenant, and on the 19th day of June, 1859, was commissioned by Governor Packer quartermaster with the rank of major. In 1857 he returned to Millinburg, and soon after built the store now owned by Hayes Brothers, in which he carried on a



George H. Hasselberg

were moderately successful; but after a few months they decided that Pennsylvania was about as good a place to live in as the mines of California, and they came home, returning by the way of the Isthmus, reaching New York about a year after leaving home, and with no more money than they took away with them. After his return from California, George went to Danville, Pa., and clerked in the general store of his brother William. While in Dan-

ville he commenced his military career by joining the Columbia Guards, of that place, and was elected one of its sergeants. On the second day of November, 1854, he was commissioned by Governor Bigler second lieutenant, and on the 19th day of June, 1859, was commissioned by Governor Packer quartermaster with the rank of major. In 1857 he returned to Millinburg, and soon after built the store now owned by Hayes Brothers, in which he carried on a general store on his own account. In 1860 he sold his store and its contents to his brother Charles. While in business in Millinburg he organized a company of militia called the Cameron Guards, and was commissioned captain by Governor Packer on the 23d day of September, 1859. He was among the first to offer his services to the country, and, in company with three others, was the first to enlist from Millinburg. The captain loved military life,

and had been in the militia service for years as sergeant, second lieutenant, quartermaster and major, and as captain of the Cameron Guards. He was then twenty-seven years of age, tall and commanding in appearance, and every inch a soldier. He enlisted in the Lewisburgh Infantry, and on the organization of the company was elected and commissioned first lieutenant. His commission was given by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, and bears date April 20, 1861. The company was mustered as Company G, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The regiment, being in command of Colonel (now General) Hartranft, was sent to Annapolis, Md., and assisted in opening the railroad from that place to Washington, it having been damaged and rendered unserviceable by rebel sympathizers. From Annapolis they were sent to Washington, and from thence to Alexandria, Va., where they did picket duty until the first Bull Run battle. They marched with the army to the scene of conflict, but saw no service, as their term of service had expired. After the battle they did duty some time at Fort Ellsworth, then were sent to Harrisburg and mustered out of service. During this time Lieutenant Hassenplug was with his company, and proved himself an efficient and capable officer. He at once, on his return home to Mifflinburg, commenced recruiting, and in a few days raised a company, which was mustered as Company E, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Hartranft. While recruiting his company, no halt was ordered for Sunday, but the drum and fife were kept going,—a fact which was severely criticised by some of the Mifflinburg pastors, all of whom in time forgave the captain for his Sunday patriotism. His company was composed of the best young men in and around Mifflinburg, and was considered one of the best companies of the regiment. Early in the fall of 1861 the regiment was sent to Annapolis, Md., assigned to the Burnside expedition, and participated in the capture of Roanoke Island, at which time the regiment made a charge through a swamp and cut off a portion of the enemy's forces. In this charge the captain led his company, and again at Newbern, N. C., where he received a severe wound.

In the spring of 1862 he came home on furlough on account of his wound remaining until fall, when he rejoined his company, then stationed at Falmouth, Va. At the battle of Fredericksburg he commanded his company in a gallant manner, and led them in the charge on Marye's Heights. It is told of him by one of his men that while under the enemy's works he lighted his pipe, and smoked as coolly as though bullets, shells and cannon-balls were not flying around. After the Fredericksburg campaign the regiment, as part of the Ninth Corps, took an active part in the capture of Vicksburg, and in all the skirmishing, marching and fighting incident thereto Captain Hassenplug was ever with his men, enduring with them the hardships and dangers of the campaign. After the surrender of Vicksburg he, with his regiment, took part in the battles and skirmishes around Jackson, Miss., which resulted in driving General Johnston across Pearl River. In August, 1863, the captain was, by reason of wounds and other disabilities, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and placed in command of the post at Nicholasville, Ky., where his abilities as an executive officer were displayed by enforcing regular army discipline.

On the 13th day of June, 1864, after more than three years' service, Captain Hassenplug was mustered out of the United States service, and came home broken in health, and only a shadow of the man he was when he enlisted.

In 1867 he entered into partnership with John Reichert and Dr. David Miller in the mercantile business in Mifflinburg, and so remained one year, when he sold out to his partners. He then went to Troxelville, Pa., where he remained five years engaged in the mercantile business, when he sold out and returned to Mifflinburg, and, with several others, engaged in an enterprise called the "Trout Fishery," which fished more money out of the captain's pocket than it put in. We next find him running a store at Spring Mills, where he remained until prostrated by intense suffering caused by hard service in the army. Since then he has resided in his present home in Mifflinburg, surrounded by warm and true friends, min-

istered to by a loving and affectionate wife, whose watchful care over him through long months of suffering has proved her to be, in all that the words imply, a helpmeet.

The captain is an ardent Republican, and there is never any question as to how he stands politically. He took an active interest in elections, and especially so in the election of his old commander, General Hartranft, as Governor of the Keystone State. He received the news of his first election while on his way from Troxelville to Mifflinburg, and rode into the latter place hatless, having demolished his head-gear in his enthusiasm.

For his first wife he married Miss Sue Kleckner on the 21st day of October, 1858. She was born January 28, 1839, and died December 30, 1859, leaving one son, who died in infancy. On the 25th day of April, 1867, he was again married, his choice being Miss Esther Slough, of Freeport, Ill., daughter of Benjamin and Esther (Smith) Slough. She was born in Lycoming County, Pa., and is of Revolutionary stock and of a soldier family. Both of her great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War, her father in the War of 1812, and two brothers in the Civil War of 1861, and in the Union army.

John Henry Hassenplug, the captain's grandfather, came from Holsborg, Germany, where he was born January 20, 1756. He married Miss Maria Eve Seebold, of Lebanon County, who bore him nine sons and five daughters. He died in West Buffalo township November 30, 1829. His wife was born July 19, 1769, and died August 11, 1852. Of his sons, William, the captain's father, was born December 13, 1795, and married, on the 20th day of May, 1818, Miss Susannah Holtzman, who was born September 17, 1798. Their children are as follows: Charles, William H., Thomas, John Jesse, Jacob H., Charles H., George H., Catherine E., Elizabeth, Susanna and John M., who was killed while fighting for his country in the War of the Rebellion.

COMPANY H, UNION AND SNYDER COUNTIES.—The following is a list of the officers and men who served in Company H, Fifty-First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Captains.

J. Merrill Linn. George Shorkley.

First Lieutenants.

J. G. Beaver, killed, Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Hugh McClure.

Second Lieutenants.

Aaron Smith. Jacob H. Santo.
David C. Brewer.

First Sergeant.

Jacob Nyhart.

Sergeants.

Matthew Vandine, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.	George W. Brown.
George Breon.	John Aldenderfer.
Seth J. Housel.	James Kincaid.
Harrison Hause.	Daniel M. Wetzell.
Frederick Erwine.	William Allison, killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Corporals.

H. J. Lingerman.	Peter Koser.
John Grambling.	Nicholas Nichols.
Alfred Durst.	Robert Henry.
George H. Kauff.	H. Co'y McCormick.
Henry Fogleman.	John Q. Adams.
Michael Lepley.	Charles Merrill.
Andrew Knepp.	James L. Schooly.
R. A. M. Harner.	Deitrich Beckman.
H. C. McCormick.	J. Bachenhamer.
Henry B. Wetzell.	Henry J. Warner.
Reuben Baker.	

Musicians.

Jacob Moore. Charles P. McFadden.
Andrew Bernade.

Privates.

Peter Allhouse.	Daniel C. Bordmel.
Jonas Angstadt.	John Boyer.
Mabury Angstadt.	William Boyer.
William Armpriester.	Levi Brensinger.
William Auchenbaugh.	Simon Britton.
James Ayers.	Asa Brown.
Eleazer Baldwin.	John Brownfield.
Peter Bastian.	Jacob Buskirk.
Abraham Bastian.	George W. Carey.
Edward Bear, killed at Antietam.	Northell Casseck.
Henry Beeber.	William F. Chriesher.
Henry A. Beehn.	James Christy.
Isaac Beck, killed at Antietam.	David Clark.
Lewis J. Benner.	John Corl.
Miles Bennett.	John L. Dawson.
Daniel Berkeville.	John S. Debilzon.
James Blunt.	Reuben Dehaven.
David Bobst.	Mahl'n Dillsplains.
Daniel Boon.	Peter J. Dopp.
Harrison Bower.	John Dougherty.
Daniel Bongardner.	James Dougherty.
	Matthew Doyle.
	James Doyle.

William H. Douty, killed at Knoxville, Tenn., November 29, 1863.
 Abner Dumlheller.
 Mathias Dysher.
 Richard Dye.
 John W. Eardly, killed at North Anna May 27, 1864.
 Samuel Eglof.
 Frederick Ervine.
 David Espenship.
 Andrew F. Everly.
 William Everett.
 Samuel Farley, died at Knoxville, Tenn., December 19, 1863.
 George Fewring.
 Henry Fies.
 John Fike.
 John W. Foote.
 William H. R. Fox.
 Ebenezer Frederick.
 George H. Frynte.
 William Gallagher.
 William Gardner.
 David H. Getty.
 Simon Goss.
 Thomas G. Grier, died at Moorehead City, N. C., October 6, 1864.
 William Haas.
 Henry Hain.
 John Hain.
 Jarret S. Harding.
 Joseph Harris.
 Daniel Hartline.
 David Hartline.
 Jonathan Hefner.
 George Heflefinger.
 Adam Henry.
 Emanuel Hertzog.
 Isaiah Heitsman.
 Thomas Hoffman.
 Thomas Holen.
 George F. Holslander.
 John Humphrey.
 Hillman Ingerson.
 Thomas Jones.
 Henry J. Keffer.
 James S. Kelly.
 James A. Kelly.
 Simon Kneph.
 Albion G. Knode.
 Joseph Kysceraski.
 William J. Lattimer.
 John E. Leamon.
 Calvin L. Leinbach.
 Jacob Leinig.
 William Lepley.
 John W. Lott.
 Conrad Lyon.
 Isaac McMurttrie.
 Samuel S. McEwen.
 Levi Marks.
 Thomas P. Marr.
 George Mease.
 John Miller.
 Samuel S. Miller.
 Daniel I. Miller.
 Jeremiah Miller.
 William A. Miller.
 Henry Miller.
 John H. Mocherman.
 Joseph A. Moll.
 John Moore.
 Daniel B. Moyer.
 Daniel Moyer.
 John Murphy.
 Joseph Murphy.
 William H. Myers.
 John A. Nainan.
 William L. Oaks.
 Joseph Pareby.
 Robert W. Passell.
 Jacob Phleger.
 Abraham F. C. Phillips.
 George Purcell.
 Jacob Ream.
 Henry E. Rexford.
 Jacob Rhoades.
 Thomas F. Search.
 Edwin Seales (N. B.).
 Joseph Serwatznes.
 Lewis I. Shaffer.
 Dwier Shappee.
 William Shalley.
 William H. Shriner.
 John V. Shreck.
 Daniel Slottman.
 John F. Smith.
 John D. Smith.
 David Smith.
 John H. Smith.
 Jacob Smith.
 Isaiah Smith.
 Frederick Smith.
 Peter Smith, captured August 21, 1864; absented at muster out.
 Nathaniel Snyder.
 Samuel Snyder.
 William Steltz.
 Charles R. Steward.
 Patrick Sullivan.
 William Swab.
 Adam Swaverly.
 Samuel Taylor.

James Turner.
 George Wagore.
 Benjamin Watkins.
 Anthony Weisenbach.
 Leo Weisenbach.
 William J. Wellings.
 Jacob Wentzel.
 William Wien.
 Aaron Williamson.
 James Williamson.
 William Williams.
 Isaac Wittes, killed at Antietam.
 Aaron A. Wood.
 Christian Uhl.
 John C. Umstead.
 Lewis Updegraph.
 George Van Gezer.
 David Yoder.
 David I. Young.
 John C. Youngman.
 Charles Zechnow.

COMPANY K, UNION AND SNYDER COUNTIES.—The following is a list of the officers and men who served in Company K, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers :

Captain.

George P. Carman.

First Lieutenants.

Josiah Kelly.

John B. Linn.

Second Lieutenants.

Franklin Beale.

Frank P. Sterner, promoted captain April 16, 1864, and killed in action May 12, 1864.

Sergeants.

L. J. Crossgrove.

Thomas C. Pierce, killed in action front of Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

James Gibson, killed at Petersburg July 30, 1864.

John Vanlew.

Corporals.

William Buoy, died of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va.

Henry G. Dentler, died at Andersonville, Ga., May 17, 1864; grave 1161.

Edward Held.

Thomas J. Arbuckle, died in captivity.

Nathan M. Hann.

Musician.

Montgomery S. Adams.

Privates.

Lewis Aikey.

Kremer Crites.

Zechariah Aikey.

Samuel Crossgrove.

Benjamin Allen.

Thomas Depo.

George W. Bastian.

Alexander Doeblor, taken prisoner May 27, 1864.

Joseph Babcock.

Franklin F. Duck, died in captivity.

Absalom Baldwin, died at Andersonville, Ga., September 24, 1864.

George Dull, died at Alexandria, Va., September 19, 1864; grave 2683.

James Barnhart.

Franklin Bently.

Richard Berryman.

John Fangboner.

John Betzer.

Thomas Foster, killed at Weldon Railroad August 19, 1864.

David Benfer.

William D. Bower.

Philip H. Bratton.

John Geddes.

Christopher E. Cole.

John F. Cox.

Jonathan J. Gift.

James Garrett, captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., August 19, 1864; grave 6140.	Nicholas Reinhart. Benjamin Rider. William Riefsnyder. Samuel Royer. Benjamin Roush. Samuel Royer. Joseph Sarvis. Ephraim Souders. William Search. Thomas Shaffer. George H. Sherry. Michael Shiers. Alfred Shilling, wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
Peter Hanselman.	
John Harris, killed June 17, 1864.	David Shingle, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
Isaiah Henry.	Henry C. Showers. David C. Stees. William M. Stuttzman. Oliver Summers. George W. Terry. Henry Treaster. William M. Truitt. Lyman B. Turner. John Watts. John Weidell, died Octo- ber 26, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Har- bor June 3, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. Robert Wertz. John Winegardner, wounded in action June 6, 1864. Tobias Yearick.
Daniel Hoover, died June 27, 1864.	
Charles Hoover, died at New York City No- vember, 12, 1864.	
Henry Houtz.	
John Huffinan.	
Jared Ludwig.	
Paul M. McBridge.	
John Macpherson.	
Philip J. Mann.	
James Marr.	
William S. Meylert.	
David Mills.	
Joseph G. Moore.	
David G. Ocker.	
Joseph G. Poeth.	
Benjamin Rank, wounded at Cold Harbor.	
Samuel Rank.	
John Rank, died of wounds received in bat- tle at Spottsylvania.	
John Reese.	
David Reichly.	
Solomon Reish, captured at Weldon Railroad.	
Edward Richards, died September 10, 1864, of wounds.	

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Fifty-second Regiment was raised in the summer and fall of 1861, under the President's call, issued in July of that year. It was rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and there organized under Colonel John C. Dodge, Jr., of Lycoming County, as commanding officer. In Company C of this regiment were a considerable number of Union and Millin County men, while Company D, commanded by Captain James Chamberlain, was recruited in Union, and composed entirely of men of that and Snyder Counties.

The regiment left Camp Curtin on the 8th of November, 1861, and proceeded to Washington, where it occupied a camp on Meridian Hill, which became its winter quarters.

In the spring campaign of 1862 the regiment was assigned to General Henry M. Naglee's (First) brigade of Casey's (Third) division, Keyes' (Fourth) corps, Army of the Potomac, and on March 28th it moved to Alexandria, there embarking on the steamer "Constitution," and being transported to Newport News, Va., whence it marched to the front of Yorktown and took position at Lee's Mills, nearly on the centre of the army line. Here the army remained four weeks, and on the morning of Sunday, May 4th, moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, who had evacuated his works in the previous night, and retreated to Williamsburg. At that place, on the following day, was fought the battle known by that name, in which the Fifty-second did not become engaged until late in the day, and sustained but light loss of men.

Moving up from Williamsburg, the regiment, with its corps, reached the Chickahominy on the 20th of May, and defensive works were soon afterwards thrown up on the south side of the stream. On the 24th the regiment, with others of the command, marched on a reconnaissance to the vicinity of Richmond, penetrating to within less than five miles of the city, though opposed by a heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, under command of General J. E. B. Stuart. The movement continued until the 27th, when the Union line was established from the vicinity of Fair Oaks, by way of Dr. Garnett's plantation, to the Chickahominy. "The regiment went into camp on the right of the Nine-Mile road, a half-mile beyond Fair Oaks, as a support to the pickets along Garnett's field. No other regiment encamped so near Richmond, and during the campaign the picket-line extending from White Oak Swamp to the Chickahominy was never advanced beyond the ground won by Captain Davis and his sharpshooters [of the Fifty-second]."

In the battle of Fair Oaks (sometimes known as that of Seven Pines), which was fought on the 31st of May and 1st of June, the Fifty-second Regiment was engaged in the thickest of the fight during the whole of the first day's conflict, going into battle with two hundred and

forty-nine officers and men, of whom one hundred and twenty-five were killed or wounded in the engagement. Among the wounded were the three commissioned officers of Company D,—Captain Chamberlain and Lieutenants Samuel Cuskaden and J. P. S. Weidensaul.

In the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill (June 26th and 27th) the Fifty-second did not take active part. On the 30th the regiment was under a heavy fire in the enemy's attempts to cross White Oak Swamp, but was not heavily engaged during the day. At night it marched for the James River, and arrived at Haxall's Landing at 6 A. M., on the 1st of July. On the following day it reached Harrison's Landing, on the James, where it remained about six weeks, and, evacuating that position with the other commands of the army, marched down the Peninsula and arrived on the 20th of August at Yorktown, where it remained for many weeks, garrisoning the entrenchments, on which, during their stay, they mounted more than one hundred pieces of artillery of the heaviest calibre.

In December, 1862, the regiment was transported to the command of General Foster in North Carolina, and in that State and in South Carolina (under the commands of several different general officers) it remained during the remainder of its term of service. It was stationed for a time at Beaufort, N. C., whence it moved to Port Royal, S. C., and became part of the force of General Hunter. It took part, early in April, 1863, in the movement up North Edisto River for the attack on Charleston. The plan failed and the regiment returned to Beaufort, where it remained till July following, when, as a part of the forces of General Gilmore, it moved to Folly Island, and on the night of the 9th moved by steamer up Stono River and landed on James' Island to assist in the attack on the Morris Island batteries. This work continued until the 5th of September, when the works on the island were abandoned by their Confederate garrisons.

In December a large part of the regiment veteranized and received the furlough. Recruits brought its strength up to a thousand, and it was armed with improved Springfield

muskets. It remained through the winter at Hilton Head and in the vicinity, making frequent expeditions among the Sea Islands of South Carolina, but seeing little of heavy fighting. In the following summer (being then a part of the command of General Foster) it took part in an attempt to capture Charleston, moving by boats from Morris Island, on the night of July 3d, to the assault of Fort Johnson. The attempt was made in gallant style, but failed; for the assaulters, instead of surprising the garrison, were discovered by them before reaching the work, and the other troops who were to support them failed even to land from their boats. The result was that the entire attacking party were made prisoners of war. The loss of the Fifty-second was twenty-three killed and wounded; among the latter was Lieutenant George W. Scott, of Company D, mortally. "Of the men captured, more than fifty perished amid the horrors of Andersonville and Columbia. The officers were confined at Macon a while, and afterwards in Charleston, and placed under the fire of the batteries on Morris Island."

During the remainder of the summer and all the fall of 1864 the regiment remained on Morris Island, garrisoning the strong works at that place, and having in charge the heavy guns with they were mounted. In the following winter the Fifty-second was on duty among the island as "boat infantry," picketing the channels and the harbor,—a hard and disagreeable duty. On the 18th of February, 1865, Major Hennessey, of the regiment, discovered that the enemy had left Fort Sumter, whereupon he took a party of men, proceeded to the battered work, which had defied the Union army and navy for nearly four years, and in a few moments the Stars and Stripes again floated above the crumbling ramparts. From Sumter the men of the Fifty-second rowed to Castle Pinckney, where they likewise took possession, and then crossed the narrow harbor to the city of Charleston, which the enemy were then leaving, and which they at once yielded on the summons of Major Hennessey to surrender. This was the last of the fighting experience of the Fifty-second. It joined the column of General Sherman on its march northward through the Caro-

linas (remaining, however, a few weeks at Salisbury, N. C.), and arriving at Washington, was transported thence to Harrisburg, where, on the 12th of July, it was mustered out of service.

COMPANY D, UNION COUNTY—The following is a roll of the Union County company of the Fifty-second, viz:

Captains.

James Chamberlin, resigned May 11, 1863.
Samuel Cuskaden.

First Lieutenant.

J. P. S. Weidensaul.

Second Lieutenants.

Aaron Stoughton. William Phillips.

Sergeants.

George W. Scott, died from wounds received at James Island, S. C., July 3, 1864.	Michael Flaherty.
Edward Zechman.	Samuel Chalfant.
Lot Trate.	William Richardson.
Jacob Fetter.	William Connelly.
William J. Evans.	Joseph R. Housel.
Jacob Getter.	B. F. Machamer.
Joseph H. Pardoe.	John McPherson.
	William A. Sober.
	James McBride, died at Washington, D. C.

Corporals.

Joseph McCracken.	Alexander J. Sober.
Thomas Mackey.	Samuel Herman.
Enoch Rice.	Samuel Dolby.
Martin Young.	I. Dunkleberger, died June 4, 1862, of wounds.
John Tumbler.	Charles A. Penny, died at Craney Island, Va., September 25, 1862.
James Campbell.	Gotlieb Smaltzried, died at Morris Island, S. C., September 6, 1863.
John Leidebeck.	
Elias K. Foust.	
Patrick Kearney.	
Peter Sheddell.	
Araham Kauffman.	

Musicians.

Henry Gallagher, died at White House, Va., June 15, 1862.
Charles McGregor.

Privates.

John Able, died at Annapolis, Md., December 21, 1864.	Frederick Buck.
Peter Baker.	Henry H. Burris.
Henry Barker.	Michael Callahan, died at Andersonville, Ga., September 27, 1864—1886.
John Balliett.	Archibald Carey, died at Florence, S. C., November 26, 1864.
William H. Bennett.	Samuel Chalfant.
Isaac Berkhiser.	Ira Chappell.
Christopher Blake.	Geo. Chappell.
James Blake.	John Cugin.
Wilson M. Bower.	John R. Cornelison.
James Bowers.	
Gideon Brocius.	

Jackson Cornelius.	Henry Lenhart.
George Collins.	James Lennard.
P. W. Courtwright, died at Hilton Head, S. C., June 13, 1864.	Abraham Livengood.
Samuel Danner.	Samuel Loch.
William Danney, died at Florence, S. C., December 10, 1864.	Zephaniah Long.
John Dailey.	Charles Long.
John Donachy.	John F. Long.
John Doyle.	Isaac Long.
Thomas Doyle.	Jeremiah Lupold, killed at Fort Henry, Tenn., April 2, 1862.
Daniel Duck, killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.	Edward McGannel, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.
James Duryea.	William Martin.
Philip Emerick.	David Martin.
Richard Evans.	Jeremiah Messersmith.
James Fadden.	William Miller.
James Fenstermacher.	Amzi W. Miller, died at Andersonville, Ga., October 1, 1864.
John Fertig.	Samuel Minnier.
Peter Fisher.	Patrick Moran.
Richard Foulds.	Michael Morrison.
Charles Gahring, died at Florence, S. C., October 18, 1864.	Benjamin F. Moyer, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.
Lewis Geiger.	John Mussleman, died at Yorktown, Va., November 27, 1862.
George Gordon.	John Musser.
Jacob Greiger.	Samuel Nagle.
William Grey.	Henry Neifert.
Joseph Gross, died at Washington, D. C., June 19, 1862.	Dominick O'Gara.
Jeremiah Gunn.	William L. Olby.
Geo. Gooden.	Samuel Ott.
Henry Hall.	John H. Owens.
John Hankey.	Benjamin Pell, died at Florence, S. C., October 21, 1864.
Frank Hankey.	Henry C. Poeth.
John Heaton.	Josiah Poole, died September 23, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.
Benjamin F. Heimbach.	Gilbert Poole, captured, died in Florence, S. C., August 22, 1864.
Jeremiah Heller.	William Price.
Andrew Helwick.	Elias F. Pifer.
Lot Hensyl.	William Phillips.
Austin S. Houtz.	Joseph H. Pardoe.
Lewis Hufford.	Charles Rahmer.
John Hunter.	Thomas D. Ransom.
Abram A. Irving.	Samuel Reed, died July, 1864, of wounds received at Fort Johnson, S. C.
Henry Jameson.	Charles Richard.
Franklin Jarrett.	
Daniel Jones.	
John Kinney.	
Maurice Kinter.	
Frederick Kirsch.	
Jacob Krider.	
Daniel Krider.	
Ab. Kauffman.	
Patrick Kearney.	
O. H. Lemereaux.	

James B. Renney, died at Yorktown, Va., December 17, 1862.	Henry J. Souder, died at Florence, S. C., October 20, 1861.
Frederick Richley.	David Trutt.
Henry Rorabach.	Geo. W. Vertz.
Moritz C. Rutloss.	Josiah Wagner.
Samuel Saunders.	Gideon Warner, died at Florence, South Carolina, October 1, 1864.
Joseph Sheibelhood.	
William H. Smith.	Thomas Wertz.
Michael Specht, died at Washington, D. C., June 24, 1862, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.	John Wheat.
Joseph Springer.	Walter Wheeler.
Salathiel Sober, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.	Philip Williams.
Aaron Sober.	David Willis, died at Morris Island, S. C., August 31, 1864.
Nelson Staples, captured; died at Florence, S. C., October 20, 1864.	John Wilson.
Franklin Stapleton.	J. Womelsdorf.
Charles Stetler.	G. W. Woodward.
	Franklin Wright.
	Charles Wright.
	John Zellers, died at Florence, S. C., October 1, 1864.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Fifty-third Regiment had in its organization one company (I, commanded by Captain Henry S. Dimm) of men recruited at Perryville, Juniata County, and one company ("E," Captain Thomas Church) composed largely of Union county soldiers; while men of Union, Snyder and Millin were found serving in Companies C, D and H. During the period of its organization the regiment occupied Camp Curtin, and while here did provost guard duty in Harrisburg. The following field officers were selected: John R. Brooke, colonel; Richard McMichael, of Reading, lieutenant-colonel; and Thomas Yeager, of Allentown, major. Charles P. Hatch, of Philadelphia, was appointed adjutant.

On the 7th of November it moved to Washington and encamped north of the Capitol. On the 27th it crossed the Potomac, went into camp near Alexandria, and was assigned to a brigade commanded by General William H. French. It remained here during the winter of 1861-62, and was constantly drilled and disciplined in the routine of a soldier's duty. It participated in the general advance of the Army of the Potomac in March, 1862, arriving at Manassas

Junction, which had been evacuated by the Confederates on the 12th.

On the 21st it was marched to Warrenton Junction to support a reconnoissance of Howard's brigade, which was being pushed toward the Rappahannock. The object having been accomplished, on the 23d it returned to Manassas and from thence to Alexandria. Upon the reorganization of the army the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade,¹ First Division, Second Corps. On the 3d of April it was transferred with McClellan's army to the Peninsula, and formed part of the reserve division during the siege of Yorktown.

The enemy having retreated, on the 4th of May the regiment marched to Yorktown, and late on the afternoon of the same day moved through a pelting storm of rain towards Williamsburg. It was ordered back on the 6th and remained until the 12th, when it was transported to West Point, at the head of York River. Later in the month it assisted to build the Grape-Vine bridge across the Chickahominy. The regiment took a prominent part in the engagement at Fair Oaks, where, though surprised and thrown into temporary confusion, it rallied and in a short time forced the enemy from his line. Its conduct on this occasion was such as to elicit the commendation of the generals commanding. It suffered a severe loss in the death of Major Yeager, who was killed in the early part of the action while gallantly leading his men. The regiment lost ninety-six men in killed, wounded and missing.

It bivouacked upon the battle-ground and supported a battery in position on the York River Railroad. On the 27th it moved to the right, where a deadly conflict was raging, and was thrown forward to the assistance of Porter's

¹ Organization of the Third Brigade (Brigadier-General William H. French), First Division (Major-General Israel B. Richardson), Second Corps (Major-General E. V. Sumner).—Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel John R. Brooke; Fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Frank Paul; Fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Samuel K. Zook; Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel James C. Pinekney; Second Regiment Delaware Volunteers, Colonel Henry W. Wharton; Battery B, First New York Artillery, Captain Rufus D. Pettit.

troops. It crossed the Chickahominy and came under fire of the enemy at Gaines' Mill. Forming in line of battle, the command covered the withdrawal of the troops, and at midnight silently recrossed the Chickahominy. Here began the memorable "change of base," in which it was the arduous duty of Sumner's corps to cover the rear of the retreating army. The post of honor and of danger—the rear of the rear-guard—was assigned to the Third Brigade. At Peach Orchard, on the 29th, it participated in a fierce engagement, in which a number of casualties occurred, but none were killed. Immediately after the close of the action General Sumner rode up and complimented the regiment for its bravery, saying, "You have done nobly, but I knew you would do so." Moving to Savage Station, Sumner made another stand to check the enemy. The regiment occupied a position in a wood, parallel to the railroad, and was fortunately favored by the high-ranged shot and shell of the Confederate artillery. After a short but desperate encounter the enemy withdrew, and at midnight the line of retreat was silently resumed.

The march now began to test the endurance of the troops, and the situation became one fraught with peril. One small brigade, standing fearlessly alone in midnight darkness, was holding in check, almost at the point of the bayonet, one-half the Confederate army, while friends from whom no succor could be expected were swiftly moving to the rear. Silently the command plunged into the deep shadows of White Oak Swamp. At daylight the regiment reached White Oak Creek, beyond which was its corps in bivouac. Crossing the creek, it immediately began destroying the bridge. The advance of the enemy soon made its appearance, and commenced skirmishing, but was prevented from crossing the stream. Several of his batteries having been placed in position, opened fire and were very annoying. Although not actively engaged, the regiment had several killed and wounded.

Withdrawing at midnight, the Fifty-third arrived at Malvern Hill on the morning of July 1st, and was almost constantly under fire, although it did not participate in the engage-

ment. The duty assigned to it, in the retreat from the Chickahominy to the James, was of such an important nature as to merit and receive the thanks of the commanding general, as well as of the intermediate commanders, and Colonel Brooke was highly complimented for the skillful and soldierly qualities displayed in conducting his command successfully through so many perils. Arriving at Harrison's Landing, the regiment remained until the 16th of August. Here the Sixty-fourth New York was temporarily attached to the Fifty-third for the purposes of drill, discipline and camp duty, all under command of Major Octavius S. Bull, who had been promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major Yeager, Colonel Brooke being in command of the brigade and Lieutenant-Colonel McMichael absent on account of sickness.

Moving *via* Yorktown to Newport News, it embarked for Alexandria, where it arrived on the 28th, and encamped on the following day at Lee's Farm, near the Aqueduct Bridge. The cannonade of the contending forces at Bull Run was distinctly heard, and the men were eager to again meet the foe. At 2 A.M. of the 30th, in light marching order, the command moved toward Centreville. But the battle had been fought, and Pope's army was retreating to the defenses of Washington. Reaching Centreville on the 31st, it was promptly deployed in line of battle, protecting the exposed flanks of the Union army. Here again Sumner's corps was interposed between the enemy and our retreating troops. Near Vienna the regiment and one section of a battery were thrown forward on the Leesburg turnpike to guard the flank of the column against any sudden attack of the enemy. A force of rebel cavalry made a dash upon the Union troops between the pike and Chain Bridge, entirely separating the regiment from the main column. Colonel Brooke, seeing the danger and the difficulty of cutting his way through, moved his command at double-quick down the pike and thereby insured its safety before the enemy discovered the manœuvre. On the 3d of September it rejoined the army at Tenallytown. On the 11th, General French, who had endeared himself to the troops

of his brigade, was assigned to the command of a division, and was succeeded by Colonel Brooke.

The enemy was now marching into Maryland, and the Third Brigade moved rapidly through Washington to Frederick, and thence to South Mountain, where it was held in reserve during the battle. On the 15th it moved in pursuit, skirmishing during the morning with the enemy's cavalry, drove him through Boonesborough and Keedysville, and encountered his army in strong force on the highlands beyond Antietam Creek. The following day was occupied chiefly in manœuvring for position, the regiment being under artillery fire and suffering some casualties. At 4 A.M. of the 17th the regiment left its position on the Keedysville road, and moving a mile to the right, crossed Antietam Creek at a ford. It occupied the extreme right of the division. In front was the "sunken road" occupied by the enemy's first line. His second line was protected by a stone wall on the hill beyond. To the right and rear was an orchard, immediately in front of which was the cornfield where, subsequently, the battle raged with great fury. It was important to drive the enemy from this position, and the Fifty-third was chosen for the charge. Changing front to the rear, and advancing at double-quick, in a short but desperate contest it drove him from his well-chosen ground. The regiment was subsequently engaged in the hottest of the fight and shared the varying fortunes of the day. The position gained was of great importance, and was held with tenacity until the regiment was ordered to the support of a battery. The loss in killed and wounded was twenty-eight.

On the 22d it forded the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and encamped on the following day on Bolivar Heights. Here the wasted energies of the troops were recruited, and full rations and clothing, which had been much needed, were furnished. On the 16th of October it participated, under command of Major Bull, in a reconnoissance to Charlestown, skirmishing with and driving the enemy and occupying the town. Captain Mintzer, of Company A, was appointed provost-marshal of the place, who at once instituted a search, and

captured a number of prisoners. The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, the command returned to camp. Moving from Bolivar Heights on the 30th of October, it crossed the Shenandoah River, and proceeded down the Loudon Valley, participating in a skirmish with the enemy on the 4th at Snicker's Gap, driving him out and occupying it until the column had passed. It arrived at Warren-ton on the 9th, when General Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and projected the movement upon Fredericksburg. The regiment proceeded to Falmouth, where it arrived on the 19th, and performed provost guard duty until the 11th of December, when it left quarters and took position nearly opposite Fredericksburg in support of the batteries that were engaged in bombarding the town. Early on the 12th it crossed the river, and, forming a skirmish line, drove the enemy's sharpshooters out of the city, with the loss of one mortally wounded, when it was relieved, and rested for the night on the river-bank. Early on the morning of Saturday, the 13th, under a dense fog, the regiment marched into the city and halted for half an hour under fire of confederate artillery. The fight was opened at the front, near Marye's Heights, by French's division, which was repulsed. Soon after the Third Brigade, led by the Fifty-second, moved, amidst a shower of deadly missiles, by the right flank, up St. Charles Street, and formed in line of battle along the edge of the town. The Confederate infantry, but a few hundred yards in front, was protected by a stone wall along a sunken road, while, immediately above, the hill-tops were bristling with cannon. At the word of command, Colonel Brooke, at the head of his regiment, led the charge, under a storm of shot and shell that swept the ranks with terrible effect. But, undismayed, they closed up and pressed steadily on till they reached a position within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's lines, which was held, despite every effort to dislodge them, even after their ammunition was spent. At evening, when the battle was over and the day was lost, what remained of the regiment retired silently from its position and returned to the

city. It went into battle with two hundred and eighty-three effective men. Of these, one hundred and fifty-eight were either killed or wounded.

The regiment now returned to its old position as provost guard to Falmouth. On the following week it formed part of a detachment, under command of Colonel Brooke, that crossed the river, under a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying the dead. During the two days occupied in this work nine hundred and thirteen were interred and six were dispatched to their friends. The Confederate soldiers had stripped the bodies of the dead in a most heartless manner. In many cases fingers were cut off to get possession of rings. The Fifty-third remained at Falmouth until February 1, 1863. While here three companies, under command of Major Bull, were detailed as provost guard at division headquarters. The major was assigned to the staff of General Couch, and remained successively with Generals Couch, Hancock, Hays, Warren, and again with Hancock in the Wilderness campaign until the 18th of May, 1864.

On the 28th of April the regiment moved on the Chancellorsville campaign, and, crossing the Rappahannock at United States Ford, for three days was actively engaged, suffering considerable loss. Upon the withdrawal of the army it returned to its old camping-ground near Falmouth. On the 14th of June the Fifty-third, which was now attached to the Fourth Brigade of the First Division of the Second Corps, left camp and marched to Banks' Ford to watch the movements of the enemy, who was about entering on his Pennsylvania campaign. Withdrawing from the ford when it was found that the rebel columns had passed, the command moved forward with the army, and on the 20th made a forced march to Thoroughfare Gap, where it remained in position until the 25th, when the enemy attacked, driving in the pickets, and, as our column had now passed, the command was withdrawn. Marching rapidly towards Gettysburg, it arrived upon the field at eight o'clock on the morning of the 2d of July and took position in rear of the line of the Third Corps, then forming. Later in the day

it moved to the left, near Little Round Top, and at three o'clock P.M. became hotly engaged. A Confederate battery, posted upon an eminence beyond a wheat-field, had become very annoying to our troops. Colonel Brooke led a charge, in the face of its destructive fire, to capture it or drive it away. At the word of command the men dashed forward and, with loud shouts, drove the enemy, scattering his ranks, and gained the position. The lines upon his right and left had failed to advance as far, and, discovering that the enemy was taking prompt advantage of his fearfully exposed flanks, the colonel reluctantly ordered his men to retire to his first position, which was executed, but not without serious loss. On the 3d the regiment was under a heavy artillery fire, but was not actively engaged. In this battle the command was much reduced in number, three companies being still on detached duty, and the remainder having but one hundred and twenty-four men. Of this number, only forty-five escaped uninjured. Six were killed, seventy-three wounded and missing. Of the latter were Captains Dimm and Hatfield and Lieutenants Pifer, Shields, Root, Smith, Whitaker and Mann and Sergeant-Major Rutter.

Remaining upon the battle-field until noon of the 5th, the regiment marched in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and arrived on the 11th at Jones' Cross-Roads, near which the Confederate army was in position. In the evening it advanced in line, driving back the enemy's skirmishers, and during the following night threw up breast-works. On the 14th it was deployed in line at right angles to the Williamsport road, and advanced cautiously, only to discover that the Confederates had vacated their works and fled. After remaining for a few days in Pleasant Valley, it crossed the Potomac, and, marching down the Loudon Valley, made descents upon Ashby's and Manassas Gaps, passed White Plains, New Baltimore and Warrenton, and arrived on the 1st of August at Morrisville, where it went into camp. In the toilsome campaigns which followed, ending at Mine Run, the regiment participated, encountering the enemy at Rappahannock Station and at Bristow, and losing some men. It went into

winter-quarters at Stevensburg, where the men re-enlisted, and on the 27th of December proceeded to Harrisburg, where they were dismissed for a veteran furlough. Upon their return to the army they again encamped near Stevensburg, in their old quarters, where they remained until the opening of the spring campaign.

On the 4th of May, 1864, the regiment broke camp, and crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, marched to Chancellorsville. On the following day it moved forward and confronted the enemy in his earth-works, and again on the 6th was engaged, but without serious loss. At evening of the 9th it moved forward to the Po River, which it crossed, and at once met the enemy, the contest being continued with spirit for several hours, resulting in considerable loss to the command, but, owing to the woods and undergrowth taking fire from the explosion of the shells, without any decided advantage. Late on the evening of the 11th, withdrawing from its position on the Po, it proceeded about six miles towards Spottsylvania.

There, on the following morning, it stood in column in readiness to join in the grand charge of the veteran Second Corps upon the strongly-fortified position of the enemy. Advancing silently until within a short distance of his works, the well-formed lines rushed forward with wild hurrahs, and, in face of the desperate defense offered, carried the position, capturing an entire division. No more brilliant or decisive charge was made during the campaign than this. Captain Whitney and Lieutenant Foster were among the killed. Colonel Brooke was promoted to brigadier-general soon after this engagement, Major Bull to lieutenant-colonel and Captain Dimm to major; subsequently, upon the muster out of service of the latter, Captain William M. Mintzer was made major.

The regiment remained in the vicinity of Spottsylvania, throwing up earth-works at different points and almost constantly under fire, until the 25th of May, when it crossed the Pamunkey, thence to Tolopotomoy Creek, and on the 2d of June arrived at Cold Harbor. It was pushed close up to the enemy's entrenched

line and immediately threw up breast-works. At five o'clock on the morning of the 3d a furious but futile effort was made to drive the enemy from his position. Two other gallant charges were made, wherein men never marched to death with stouter hearts; but all in vain. In these charges the Fifty-third suffered severely. General Brooke, commanding the brigade, was severely wounded by a canister-shot in the hand and thigh. Captain Dimm and Lieutenant Pifer were also severely wounded.

On the night of June 12th the regiment marched, and, crossing the Chickahominy and James Rivers, arrived on the evening of the 16th in front of Petersburg. In the afternoon a charge was ordered upon the enemy's strong works, which was gallantly executed, but was repulsed, the Fifty-third losing in this desperate struggle nearly seventy men. On the 22d an attempt was made to establish a new line, which proved alike unsuccessful. For several weeks digging and the construction of defensive works constituted the principal occupation of the troops.

On the 26th of June the regiment moved with the brigade to the right of the line, beyond the James River, and for two weeks was engaged in promiscuous skirmishing along the hostile works, after which it returned to the neighborhood of Petersburg. On the 12th of August the command again returned to the left bank of the James, where it skirmished heavily with the enemy until the 21st, when it recrossed the James and the Appomattox, and, passing in rear of the army to the extreme left of the line, commenced demolishing the Weldon Railroad, near Ream's Station. Five miles had already been destroyed when the enemy appeared in force, and a line of battle was hastily formed to repel his advance and protect the working-parties. His first charge was gallantly repulsed. But reforming and massing his troops in heavy columns, he again struck with overpowering force upon the Union lines, and was partially successful in breaking them. But his advantage was gained at a fearful cost, and he was finally forced to abandon the contest, and the Union forces retired to their lines in front of Petersburg. During the autumn and winter months

the regiment was engaged in severe duty in the front lines before the besieged city. On the 18th of September, Colonel McMichael having been discharged upon the expiration of his term of service, Lieutenant-Colonel Bull was promoted colonel, Major Mintzer lieutenant-colonel and Captain Philip H. Shreyer major. In November, upon the muster out of service of the colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Mintzer was made colonel, Captain George C. Anderson lieutenant-colonel, and Captain George D. Pifer major.

On the 28th of March, 1865, the regiment moved on its last campaign, proceeding directly to the Boydton Plank-Road, where, on the 31st, it was briskly engaged. The Fifth Corps was now actively employed in pushing the enemy from his foot-hold about Petersburg, and in this the Second Corps was called to its aid. In the operations at Five Forks the regiment joined, charging the enemy's lines, driving him in confusion, and taking possession of a portion of the South Side Railroad. In this engagement Major Pifer led the Fifty-third, Colonel Mintzer having been placed temporarily in command of a detachment skillfully deployed to deceive a division of the enemy and prevent him from changing his position. For the success attained in this service Colonel Mintzer was promoted brevet brigadier-general. Following up the retreating enemy, the regiment participated in the capture of his wagon-trains at Deep Creek, on the 6th of April, and was at the front on the day of the surrender of the Confederate army. Encamping for a short time near Burkesville, it proceeded from thence, through Richmond and Fredericksburg, to Alexandria, participated in the grand review of the armies at Washington, on the 23d of May, and was finally mustered out of service on the 30th of June, 1865.

Below are given rolls of the Juniata, Union and Snyder County companies of the regiment.

COMPANY E, UNION COUNTY.—The following is a list of the officers and men who served in Company E, Fifty-third Regiment :

Captains.

Thomas Church. Beach C. Ammons.
Daniel Artman.

First Lieutenant.

Henry F. Menges.

Second Lieutenant.

Albert H. Hess.

First Sergeant.

John R. Smith.

Sergeants.

William Ulrich. David Davis.

Joseph Hartly. John Milsom.

Corporals.

William Parry. William Byrne.

James Harvey. Ezekiel Gilham.

Archibald McPherson. John McCollum.

William Tovy.

Musicians.

Jacob Bingaman. Daniel Bingaman.

Teamster.

David Kohlen.

Privates.

Daniel J. Bingaman. Jefferson Kaler.

James Bingaman, died William McCollum.

at Annapolis, Md, De- John McPherson.

cember 20, 1864. Charles P. Marsh.

Sylvester Buoy. John Oldfield.

John Cushion. John Price.

Thomas Davis. Oliver P. Rearick.

Job Davis. William Sergeant.

Samuel Dickison. Russel Slayman.

William Drum. Samuel Snyder.

George Getz. William Stevens.

Richard Hancock. William H. Thomas.

William Hancock. Daniel Tovy.

James Hayden. Eisle Ulrich.

George Heinback. Henry C. Walters.

Isaac Hess. David M. L. Wiehr.

Francis Hess.

COMPANY I, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company I, Fifty-third Regiment, which was recruited at Perryville, Juniata County :

Henry S. Dimm, captain, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; commissioned major May 17, 1864; not mustered; discharged September 14, 1864, for wounds received in action.

George D. Pifer, captain, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant December 13, 1862; to captain September 14, 1864; to major December 13, 1864.

William Van Ormer, captain, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant May 17, 1864; to first lieutenant November 2, 1864; to captain December 14, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Isaac T. Cross, first lieutenant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

- John Whitaker, first lieutenant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted from private to second lieutenant January 1, 1863; to first lieutenant September 22, 1864; mustered out October 8, 1864, expiration of term.
- Henry Speice, first lieutenant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; to first sergeant September 28, 1864; to second lieutenant November 2, 1864; to first lieutenant December 15, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel Coldron, second lieutenant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; to first sergeant November 2, 1864; to second lieutenant December 15, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Frederick Stroup, first sergeant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; to first sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- George Meredith, sergeant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Enoch Hastings, sergeant, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Thomas Crimmell, sergeant, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant November 2, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- William Heim, sergeant, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant November 1, 1864; wounded in action March 31, 1865; discharged by General Order June 12, 1865; veteran.
- William Harris, sergeant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; died August 15, 1864, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va.; veteran.
- Philip Keeley, sergeant, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; died August 15, 1864, of wounds received at Deep Bottom.
- Israel A. Kline, sergeant, mustered in October 12, 1861, three years; killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., March 31, 1865; veteran.
- William A. Zeiders, corporal, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal December 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Henry Landis, corporal, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal August 16, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Isaac Coldron, corporal, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal August 16, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- James Skinner, corporal, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal October 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Harrison Foltz, corporal, mustered in February 17, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- L. A. Masterson, corporal, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal June 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Hibb. D. Entriken, corporal, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 9, 1865; discharged by General Order May 15, 1865; veteran.
- Jeremiah Latta, corporal, mustered in August 27, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order May 15, 1865; veteran.
- William Patton, corporal, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 16, 1865.
- Jesse Stover, corporal, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; discharged by General Order June 20, 1865.
- Moses B. Slough, corporal, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; discharged by General Order June 20, 1865.
- Nathan Crimmell, corporal, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; died May 20, 1865, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- Frank Hart, corporal, mustered in September 6, 1864, one year; substitute; died March 29, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- William Rogers, corporal, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; discharged May 30, 1865, for wounds received in action.
- Jacob Laub, musician, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Daniel S. Rice, musician, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Samuel Aurant, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- John W. Ashton, private, mustered in October 22, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Charles Allen, private, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Lucien Auman, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; mustered out October 30, 1864, expiration of term.
- B. F. Armstrong, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

- Michael Auman, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- William Bowman, private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Robert Brooks, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years, substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Henry Barrett, private, mustered in August 26, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Franklin Brown, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- William B. Brisian, private, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Austin Brown, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Steward Buckton, private, mustered in September 21, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Thomas Burk, private, mustered in September 21, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- John J. Baily, mustered in December 30, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- James Browman, private, mustered in February 16, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Richard Burns, private, mustered in August 27, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Joseph Brenner, private, mustered in September 1, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Alfred Bates, private, mustered in August 24, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Charles Baker, private, mustered in December 26, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Robert Bostwick, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; died at Yorktown, Va., January 29, 1862.
- John P. Batton, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Samuel Bostwick, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Benjamin Benford, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John S. Boell, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- J. Scott Bryant, private, mustered in April 2, 1862, three years; died August 8, 1863; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
- James S. Cox, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
- James Calahan, private, mustered in December 22, 1863, three years; substitute; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Benjamin Crawford, private, mustered in August 23, 1863, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- George W. Clair, private, mustered in August 21, 1863, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.
- G. W. Carpenter, Jr., private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Allen Cameron, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 12, 1862.
- William Campbell, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Benjamin F. Clement, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- G. N. Carpenter, Sr., private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John W. Cross, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- J. T. Carpenter, private, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Samuel Deickley, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- John Doyle, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; prisoner from October 14, 1863, to March 15, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Alexander Droukey, private, mustered in February 28, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
- George Dye, private, mustered in March 27, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Peter David, private, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- William Doughton, private, mustered in July 29, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Henry Dingman, private, mustered in April 4, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 7, 1865.
- Theoph. T. Davis, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; promoted to commissary-sergeant December 24, 1863.
- William Everett, private, mustered in September 8, 1863, three years; wounded in action October 29, 1864; absent at muster out.
- William E. English, private, mustered in April 25, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Geo. W. Edwards, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years.
- James Flemmons, private, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

- Frederick Ford, private, mustered in September 3, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- John H. Foltz, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to hospital steward November 16, 1864; veteran.
- Isaac Fry, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; died November 7, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot E, grave 466.
- James Galbraith, private, mustered in October 3, 1864, three years; absent, sick at muster out.
- George N. George, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- John Graham, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Nelson Gross, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- David E. Haggry, private, mustered in October 29, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- David Heizer, private, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; missing at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- Stephen Hadfield, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- William Herny, private, mustered in October 26, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Michael Homes, private, mustered in January 26, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Josiah Haldeman, private, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- William W. Hall, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; missing at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
- Jonathan Hartman, private, mustered in September 1, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Henry A. Heiser, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- George Husfield, private, mustered in September 1, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Thomas Hash, private, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.
- J. M. Humphrey, private, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; died June 8, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- Wm. A. Howzell, private, mustered in January 3, 1864, three years; died September 4, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- John Heiser, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; died August 29, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.
- Oliver M. Hanna, private, mustered in November 23, 1864, three years.
- Philip Harris, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; veteran.
- Isaac Heim, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Philip Heiser, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Joseph P. Holman, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Benjamin Harris, private, mustered in October 10, 1861; three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Thomas H. Irwin, private, mustered in March 1, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Edwin G. Justin, private, mustered in August 20, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Frazier G. Johnston, private, mustered in August 18, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Henry E. Jeffries, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; died March 3, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot E, grave 496; burial record February 28, 1863.
- Hiram Jackson, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Henry Kope, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Michael Killhulley, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; wounded in action May 3, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Jacob C. Keyser, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted; captured at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Francis Keirst, private, mustered in July 29, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Frederick Klutz, private, mustered in August 26, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order July 10, 1865.
- Hugh Kohoran, private, mustered in September 1, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Jacob Krinner, private, mustered in August 27, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Joseph Kline, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
- William Knight, private, mustered in December 26, 1863, three years; substitute; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Jonathan Keeley, private, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; died June 3, 1864, of wounds re-

- ceived at Cold Harbor; buried in National Cemetery, Cold Harbor, Section B.
- Samuel A. Kaufman, private, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; died June 3, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; veteran.
- Milton Kurtz, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; captured; died at Richmond, Va., December 16, 1864; veteran.
- Abraham Kaley, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Henry Kleckner, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Jacob H. Kleckner, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Edw. Killelley, private, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Amos T. Lauer, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- John Lucas, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
- John G. Lytle, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- John Lester, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Victor Linkey, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Jacob Lowman, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Jeremiah Lilly, private, mustered in August 17, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order May 3, 1865.
- Robert Long, private, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; captured; discharged by General Order June 16, 1865; veteran.
- George Lowery, private, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; killed at Hatcher's Run March 31, 1865.
- Conrad Linzel, private, mustered in October 3, 1864, one year; drafted; died May 26, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864.
- William Long, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- William H. Mumford, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 8, 1865; absent at muster out.
- Jacob Mishler, private, mustered in August 31, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Paul Martin, private, mustered in August 21, 1863, three years, absent, sick, at muster out.
- Frederick Masters, private, mustered in September 17, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Elias C. Minuim, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 4, 1864.
- Alonzo Miller, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- William M. Markley, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- George A. Mowry, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- John A. Moore, private, mustered in August 31, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Henry Markle, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- William H. Martin, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John McDaniels, private, mustered in November 1, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Dennis McSorley, private, mustered in September 3, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Michael McGahon, private, mustered in September 4, 1862, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- William McGee, private, mustered in August 21, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- John S. McDonald, private, mustered in July 17, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- T. A. McAllister, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John Nailor, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Levi Neights, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Neil O'Donal, private, mustered in July 17, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- James O'Harra, private, mustered in June 27, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Williams Oakley, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Timothy O'Rourke, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 10, 1864.
- Joseph Penn, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- William Pisel, private, mustered in August 31, 1863,

- three years; drafted; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- William Patterson, private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- John Ramp, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John Reese, private, mustered in October 10 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- James Reed, private, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; absent, wounded, at muster out.
- Joseph Rohrer, private, mustered in August 27, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Wm. H. Rhodes, private, mustered in January 15, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Jacob Rhone, private, mustered in October 1, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 9, 1865.
- Jacob Rice, private, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 22, 1864; veteran.
- Henry Reese, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 7, 1864; veteran.
- Webster Remally, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Isaac Robinson, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Isaac Reesler, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- P. Richanbaugh, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; died September 26, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- Henry Rowlan, private, mustered in August 24, 1864, one year; drafted; died of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864.
- Levi E. Rapp, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Daniel Roush, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John Sheldon, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Joseph Swagger, private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Samuel C. Seavoll, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Alonzo Smith, private, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Isaac Strait, private, mustered in August 31, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Frederick Slagel, private, mustered in August 31, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Jacob W. Sundry, private, mustered in February 16, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Jeremiah Smith, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John Steward, private, mustered in July 17, 1863, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
- R. Stutzenbury, private, mustered in September 21, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- R. Stineberger, private, mustered in August 23, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Peter K. Saylor, private, mustered in August 23, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Aaron Smith, private, mustered in October 1, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- John H. Supplee, private, mustered in August 24, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- John Smith, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Job Skinner, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Adam Shope, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Henry K. Shaffer, private, mustered in November 4, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- William Tyson, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Jackson Tuttle, private, mustered in August 22, 1862, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.
- Michael Toy, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
- John Try, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 10, 1864.
- John Thomas, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order May 25, 1865.
- John Webster, private, mustered in October 14, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- William Wesler, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, one year; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
- William H. Wartz, private, mustered in March 14,

1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

George W. Walker, private, mustered in March 14, 1864, three years; wounded in action March 31, 1865; absent at muster out.

George Williams, private, mustered in August 8, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Robert Whitton, private, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Caswell B. Ward, private, mustered in March 14, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Joseph Wilson, private, mustered in September 21, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Ebenezer F. Woodward, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Everard O. Westfall, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

David C. Wilkinson, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Adam Yeager, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

James Youngs, private, mustered in September 17, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

A. C. Youngman, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob R. Zahner, private, mustered in February 17, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Matthias Zahner, private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

James K. Zeiders, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment—originally numbered the Thirty-fifth of the Pennsylvania line—was raised in the summer of 1861, was rendezvoused at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 14th of September in the year named. It was placed under command of Colonel Alexander Von Schimmelfennig, of Philadelphia, who had known service in the Prussian army.

In the latter part of September the regiment left Camp Wilkins and proceeded, by way of Philadelphia, to Washington, D. C., where it was armed, uniformed and equipped, and whence it soon afterwards moved to Virginia, and went into winter-quarters at Hunter's Chapel. It remained there in quarters until March 10, 1862, when it broke camp to move forward

with the army, expecting to assault the enemy at Manassas; but finding that he had abandoned that stronghold, it received orders (at Centreville) to proceed to West Virginia, to join the command of General Fremont. It remained in that department nearly five months, being first stationed at Winchester (where the men received new clothing, shoes and blankets), then at Franklin, where it was engaged in picketing and throwing up fortifications, and later at Strasburg, whence it marched in pursuit of the enemy under Stonewall Jackson, who was overtaken at Cross Keys, where, on the 8th of June, a severe battle was fought, in which the Seventy-fourth lost nineteen killed and wounded. After the battle the regiment moved to Middletown, and thence to Sperryville, arriving July 7th and remaining one month. On the 8th of August it was ordered to move by forced marches to join the army of General Pope, on the Rapidan. It set out under these orders at ten o'clock the same night, and marched without camping for sixty hours, but did not reach its destination in time to take part in the disastrous battle of Cedar Mountain which had then just been fought. Soon afterwards it had a sharp engagement with the enemy at Freeman's Ford, losing forty-nine killed and wounded, three drowned and sixteen missing. The Seventy-fourth was at that time a part of the division commanded by General Carl Schurz.

In the battle of Second Bull Run the regiment was engaged on the 29th and 30th of August, losing seventeen killed and wounded. It then moved to the Washington fortifications, and later in the season went into winter-quarters at Stafford Court-House. It did not reach Fredericksburg in time to take part in the battle of December 13, 1862, but was in the thickest of the fight at Chancellorsville, losing sixty-one killed, wounded and missing. At Gettysburg it arrived on the 1st of July, and was almost immediately in the conflict. "Of the fourteen officers and one hundred and twenty men who advanced to the ground of the first day's battle, one officer and six men were killed, four officers and forty men wounded, and fifty-two missing,—a total of one hundred and twelve, leaving but four officers and eighteen men to

bear and defend the flag.¹ Upon its arrival in the new position it was posted in front of the batteries in the Cemetery. Here it was joined by the men who had been sent on picket on the previous night, and to this position it clung through the terrible storm of battle of the two succeeding days, losing one officer and eight men killed and one officer and fifteen men wounded,—a total loss, in the entire battle, of one hundred and thirty-six.”

After the battle of Gettysburg the regiment crossed the river into Virginia, but early in August it was sent to South Carolina, where it remained on duty in various places among the islands until August, 1864, when it was ordered back to the Washington defenses, and not long afterwards moved to Grafton, W. V., where a considerable number of recruits and drafted men joined the regiment, in place of the numbers who had been mustered out at the expiration of their terms of service. In March, 1865, seven new companies were assigned to the Seventy-fourth, and from that time the regiment was posted at various places, including Green Spring, Beverly, Clarksburg and Parkersburg; but the time of fighting was over, and it performed only picket and railroad guard duty for nearly four months of the last part of its service. On the 29th of August it was mustered out at Clarksburg and returned thence to Pittsburgh, where it was disbanded and ceased to exist as an organization.

COMPANY D, SNYDER AND UNION COUNTIES.—Among those who were enlisted into the Seventy-fourth in 1865 were a considerable number of Union and Snyder County men in Companies C and E, while those who enlisted at the same time, forming Company D, were all recruited in Union and Snyder. A roll of that company is here given, viz.:

Lewis Miller, captain, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John H. Lewis, first lieutenant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted to adjutant May 21, 1865.

Aaron K. Gift, first lieutenant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted from second to first

lieutenant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Alexander G. Rohbach, second lieutenant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

I. R. Hottenstein, first sergeant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

James D. Rake, sergeant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Abraham Wagner, sergeant, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Peter E. Bowen, sergeant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John F. Long, sergeant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Benjamin F. Smith, corporal, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Ed. L. Ballington, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

James H. Maubeck, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Philip Smith, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal April 2, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

George E. Seebold, corporal, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

R. C. Bowersox, corporal, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Samuel Smith, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Ner Middleswarth, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 28, 1865.

Aaron I. Fees, corporal, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; died at Cumberland, Md., April 2, 1865.

Abraham Sheary, musician, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Hiram Schwenck, musician, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

¹ Eates.

James Buffington, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John K. Bingham, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John Bolender, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Aaron Bickel, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Jacob Bickel, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year.

Daniel W. Crouse, private, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; promoted to hospital steward July 5, 1865.

George Diehl, private, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Robert Eisenhower, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John Ernest, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

William Englehart, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

William Eliert, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John Ellis, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Edward Freed, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John F. Good, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Isaac Gill, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

William Gemberling, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Ephraim Howell, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Aaron Howell, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Ellis C. Hartman, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Daniel Heiser, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

A. L. Hackenberg, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Jackson Howell, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Aaron Helfrick, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

David Hixson, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 3, 1865.

John Howell, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order July 9, 1865.

Ephraim Hummel, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year.

James A. Jarrett, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Hiram P. Jarrett, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

James F. Keller, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

George F. Keller, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John M. Kreider, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Franklin Kreider, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Henry Knepp, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Emanuel Katherman, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Benjamin Long, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; discharged by G. O. July 9, 1865.

D. W. Laudenslager, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

E. Laudenslager, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; discharged by G. O. July 9, 1865.

Solomon Long, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year.

Samuel Miller, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Philip Manbeck, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Leonard J. Manbeck, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

— Middleswarth, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John Musselman, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

William J. Moyer, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year.

Benjamin McClellan, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John C. McFall, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order August 14, 1865.

Levi Pick, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Aaron Renninger, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John B. Romig, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Jacob Stuck, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Levi Spiglemyer, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Philip Spade, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Levi Swanger, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Robert Spade, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

George Spangler, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Jacob K. Smith, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Joseph Shannon, private; mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Frederick Seechrist, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Joseph Springer, private, mustered in March 4, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 3, 1865.

Hiram P. Smith, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order July 9, 1865.

Isaac Swanger, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year.

Henry M. Ush, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Jacob Witzel, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Henry Wagner, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

James Williams, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year.

Reuben Zechman, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Henry Zechman, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order August 1, 1865.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment contained no company made up entirely of men recruited within the territory to which this history especially refers, but it had in it a large detachment of Juniata County men (chiefly in Company C) and a number of men from Perry County in the regimental band, while a considerable number of soldiers recruited in these five counties were found serving in the several companies, particularly in Companies A, D, F and G.

The Seventy-seventh was rendezvoused at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, where it was organized, under command of Colonel Frederick S. Stumbaugh, in October, 1861. On the 18th of that month it was embarked on transport steamers, and proceeded down the Ohio to Louisville, Ky., in company with the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Regiments of the Pennsylvania line, these three regiments forming a brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh. From Louisville the brigade marched south along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and remained encamped for a considerable time at a camp called "Camp Negley," in honor of the brigade commander. While here the Seventy-seventh was detached from the brigade and assigned to the Fifth Brigade of the division commanded by General Alexander McD. McCook, the other regiments of the brigade (commanded by Brigadier-General Thomas J. Wood) being the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Indiana and the Thirty-fourth Illinois. This

brigade, with the army of General Buell, marched southward into Tennessee, and arrived at Nashville on the 2d of March, 1862. Soon afterwards the Seventy-seventh, with the other forces of General Buell, continued the southward march, moving towards a point on the Tennessee River, where the forces of General Grant and the Confederate army under General Albert Sidney Johnston were approaching each other, and where, on Sunday, the 6th of April, they joined in the great battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing. On the evening of the 5th (the same time when the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, arrived in front of Yorktown) the advance of General Buell's corps reached Savannah (nine miles below Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee), and bivouacked there for the night. On the following morning Buell heard the roar of the distant battle, and hurried his troops forward with all possible speed. The division of General William Nelson led the advance, and pushed on without halt until late in the afternoon, when it reached the right bank of the Tennessee, opposite the place where General Grant's hard-pressed battalions were engaged in the desperate fight, contesting every inch of ground, yet slowly retiring towards the river. When the succoring division came up opposite the scene of conflict, its brave yet rough old commander sent an aide across to report to General Grant, with this message: "Tell him," said he, "that General Nelson is here with ten thousand *fighting* men and no d—d cowards!" this last remark being caused by the sight of a large number of fugitives from the fight skulking behind the bluff bank of the river. "Tell General Nelson," said General Grant to the aide, "that our men seem to be doing pretty well; but we shall be glad to see him over here." The division was promptly crossed and placed in position, enabling the Union forces to hold their ground firmly against the last desperate assaults of the Confederates. During the night the gunboats in the river kept up an incessant cannonade, throwing their huge shells over the heads of the men of Grant's army and into the Confederate lines beyond. In the morning of the 7th the battle was renewed, and the Con-

federate forces were driven back at all points, though they held their ground most stubbornly and fought for hours with the greatest desperation. Other troops of Buell's command had arrived in the mean time, and among them the brigade in which was the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, which came up by steamboat from Savannah. At about nine o'clock in the morning it marched upon the field, and was immediately under fire. For six hours after its arrival the battle raged with the greatest fury. The regiment repelled a desperate assault of cavalry, and was in the front line in the final charge which drove the enemy from the field and ended the conflict.

For about a week after the battle the regiment remained on the field near Pittsburgh Landing, then moved several miles to a new camp. About four weeks later it moved with the army towards the enemy's strong position at Corinth, Miss., in the expectation of a general attack upon the works at that place; but they were occupied without resistance, the Confederates having evacuated. Upon the fall of Corinth, General Buell's army marched back to Nashville; the Seventy-seventh, with its brigade, passing the entire summer on the route, which was from Corinth up the valley of the Tennessee to Bridgeport, Ala., thence northward, by way of Stevenson, Cowan, Decherd, Manchester and Murfreesborough, to the capital. Here it had little rest, being ordered northward on the rapid march with Buell's forces to intercept the Confederate General Bragg, who was marching on Louisville, Ky. Buell's forces arrived on the 26th of September, and on the following day the Seventy-seventh encamped in the suburbs of the city.

On the arrival of General Buell's army at Louisville, General Bragg faced his forces southward, and marched back towards Tennessee. Buell followed with his army, leaving Louisville on the 1st of October. The Seventy-seventh, moving with the left wing, passed through Stanford and Nicholasville, Ky., skirmishing with the enemy at Claysville, Lawrenceburg and other places, but not being present at the general engagement near Perryville, October 8th. It reached Nashville, Tenn., in

the last part of October, and remained there and in that vicinity for two months, taking part in a minor engagement at Lavergne on the 27th of November. On the 26th of December it moved with the army towards Murfreesborough, near which town the great battle of Stone River was fought on the 31st of December and 1st and 2d of January. The Seventy-seventh was on the left of the division of General R. W. Johnson, which occupied the extreme right of the army, the position of the regiment being partly in a cedar thicket and partly in a cotton-field, with the enemy near and directly in front. In this position it lay during the night of Tuesday, December 30th. The battle was opened by Hardee's (left) corps of the Confederate army, which made a furious assault soon after daylight on the 31st, while the battery horses of Johnson's division were being taken to water. In a few minutes twenty-seven guns out of Johnson's five batteries were in the hands of the Confederates, and the three divisions of Johnson, Davis and Sheridan (comprising McCook's army corps) were in retreat in some disorder across the cotton-field towards the shelter of a cedar wood in the rear. The Seventy-seventh, with some other troops, rallied, made a counter-charge and recaptured the guns of Edgerton's battery, which, however, were soon after again taken by the enemy, and the regiment, compelled to relinquish its temporary advantage, was finally driven across the field, and through the woods to the vicinity of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, where the troops were rallied and a new line established by the commanding general, Rosecrans. This line, strengthened by slight breast-works, was held through the day against repeated attacks by the enemy. Several attacks were also made on Thursday, January 1st, and the artillery fire was incessant during that day; but no very decided advantage was gained on either side. The forenoon of Friday passed in comparative quiet; but about the middle of the afternoon the Confederates attacked with great fury on the left of Rosecrans' line, gaining an advantage at first, charging across Stone River, and causing the Union troops to recoil at that point; but they rallied

at once and drove the enemy back across the stream. From that time the conflict raged until after dark, resulting in the complete rout of the Confederates, who retreated through the town of Murfreesborough and along the turnpike road towards Shelbyville.

Through the entire battle of Stone River the Seventy-seventh behaved with great gallantry and steadiness, for which it was highly complimented by General Rosecrans. Soon after the battle it encamped near Murfreesborough, where it remained until the general advance of the Army of the Cumberland, June 24, 1863. In the advance a Confederate division (Cleburne's) was found in a strong position at Liberty Gap, where a heavy fight resulted on the 24th and 25th, ending in the retreat of the enemy. The Seventy-seventh was one of the charging regiments, and sustained severe loss in the engagement.

The enemy retired to a strongly-intrenched line at Tullahoma, but evacuated it on the approach of the Union army, and retreated to Bridgeport, Ala., and thence into Northern Georgia. The Union army followed in pursuit, the Seventy-seventh with its division arriving at Bridgeport, on the Tennessee River, on the 31st of August. Crossing the river, it moved to Trenton, Ga., thence up Lookout Valley to Valley Head, then across the mountain to Broomtown Valley, on the road to Rome, Ga.; but before reaching the latter place the progress of the column was arrested by the intelligence that the enemy was menacing the left of General Rosecrans' army; with the evident intention of giving battle to that part of the line (which was separated from the extreme right and more than thirty miles from it) and of making a desperate attempt to re-occupy Chattanooga; and, finally, that Longstreet's corps, having been detached from the Army of Northern Virginia, was already on the south side of the Savannah River, and moving by rail, with all possible speed, to join Bragg's army at Lafayette, Ga. Upon receipt of this intelligence the Seventy-seventh, with its division and the other commands of the Union army, moved rapidly back over the mountain and down the valley by the same route over

which the advance had been made, and again crossing the mountain lower down towards the Tennessee, entered the valley known as McLemore's Cove on the 17th of September. After some fighting at that place, the Seventy-seventh, with its division, moved by way of Dug Gap, Pond Spring and Gordon's Mills, and arrived on the field of Chickamauga on Saturday, the 19th of September, and soon afterwards became hotly engaged in the great battle which was fought there on that and the following day by the Union army under General Rosecrans and the Confederate forces under Bragg, reinforced by Longstreet's corps from Virginia.

Near the close of the first day's fight at Chickamauga the regiment charged, with its brigade (Willich's), and gallantly drove the enemy in its front, but in the exultation of the moment advanced too far, and while in that exposed position, just at dark, was attacked by a heavy body of the enemy (who had been reinforced at that point). The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania and Seventy-ninth Illinois, being in the most advanced and exposed position, fought desperately against overwhelming odds; but after a hand-to-hand struggle in the twilight gloom they were overpowered, and seventy enlisted men of the Seventy-seventh taken prisoners, as were also several of the company officers and all the field officers of the regiment, who remained prisoners till May 1, 1864. Many of the privates of the regiment who were captured in this fight died in the prison-pen of Andersonville.

The remnant of the regiment (those who escaped capture in the evening of the 19th) fought in the battle of the second day at Chickamauga under command of Captain Joseph J. Lawson, of Company C. The battle resulted in defeat to the Union army, and on Saturday night (September 20th) the Seventy-seventh, with the other commands, withdrew from the field of disaster to Rossville, Ga., and from there, on Monday night and the early morning of Tuesday, retreated to Chattanooga.

After Chickamauga the regiment saw no more of fighting during the year 1863. In October it moved from Chattanooga, crossing

the Tennessee, and marching by the "Bob White road" to Jasper, Tenn., where it arrived on the 26th. Thence, crossing the Tennessee to Shellmound, it moved up the river to Whiteside's, Ga., where it remained during the winter, and where a considerable number of the men re-enlisted as veterans, and the strength of the command was largely increased by recruits from Pennsylvania.

In the spring and summer campaign of 1864 the Seventy-seventh fought at Tunnel Hill on the 7th of May, at Rocky Face Ridge on the 8th, in several minor engagements from the 9th to the 13th, at Resaca, Dallas, Ga., at New Hope Church, at Kingston, Ga., at Kenesaw Mountain (where it lost heavily in killed and wounded), and at Peach Tree Creek, July 20th. It also fought in the subsequent actions around Atlanta, including the battles of Lovejoy's Station and Jonesborough.

After the fall of Atlanta, when the Confederate army under General Hood suddenly crossed the Chattahoochee into Alabama and marched towards Nashville, with the evident intention of assaulting and capturing that city, General Sherman detached a strong force from his army at Atlanta, and placed it under command of General George H. Thomas, with orders to march in pursuit of Hood, give him battle and thwart his designs. The force was composed of the Twenty-third Corps (General Schofield) and Stanley's (Fourth) Corps, of which latter the Seventy-seventh was a part. The regiment arrived on the 3d of November at Pulaski, Tenn. About the 25th it moved to Columbia, where the enemy was found in heavy force and strongly posted. A severe engagement resulted, in which, on the 29th, the Seventy-seventh took a conspicuous part. During the following night the regiment moved to Franklin, Tenn., where it fought bravely in the great battle of the 30th, being at one time almost entirely surrounded by the enemy, but escaping from its exposed position by the exercise of the highest soldierly qualities. Again, in the great and decisive battle of Nashville, the Seventy-seventh took a prominent part in charging the Confederate works on the 15th of December, and on the following day exhibited

still greater gallantry in attacking one of the enemy's strongest positions, moving forward under a most destructive fire of canister, capturing a battery and driving the Confederates in its front in utter and irretrievable rout. The loss of the regiment in this battle was heavy in killed and wounded, among the former being Lieutenant Alexander T. Baldwin, of Company C.

The Confederate army, completely defeated and routed at Nashville, fled southward into Alabama. Among the Union forces which pursued was the Seventy-seventh, which marched rapidly to Huntsville, Ala., but there abandoned the pursuit and remained through the succeeding winter. About the middle of March, 1865, it marched to East Tennessee, where it was joined by five new companies. About the last of April the regiment returned to Nashville, where it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. In June it left Nashville, and passing down the Mississippi by boat to New Orleans, went into camp at Plaine Chalmette (General Jackson's old battle-ground of 1815), where it remained nearly a month; then embarked and proceeded by sea to Indianola, Texas, arriving there on the 27th of July, and immediately afterwards marching to Green Lake. Afterwards it moved to a camp near Victoria. It remained in Texas until the early part of December, 1865, when it moved to Indianola, where the men were embarked, and proceeded by sea to Philadelphia. Arriving there on the 16th of January, 1866, they were duly disbanded, and returned to their homes and the vocations of civil life.

REGIMENTAL BAND OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The members of this band first enlisted in Company C, and remained a part of that organization from October 29th to 1st of November. All were discharged by General Order January, 1862.

George W. Monroe, leader, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

John J. Arndt, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

Henry Haas, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

A. Worley Monroe, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

Daniel Nagle, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

Lewis W. Orwan, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Centre township.

Jacob D. Shure, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

William A. Shuman, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

Samuel M. Shuler, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

George C. Welzer, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

William A. Zinn, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Newport.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-eighth Regiment was raised in the summer and fall of 1861, and was organized at Camp Orr, near Kittanning, under command of the gallant Colonel William Sirwell, of Armstrong County, (who died in the autumn of 1885 at his home in Kittanning.) The regiment left the State in October of that year, and joined the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky, being assigned to duty in the brigade of General James S. Negley, in the division of General A. McD. McCook. The record of the old Seventy-eighth is a brilliant one. During the summer of 1862 it was employed in guard, picket and skirmish duty in Tennessee, and in the latter part of the time, and during the fall of the same year, it formed a part of the force with which General Negley held Nashville against the frequent attacks of the Confederates, while the Army of the Cumberland was absent confronting General Bragg, in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. In that service it fought at Lavergne, Tenn. (October 7th), and in several minor engagements. It remained besieged in Nashville until October 26th, when the advance of General Rosecrans' army made its appearance on the opposite side of the Cumberland; and the isolated garrison was relieved. The regiment joined the army moving south and fought desperately in the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863. It was also slightly engaged at Tullahoma, and it fought with some loss in the action at Dug Gap, Ga., September 11th. In the great battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, it was hotly engaged, with heavy loss. It also participated in the battles of the 23d, 24th and 25th of November

at Mission Ridge and along Chattanooga Creek. In the campaign of 1864, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the Seventy-eighth fought in the battles at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain. From the latter point it was ordered back to Tennessee, and fought at Pulaski on the 27th of September, and afterwards moved south, to Alabama, against the Confederate cavalry forces then threatening that section. On its return it reached Nashville October 17th, a few days after its term of service had expired. It was then relieved of duty, and, in accordance with orders, returned to Pennsylvania, where it was mustered out at Kittanning on the 4th of November.

When the regiment left Tennessee its re-enlisted veterans, and the recruits which had joined it, remained at Nashville, and to these the Governor of Pennsylvania added eight new companies, which were mustered in, preserving the number of the Seventy-eighth Regiment and bringing its strength up to the minimum standard.

COMPANY C,¹ MIFFLIN COUNTY.—In one of these companies (D, recruited in Cumberland County) there were a considerable number of men from Perry and Juniata Counties, while another of the new companies (mustered in February, 1865, and commanded by Captain A. B. Selheimer) was made up wholly of men recruited at Lewistown, Mifflin County. A roll of this company is here given, viz.:

A. B. Selheimer, captain, mustered in February 20, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 John S. McEwen, first lieutenant, mustered in February 20, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Samuel Eisenbise, second lieutenant, mustered in February 20, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Chas. H. Henderson, first sergeant, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Joseph S. Waream, sergeant, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Matthew P. Stroup, sergeant, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Wm. H. Kitting, sergeant, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Saml. Chesnut, sergeant, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 James Luker, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal June 3, 1865; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 George W. Snyder, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 William H. Felix, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Robert S. Rowe, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 David B. Weber, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Chas. Miller, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Wm. W. Hamaker, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Thos. J. Enney, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Gustin P. Rider, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
 James H. Jacobs, musician, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Joseph H. Alter, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 John Adams, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order August 21, 1865.
 Simon J. Arnold, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 16, 1865.
 Knox P. Allebach, private, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; not on muster-out roll.
 Jacob Bearly, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 John A. Brought, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
 Dickson Broom, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

¹ New company assigned March, 1865.

- Thomas Boyden, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Josiah W. Cook, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Joseph A. Comfort, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- George E. Conner, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 7, 1865.
- Samuel M. Comfort, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 7, 1865.
- Henry Dasher, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Jones P. Deihl, private, mustered in February 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Brice B. Drake, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.
- Banks Dreese, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.
- William H. Fetzer, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Joseph A. Fiethorn, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- George W. Freeburn, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- William W. Fear, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Elmer S. Fear, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Samuel W. Ford, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 14, 1865.
- Jeremiah Friend, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.
- Martin Gezette, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Stephen P. Gregory, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- George W. Hart, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Gilbert Hogle, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- John L. Himes, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by Special Order, date unknown.
- James P. Hamaker, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Sebastian Hineman, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Samuel Hess, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Michael Jackson, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 20, 1865.
- Thomas C. Jones, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.
- Daniel J. Kraft, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Frederick R. Kerd, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Thomas Lowmiller, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Charles F. Little, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 20, 1865.
- Adam Lotz, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 15, 1865.
- Charles Mitchell, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order September 8, 1865.
- James Morrison, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Daniel D. Mattren, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Joseph A. Miller, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Samuel F. Morrison, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Samuel A. Marks, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Levi A. Menzer, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 12, 1865.
- James H. May, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 20, 1865.
- William S. May, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order July 15, 1865.

- James R. McCoy, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Daniel C. McGregor, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- John F. Nighthart, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Joseph M. Owens, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 20, 1865.
- Joseph B. Orner, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.
- Ephraim B. Penabaker, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- George A. Peters, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- John Price, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- S. A. Porterfield, private, mustered in February 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Elias Price, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Samuel J. Ramsey, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, sick, at muster out.
- William W. Ramsey, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Lewis H. Riden, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Samuel Riddle, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Joseph Rager, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 23, 1865.
- William C. Riden, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 8, 1865.
- James Rothrock, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1865.
- George A. Snyder, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
- George W. Smithers, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Theo. B. Smith, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- John Singleton, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- George W. Stevens, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Robert A. Smithers, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- H. J. Steinbarger, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Abraham D. Shull, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order August 28, 1865.
- Thompson Shimp, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- John S. Speese, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Daniel Switzer, private, mustered in February 15, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order August 21, 1865.
- Charles G. Shields, private, mustered in February 16, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Jeremiah Shingler, private, mustered in February 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Christopher Shingler, private, mustered in February 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- James W. Smith, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 7, 1865.
- James B. Stackpole, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 23, 1865.
- Josiah Saeger, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.
- Gideon M. Tice, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 17, 1865.
- McConnell Thomas, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Obediah L. Umbarger, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Jacob A. Vanzandt, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Edmund B. Warcam, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- John A. Warcam, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.
- Henry Whitholl, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Lafayette Webb, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, on detached service, at muster out.

Thaddeus B. Webb, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Daniel D. Wolfkill, private, mustered in February 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

John Zeigler, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

COMPANY D.—Two privates—Cloyd C. Bender and Daniel Eshelman—of this company were from Greenwood township, Perry County.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

A few men from Perry County were in Company K of this regiment, viz.:

John Deltick, first lieutenant, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

David O. Ritter, first sergeant, mustered in March 7, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool; commissioned second lieutenant June 23, 1865; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

J. J. Sponenberger, sergeant, mustered in March 3, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool; mustered out with company June 20, 1865.

C. R. Bullington, sergeant, mustered in March 7, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool township; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 3, 1865.

Henry Derr, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool; promoted to lieutenant June 2, 1865; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

Peter Derr, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

John Ditty, corporal, mustered in March 7, 1865, three years; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Ninety-second Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, otherwise designated as the Ninth Cavalry, embraced in its organization one company recruited entirely in Perry County, with detachments of men of that county in Companies B, G, H, L and M. Quite large detachments of Juniata and Millin County men were also enlisted in the regiment, those of the last-named county being most numerous in Company L.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp

Cameron, Harrisburg, where it was organized in the fall of 1861, under command of Colonel Edward C. Williams, of Harrisburg. On the 20th of November it left Camp Cameron and proceeded by rail to Pittsburgh, and thence by steamboat on the Ohio River to Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite Louisville, Ky., where it went into camp. In January, 1862, it moved into Kentucky, and went into camp at Green River, where it remained several weeks. It was then divided into three battalions (respectively under command of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and Major Jordan), which were posted in different parts of the State for protection against guerrillas, particularly those commanded by General John H. Morgan, who were then raiding and committing depredations in every direction. In the early part of March the three battalions were ordered to Tennessee. At Gallatin, in that State, on the 4th of May, Major Jordan's battalion fought Morgan's forces, capturing two hundred and ninety-one of the command, and putting the rest to rout. The same battalion again fought Morgan at Spring Creek on the 14th of May, and on the 6th of June was engaged at Moore's Hill, Ky., with a force of Confederate cavalry under Colonel Hamilton. Again, on the 9th of July, the major's battalion became sharply engaged at Tompkinsville, Ky., with a force of two thousand men under Morgan. Its loss in this battle was twenty-four killed and wounded and nineteen taken prisoners, while the losses of Morgan's command were nearly ten times as great.

Early in August, 1862, when a large Confederate force under General Kirby Smith was advancing through Kentucky for the purpose of attacking Cincinnati, the three battalions of the Ninth were reunited at Lebanon, Ky. After the battle of Richmond, Ky., the Ninth Cavalry did gallant service, fighting continually while covering the rear of the retreating division of General William Nelson. The regiment reached Louisville when the Confederate army of General Bragg and the Union army under General Buell were approaching that city, each striving to reach it in advance of the other. Buell was successful, and upon his arrival at Louisville Bragg turned back and marched his

army towards Tennessee. Buell's army followed in pursuit, leaving Louisville October 1st, the Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan Cavalry Regiments leading the advance to Perryville, Ky., where a general battle was fought on the 8th. The Pennsylvania and Michigan cavalry regiments fought the Confederate infantry and held them at bay until the arrival of McCook's (Union) corps. The loss of the regiment at Perryville was thirty-seven killed and wounded.

After the battle of Perryville the Ninth was ordered to Louisville, where horses were furnished to those of the men who had been dismounted, amounting to more than half the regiment. It then moved with the Second Michigan to Nicholasville, and thence, in the latter part of December, to and across the Cumberland Mountains, crossing the Cumberland and Clinch Rivers (by swimming the horses), and reached the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, where, on the 1st of January, they fought (dismounted) a heavy force of cavalry belonging to the command of General Humphrey Marshall, capturing over one hundred prisoners, and succeeding in burning the railway bridge. Again the regiment fought about three hundred of the enemy's cavalry at the railway crossing of the Holston River, capturing the entire Confederate force, and burning the bridge and a long trestle-work at that place. The loss of the Ninth in this action was thirty-one killed and wounded.

From the Holston River the Ninth, with the rest of the cavalry force, retreated across the Cumberland Mountains, pursued by Marshall's Confederate troops, but avoided battle, and reached Nicholasville, Ky., on the 13th of January, 1863. Soon after the regiment went to Louisville to remount, and thence proceeded to Nashville, arriving February 6th. From Nashville it moved to Franklin, Tenn., where it was engaged with a brigade of Forrest's cavalry on the 9th. During the remainder of the month the Ninth, with the Second Michigan, remained in that vicinity, hovering along the front and flanks of General Van Dorn's Confederate cavalry corps, always on the move, and frequently making feints or real attacks

on parts of the enemy's line, and by these means completely deluding both Van Dorn and Forrest into the belief that they were confronted by a body of Union cavalry fully equal in strength to that of their combined forces, which numbered more than nine thousand men. On the 4th of March the Ninth was engaged in a pitched battle with a strong force of the enemy's cavalry about four miles from Franklin, losing sixty-three killed and wounded in a fight of more than five hours' duration. On the 5th the Ninth, in conjunction with other Union cavalry and a strong body of infantry under Colonel Coburn, of Indiana, was again engaged with the enemy, making a most gallant sabre-charge, and captured more than two hundred prisoners; but the fight ended in a victory for the enemy, who took more than three thousand five hundred prisoners of the Union infantry. For its gallantry in this action the Ninth was highly complimented in orders by General Rosecrans.

During the summer campaign of 1863 the regiment (then composing a part of General Stanley's cavalry division) fought at Shelbyville, Tenn. (making a desperate charge and capturing several hundred prisoners and a field battery); at Elk River, Tenn., and at Cowan, Tenn., where it took more than two hundred prisoners. From there it moved, by way of Stevenson and Bridgeport, Ala., across Sand Mountain and Lookout Mountain, into Georgia. It fought the enemy's cavalry at Lafayette, in that State, on the 16th of September, taking a large number of prisoners, and at the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th, it did such good service as elicited the commendation of General Thomas in general orders. During the succeeding winter the regiment was constantly on duty in East Tennessee, where most of the men re-enlisted and received the usual "veteran furlough," returning from Pennsylvania to Louisville with a large number of recruits.

When the Confederate guerrilla chief, John H. Morgan, made his last raid northward, the Ninth moved from Louisville to Frankfort, Ky., and held that place, delaying Morgan's force and compelling it to fall back to Pound

Gap, where it was attacked and defeated by General Burbridge. Afterwards the regiment moved to Nashville, and thence to Chattanooga. From there it moved back to McMinnville in pursuit of the Confederate cavalry under General Wheeler. On the 6th of September, at a point a few miles east of Murfreesborough, on the McMinnville road, it fought a brigade of Wheeler's command, charging with the sabre, defeating the enemy and taking nearly three hundred prisoners. From that field it took part in the pursuit of Williams' Confederate brigade to Sparta, Tenn., where Williams' men dispersed and took to the mountains. For its service in this campaign the Ninth was commended in orders by Generals Steadman and Van Cleve.

The regiment then moved to join the army of General Sherman in Georgia. On the 16th of November it fought at Lovejoy's, Ga., capturing three hundred prisoners and several pieces of artillery. Afterwards it fought the forces of the cavalry general, Wheeler, at Macon, Ga., at Bear Creek (where the regiment lost ninety-six killed and wounded), at Waynesborough, at Louisville, Ga., at Buck Head Church and at various other places, where it always fought on the side of victory. It reached Savannah on the 21st of December. A month later it moved northward with the army into South Carolina (crossing the Savannah at Sister's Ferry), fought the forces of Wheeler and Wade Hampton at Blacksville and Aiken, passed through Columbia, the capital of the State, fought at Lexington, crossed the Catawba at Rocky Mount, moved through Rockingham to Fayetteville, N. C., fought the enemy in the battle of Avery'sborough March 16th (where it was engaged for eight hours and lost one-tenth of its force), and in the great battle of Bentonville on the 19th. After that battle it moved to Goldsboro, N. C., where it remained resting and refitting till the 9th of April, when it moved towards Raleigh, fighting a heavy battle with the enemy's cavalry on the 11th and arriving at the State capital on the 13th, passing through the town and moving out on the Hillsborough road, where, on the same day, it met a force of Wheeler's cavalry and defeated

it, pursuing it to Morrisville and there fighting and utterly routing him. On this day the Ninth received a flag of truce, which brought a letter from the Confederate commander, General Johnston, to General Sherman, proposing a surrender of the Southern army. A detachment of the Ninth escorted General Sherman when he advanced to meet General Johnston to arrange the terms of surrender. The terms were agreed on, the surrender made accordingly and the war thus ended—the Ninth Cavalry being engaged in the last battle fought east of the Mississippi in the great conflict. The regiment was mustered out of the service on the 18th of July, 1865.

GENERAL EDWARD C. WILLIAMS, son of Charles Williams (who died 1835) and Rebecca Adams (who died 1849), was born February 10, 1820, in Philadelphia. His father was a native of Philadelphia, and his mother of Mount Holly, N. J., of Scotch parentage. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, then organized under the Lancasterian system. He learned the trade of a bookbinder with Jacob Snyder, completing it with R. P. Desilver. Shortly after completing his trade he came to Harrisburg and became a member of the firm of Clyde & Williams, bookbinders and stationers. For several years they bound the official documents of the State, and also published several important works. Upon the call for volunteers for the Mexican War, in December, 1846, General Williams raised a company called the Cameron Guards, which was accepted, and formed part of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. Previous to his going to Mexico he was connected with the old Dauphin Guards, one of the finest military organizations of the State, and he was in service during the Philadelphia riots in 1844. When Captain Williams presented the roll of his company to Governor Shunk, he refused to accept his company, because it was not a regular organization. Through the earnest solicitation of Colonel James Ross Snowden, General Purviance, Hon. Jesse Miller, secretary of the commonwealth, and others, the Governor yielded, and finally accepted the company.

The Cameron Guards left Harrisburg Decem-

ber 26, 1846 (numbering one hundred and seventeen men), fully equipped, for Pittsburgh *via* Chambersburg. From Chambersburg they marched the entire distance, arriving at Pittsburgh the fourth day, traveling one hundred and fifty miles over the mountains through fifteen inches of snow. At Pittsburgh, they were mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant Field, U. S. A., January 2, 1847, and embarked on a steamer for New Orleans,

form. Not being allowed to land at Lobos, they would have greatly suffered had not Captain Samuel D. Karns, the sutler, and Captain George D. Lauman, at the risk of arrest and punishment, gratuitously supplied the wants of the Cameron Guards. As soon as they were all restored to health the command left for Vera Cruz, arriving there the evening of the capture and surrender, May 29, 1847. On the 8th day of April the Cameron Guards started with the



E. C. Williams

arriving there in about five days. Here they encamped on the historic battle-field where General Jackson defeated the British January 8, 1815. From here they embarked on sailing vessels destined for Lobos Island in the Gulf of Mexico. They were forty-one days on the passage, encountering northeast storms, and it was supposed that all had gone down. During this voyage the smallpox made its appearance, and all save Captain Williams took it in a mild

army of General Scott towards the city of Mexico, and at the village of Plan del Rio, near the mountain-pass of Cerro Gordo, they encountered and defeated the Mexicans under General Santa Anna. At Jalapa the Cameron Guards and other Pennsylvania troops halted until the arrival of General Cadwallader. In the March to Puebla, Captain Williams' company was among the advance. At La Hoya pass they occupied the hill on the right until

the entire army passed that point. They were then ordered to the front one-fourth of a mile on the main road, where they encountered over two hundred Mexicans, killing a number and recapturing a number of horses belonging to the celebrated Texan Ranger, Captain Walker. Advancing to the right, Captain Williams met Lieutenant Cochran, of the Voltigeurs, with two mounted howitzers; moving along together, they encountered Captain Walker and his men. The Cameron Guards "went in with a yell" and assisted to defeat five times their number of Mexicans, pursuing them as far as Los Vegas. On the approach of General Childs he rode up to Captain Williams and said, "Captain, didn't we show the mustangs how to fight guerrilla?" May 15th, Captain Williams' company and Captain Winder's company, of First Artillery, reached Puebla. The inhabitants flocking to see the troops were disappointed by the plain blue, which greatly contrasted with the gaudy Mexican uniform. In the beginning of August General Scott, with ten thousand men, resumed his toilsome march over steep ascents to the crest of the Cordilleras. Rapidly descending, the army soon reached Ayotla, only fifteen miles from the capital. At the commencement of the bombardment of the citadel of Chapultepec, Captain Williams, with two companies, was thrown into a ditch, where they remained a day and a night, protecting Drum's battery, until the Second Pennsylvania, New York and South Carolina regiments came along. Captain Williams' company took their place in line to join the storming party on Chapultepec. The firing was terrific. The Second Pennsylvania crossed the field and ditches by flank and reaching the wall in good order, passed through the breach in the wall made by Drum's battery; advancing up the hill in the face of a galling fire under command of Major Brindle (Colonel Geary being wounded), they were over the ditch and in the castle almost at the same moment that General Pillow's command was. Captain Samuel Montgomery and Captain E. C. Williams raised the first American flag on the citadel of Chapultepec, and kept it flying there until General Scott rode up the causeway to the citadel. In this gallant charge the Cameron

Guards lost eighteen men in killed and wounded, and Captain Williams received a slight wound in the shoulder. His company fought valiantly until the city of Mexico surrendered. Captain Williams had the honor of being made officer of the day, and raised the same flag which had been raised at Chapultepec on the citadel of Mexico, and the troops saluted and cheered it as they passed by. Subsequently, in the United States Senate, a resolution was offered to present a sword to Captain Brooks, of the regular army, for raising the first American flag in the city of Mexico; but it failed, from the fact that a statement was presented by General Quitman, Colonel Geary and others, to the effect that the first flag raised in the city was by a company in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. Why Colonel Geary should have said "a company of the regiment," when he saw Captain Williams raise the colors of the Union, is unaccountable. "Honor to whom honor is due."

The Cameron Guards went out with one hundred and seventeen men and returned with only thirty-two. When they returned to Harrisburg in July, 1848, the citizens turned out *en masse* to welcome the gallant survivors of that brave band. Upon Captain Williams' return from Mexico, he was elected as an Independent (in 1850) sheriff of Dauphin County, serving the full term.

When the Rebellion broke out Governor Curtin directed General Williams (who had been commissioned brigadier-general of Dauphin County militia) to organize Camp Curtin. He had the honor of being *the first volunteer mustered into service for the defense of the Union*. After organizing Camp Curtin he also organized Camp Slifer, at Chambersburg. He commanded a brigade during the three months' service; was with Patterson in the Shenandoah, and was subsequently mustered out at Washington City. He was then appointed by President Lincoln, through Secretary of War Simon Cameron, colonel of the Lochiel Cavalry, and directed to raise twenty-four companies of that branch of the service, which he accomplished in a very short time. It was a difficult task to handle three battalions of raw cavalry, but he soon got his command into excellent drill and discipline.

He went into camp at Jeffersonville, Ind., and exchanged his Pennsylvania horses for good Kentucky stock. He was ordered to the front under General Buell. At Green River he was directed to take the advance. After the fall of Fort Donelson his command was distributed over Kentucky and Tennessee. His own regiment, the Ninth Cavalry, became popular in consequence of their discipline and good behavior. He was at Henderson when Buell and Bragg marched into Kentucky; was ordered to Louisville without delay, and went from thence to Crab Orchard, where he prevented Kirby Smith's cavalry from entering Kentucky at that point.

After the War of the Rebellion he was appointed an assistant United States assessor, and continued to hold the appointment until the office was abolished. Through his exertions the funds were raised with which the monument was erected at Harrisburg to the memory of the soldiers of Dauphin County who fell in the War of the Rebellion. Colonel Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, General Williams and Major John Brady were appointed commissioners to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers that fell in the Mexican War. A great portion of the burden of the erection of the monument on Capital Hill fell to the lot of General Williams. He superintended the work, and all his labor was bestowed without compensation.

He came to Chapman, Union township, Snyder County, in the year 1871, where he engaged in merchandising. He is extensively engaged in handling bark, ties, grain, fish and salt, and always keeps on hand a stock of general merchandise. He has been postmaster since 1872 to this date. He was twice married,—first, January 16, 1843, to Selina Hetzel, daughter of John Hetzel, of Harrisburg, who died May 1865, at Harrisburg; June 5, 1873, he married Mrs. A. E. Hetzel. At their elegant home General and Mrs. Williams entertain many friends, for they are “given to hospitality.”

The flag which General Williams raised on Chapultepec and the citadel of Mexico was made by ladies of Philadelphia and presented to Gen-

eral Washington, who caused it to be used at the battle of Trenton. It was afterwards presented to Pennsylvania by Dr. Rush, together with a Hessian and English flag captured at Trenton, and kept in the State Library until borrowed by General Williams, and never returned to the library. The day prior to his departure for Mexico, General Williams took it out of the armory and carried it with him. Prior to his departure for the War of the Rebellion he handed the flag to General Curtin, who now has it in his possession carefully framed.

COMPANY A, PERRY COUNTY.—Following is the list of officers and men who served in Company A, Ninety-second Regiment. All served three years, except where otherwise noted.

Griffith Jones, captain, mustered in October 3, 1861, three years; promoted to major January 13, 1863.

George J. K. Farrell, captain, mustered in November 22, 1861, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant; to captain February 6, 1863; discharged November 1, 1863.

John Boal, captain, mustered in August 11, 1863, three years; killed at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Raleigh, section 20, grave 53.

William M. Potter, captain, mustered in October 3, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant May 21, 1863; to captain June 18, 1865; wounded at Readyville, Tenn., September 6, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Charles Webster, first lieutenant, mustered in October 3, 1861; resigned November 18, 1861.

Charles A. Appel, first lieutenant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to captain Company F April 6, 1862.

Eugene S. Hendrick, first lieutenant, mustered in December 9, 1861; promoted from quartermaster-sergeant to second lieutenant; to first lieutenant February 6, 1863; to quartermaster May 22 1863.

Eleazer Michiner, first lieutenant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant May 20, 1865; to first lieutenant June 18, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Thomas D. Griffiths, second lieutenant, mustered in October 7, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant Company B May 22, 1863; resigned May 29, 1864.

- Samuel H. Schneck, first sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from corporal May 20, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Henry S. O'Neill, commissary-sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Jacob H. Low, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from sergeant January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- John M. Graybill, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from private January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- James B. Hamersly, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from private January 1, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant March 16, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- James M. Hancy, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from private January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Wm. H. Coleman, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from private December 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Jos. H. Marshall, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from private July 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Henry K. Myers, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant Company L May 27, 1863.
- Thos. J. Foose, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to commissary May 22, 1863.
- Henry Kroh, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to quartermaster-sergeant February 24, 1864; veteran.
- B. H. Branyan, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged July 15, 1865; veteran.
- M. B. P. Stewart, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; killed at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864; veteran.
- Robert M'Eliget, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861.
- Henry Haverstick, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- William Radamacher, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- William G. Sheets, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Rudolph Wire, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Josiah Sweczy, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal November 1, 1864; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- James W. Kennedy, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- George W. Pannells, corporal, mustered in September 5, 1864, one year; promoted to corporal March 1, 1865; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865; veteran.
- John A. Haney, bugler, mustered in May 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- Tilghman Miller, bugler, mustered in October 3, 1861; killed at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1864; veteran.
- Stephen B. Boyer, bugler, mustered in November 22, 1861; wounded at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.
- John A. Gilmore, saddler, mustered in October 3, 1861; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.
- Charles Dixon, farrier, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- John H. Noss, blacksmith, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Louis M. Albright, private, mustered in May 23, 1864; died at Mount Olive, N. C., March 30, 1865.
- Frederick Albright, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.
- Samuel Allen, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.
- John Barrett, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Daniel S. Beckett, private, mustered in October 31, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- David K. Buchanan, private, mustered in August 31, 1861; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Augustus Banely, private, mustered in August 30, 1864.
- Samuel S. Bellman, private, mustered in October 7, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- Luke Brass, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, one year.
- Samuel Boyer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company October 26, 1864, expiration of term.

- Paul Q. Bates, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company April 10, 1865, to date from expiration of term.
- Daniel W. Barrack, private, mustered in August 15, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- John W. Bard, private, mustered in August 15, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- John Billow, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- John Bleasom, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Ferd. I. Benner, private, mustered in November 27, 1861; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade, date unknown.
- Michael Coup, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Edwin S. Cassidy, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Jeremiah Carroll, private, mustered in August 18, 1864, one year; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- John B. Dunn, private, mustered in May 26, 1864; captured, date unknown; absent at Parole Camp at muster out.
- Hugh Donohugh, private, mustered in August 17, 1864; substitute; prisoner from November 28, 1864, to April 19, 1865; discharged June 20th, to date June 5, 1865.
- John Donley, private, mustered in August 17, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Thomas Dailey, private, mustered in September 14, 1863; prisoner from November 18, 1864, to April 28, 1865; discharged by General Order June 7th, to date May 18, 1865.
- George F. Emerson, private, mustered in May 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- Sol. B. Ellenthrop, private, mustered in May 14, 1864; discharged by General Order July 15, 1865.
- Augustus Ebert, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to hospital steward January 1, 1865; veteran.
- Benjamin Elright, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 23, 1864, grave 3823.
- Philip Ettine, private, mustered in October 31, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., March 19, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section —, grave 86.
- Cyrus A. Frank, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865, veteran.
- Martin Foster, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 13, 1862.
- John T. Fritz, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.
- Cornelius Forse, private, mustered in October 31, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., March 19, 1863.
- Jacob Fenton, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.
- Isaac Grubb, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Lewis F. Gintzer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out October 26, 1864, expiration of term.
- James P. Gates, private, mustered in August 8, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- John W. Greek, private, mustered in August 15, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Cyrus Grear, private, mustered in September 5, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- John T. Galbaugh, private, mustered in May 4, 1864; discharged by General Order June 12, 1865.
- D. V. Gunderman, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 12, 1865.
- John M. Grove, private, mustered in September 20, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- William M. D. Haines, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865, veteran.
- Ellis T. Hamersly, private, mustered in October 31, 1861; wounded at Carter's Station, December 30, 1862, and at Watauga River, Tenn., January 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Charles H. Hime, private, mustered in May 10, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- Oscar T. Hoffman, private, mustered in May 23, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- George Hogan, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- John Hite, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; captured at Crab Orchard, Ky., September 16, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 8, 1863.
- Jacob Huggins, private, mustered in August 31, 1864; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Samuel Hamilton, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; wounded at Thompson Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

- John Hazard, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.
- John Hogan, private, not on muster-out roll.
- Samuel Irely, private, mustered in May 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- Ezekiel Jones, private, mustered in May 18, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- Henry C. Jones, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 15, 1865.
- Isaac Jones, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.
- David Kelley, private, mustered in May 26, 1864.
- William H. Kauffman, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; wounded at Carter's Station, Tenn., December 30, 1862; discharged, date unknown.
- David Kenely, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Jacob Kirne, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., March 29, 1862.
- Jacob Kemmerer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.
- Peter S. Lesh, private, mustered in May 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- William Liddick, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- James Leedy, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 9, 1865; veteran.
- W. H. Lamberton, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
- Samuel B. Linn, private, mustered in August 4, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Abraham W. Long, private, mustered in August 31, 1864; discharged by General Order June 27, 1865.
- John H. Lowe, private, mustered in May 13, 1864; discharged by General Order June 27, 1865.
- John W. Liddick, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; killed at Millin, Pa., April 24, 1864; veteran.
- Henry H. Mertz, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Victor Matauer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- John Mountz, private, mustered in May 17, 1864; mustered out with company June 18, 1865.
- John Masonhiner, private, mustered in June 20, 1864; discharged by General Order July 18, 1865.
- John S. Musser, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; discharged by General Order July 15, 1865.
- William Mutzebaugh, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- Louis E. Murry, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Chas. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- David H. Miller, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged, date, unknown, for wounds received at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863.
- Michael Mott, private, mustered in September 3, 1864, one year; prisoner from October 8, 1864, to April 21, 1865; discharged by General Order June 16th, to date from May 6, 1865.
- John Mitchell, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.
- John S. McClintock, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Robert McDonald, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Isaac McCoy, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; prisoner from November 18, 1864, to April 28, 1865; discharged by General Order June 7th, to date May 18, 1865; veteran.
- Robt. S. McCann, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged by Special Order June 6, 1865; veteran.
- E. McConnagha, private, mustered in September 25, 1864; captured at Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865; veteran.
- Alexander McCoy, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; captured; died at Goldsborough, N. C., date unknown; veteran.
- William McClintock, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade, date unknown.
- Robert Nixon, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 18, 1862.
- Joseph Omer, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- A. Davis Owens, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 16, 1862.
- Lazarus Phillips, private, mustered in November 22, 1861; captured at Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Hiram Potter, private, mustered in September 4, 1864, one year; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Solomon P. Palmer, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

- Noah Parks, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out October 26, 1864, expiration of term.
- Reuben M. Pines, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 23, 1861.
- Robert Pannell, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
- George B. Parsons, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade date unknown.
- William Rose, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- George River, private, mustered in May 12, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- Ephraim Rice, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 9, 1862.
- Thomas C. Reynolds, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 25, 1863.
- Daniel W. Ricedauriff, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; died at New Market, Ky., November 9, 1862.
- John Shingler, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Richard N. Sager, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Albert Shaw, private, mustered in June 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- Peter S. Shuman, private, mustered in May 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- John Stutzholtz, private, mustered in August 24, 1864, one year.
- Reuben Sherer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 4, 1864.
- Michael Smith, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
- David R. Shibley, private, mustered in September 25, 1864; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Israel E. Shaeffer, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- David Showers, private, mustered in September 17, 1864, one year; killed at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864.
- John H. Stodter, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; died at Litchfield, Ky., April 9, 1862.
- George Smith, private, mustered in September 7, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.
- George Seesholtz, private, mustered in August 24, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.
- Joseph A. Thompson, private, mustered in October 31, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- John M. Tolland, private, mustered in October 14, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 7, 1861.
- Sidney Tallant, private, mustered in August 6, 1864, one year; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 27, 1865.
- Christian Volzer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861, one year; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
- George W. Wert, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- James R. Willey, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Hiram Wellman, private, mustered in April 29, 1864; captured, date unknown; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.
- Frederick Walter, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
- Josiah Winters, private, mustered in October 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate.
- Josiah Wright, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 15, 1865.
- William T. Willey, private, mustered in September 14, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- William Wells, private, mustered in September 30, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Robert Wilson, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; died at Springfield, Tenn., April 12, 1862.
- Isaac I. Winters, private, not on muster-out roll.
- John Wilson, private, mustered in September 21, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Levi Young, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Edward G. Yeager, private, mustered in September 30, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

COMPANY B, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men served in Company B of the Ninety-second :

- Elias Heiney, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; residence, Juniata township; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.
- William Reed, private, mustered in August 10, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool township; transferred to Company L.

COMPANY C, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men served in Company C of the Ninety-second :

- George A. Shuman, second lieutenant, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Carroll

- township; promoted from private to sergeant October 12, 1861; to first sergeant; to second lieutenant February 6, 1863; to first lieutenant Company II May 22, 1863.
- Jacob Collier, first lieutenant, mustered in October 17, 1861, three years; residence, Saville township; promoted from regimental commissary-sergeant May 19, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel E. Spohn, first sergeant, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Greenpark; promoted to corporal October 12, 1861; to sergeant July 18, 1863; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Jeremiah W. Weibley, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in October 23, 1861, three years; residence, Ickesburg; promoted from corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel P. Gutshall, commissary-sergeant, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Jackson township; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 16, 1865; veteran.
- Jacob B. Sheaffer, sergeant, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Spring township; promoted from corporal December 25, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel W. Fickes, sergeant, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Juniata township; promoted from corporal June 16, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- William R. Firtig, corporal, mustered in August 5, 1863, three years; residence, Millerstown; promoted to corporal May 20, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- James P. Cree, corporal, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Landisburg; promoted to corporal November 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Henry Baker, corporal, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Saville township; promoted to corporal December 25, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Cornelius Baker, corporal, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Saville township; promoted to corporal January 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- James A. Anderson, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Andersonburg; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Henry H. Attig, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Millerstown; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Samuel Baker, private, mustered in September 12, 1864, three years; residence, Saville township; died April 13th, of wounds received at Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865.
- William S. Linn, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Jerome B. Lahr, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- W. D. Mesimer, private, mustered in September 24, 1864, three years; residence, Bloomfield; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Samuel Noll, private, mustered in September 24, 1864, three years; residence, Spring township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Jere. Raffensberger, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Juniata township; discharged December 24, 1864, expiration of term.
- Daniel Rieedorff, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; died at Lebanon, Ky., November 9, 1862.
- Walter A. Scott, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Bloomfield; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Walter H. Smeigh, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Centre township; discharged by General Order August 3, 1865; veteran.
- David L. Sheaffer, private, mustered in September 1, 1864, three years; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Charles H. Sheaffer, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, three years; residence, Tyrone township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Allen Saylor, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Newport; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Simon Stone, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Newport; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- William Stumbaugh, private, mustered in September 27, 1864, three years; residence, Tyrone township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- John P. Spohn, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Spring township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Henry L. Tressler, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Juniata township; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
- Reuben Zeigler, private, mustered in July 11, 1864, three years; residence, Oliver township; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 26, 1865.

COMPANY G, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men served in Company G of the Ninety-second:

- John H. Arnold, private, mustered in November 26, 1864, three years; residence, Bloomfield; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Alexander B. Grosh, private, mustered in September 24, 1864, three years; residence, Blain; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Aaron H. Ginrich, private, mustered in August 26, 1864, three years; residence, Saville township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Charles Hinebach, private, mustered in September 24, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood township; captured April 21, 1865; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

D. M. Hohenschildt, private, mustered in September 24, 1864, three years; residence, Madison township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

John Jones, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, three years; residence, Juniata township; killed at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865.

George S. Lackey, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, three years; residence, Carroll township; discharged by General Order July 25, 1865.

James P. Laird, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, three years; residence, Bloomfield; discharged by General Order July 22, 1865.

COMPANY H, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men served in Company H of the Ninety-second:

George A. Shuman, captain, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Carroll township; promoted from second sergeant Company C to first sergeant May 22, 1863; to captain August 30, 1864.

Henry Fritz, corporal, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Centre township; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

James P. Cronleigh, corporal, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Duncannon; promoted from bugler May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

COMPANY L, PERRY COUNTY.—One man from Perry County served in Company L of the Ninety-second,—

Henry K. Myers, first lieutenant, mustered in October 3, 1861, three years; residence, Newport; promoted from sergeant Company A May 26, 1863; captured at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

COMPANY M, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men served in Company M of the Ninety-second:

M. Shottsberger, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Jesse Shottsberger, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood town-

ship; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Edmund Webster, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood township; died on his way home from Wilmington, N. C., 1865.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION—(Continued).

From the One Hundred and First to the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Militia.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

THE One Hundred and First Regiment was raised in the western part of the State in the fall of 1861, and organized at Camp Curtin under command of Colonel Joseph H. Wilson. From that camp, on the 27th of February, 1862, it moved to a camp at Meridian Hill, Washington, D. C. It was attached to the division of General Silas Casey, and on the 28th of March moved by transport to the Virginia Peninsula, where it took active part in the campaign of 1862 under General McClellan. It was engaged in the battle of Williamsburg, late in the afternoon, sustaining some loss. At Fair Oaks (May 31 and June 1) it was in the heaviest of the battle, losing one-third its strength in killed and wounded, and a month later it participated in the Seven Days' battle, closing by the retreat to Harrison's Landing, and a stay of about six weeks at that point. In September of the same year it was moved to Suffolk, Va., and later in the fall to Newbern, N. C., where it fought in the battle of December 14th. Its winter-quarters were established at Newbern, and during 1863 and a part of 1864 it remained in North Carolina engaged in the various military operations of that locality, being posted much of the time in a camp at Plymouth. In April (1864) it took part in the siege of Little Washington, and was engaged in the heaviest fighting of the battle of Plymouth, in which last-named encounter (April 20th) nearly the entire regiment were taken prisoners, and a large proportion of them afterwards died in the prison-pens of the South. At

the time of the capture of the main body of the regiment at Plymouth, some of the officers and men were absent on leave and more were sick at Roanoke Island. As the sick recovered and those on leave returned, they (together with about one hundred recruits) were formed into a detachment and placed on duty as a part of the garrison of Roanoke Island, retaining the regimental number and nominal organization, though it was but the skeleton of a regiment. To this skeleton the returning prisoners joined themselves as fast as paroled, and in March, 1865, eight newly-raised companies were nominally added to the organization, but the end of the war came so soon afterwards that no consolidation was effected, and the new companies never actually became a part of the regiment, though they were mustered out of the service with it, at Newbern, on the 25th of June, 1865. Of the new companies referred to, two, commanded respectively by Captains Levi Musser and Cornelius McClellan, were made up of men of Juniata County, with a few from Perry and Mifflin. Rolls of these companies are here given.

COMPANY A,¹ JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company A of the Ninety-Second. (A few of the men were from Mifflin and Perry Counties.)

Levi Musser, captain, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Henry P. Owens, first lieutenant, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 John T. Metlin, second lieutenant, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Samuel M. Elliott, first sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 George Goshen, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Frederick Weiman, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 William B. Hawk, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Annianias G. Brown, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Jacob Kauffman, corporal, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 John A. Kauffman, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Frederick Cassel, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Jerome F. Wimer, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Robert A. Reynolds, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 John N. Copeland, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Alexander Patterson, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 John Marshman, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Alpheus Rainier, musician, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Martin B. Bear, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 William Barton, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Lewis Bond, private, mustered in March, 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Isaac Brubaker, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Philip Cline, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Samuel Cassel, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Daniel Cassel, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 J. H. Cunningham, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 George B. Doughman, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
 Earnest Dipple, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

¹ New company assigned March, 1865.

- Alfred L. Dalton, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Isaac Etka, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John Etka, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Daniel Fay, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; not on muster-out roll.
- Joseph File, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John R. M. Fink, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Jacob G. Fink, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- William Gro, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Theodore Gable, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Orin S. Groninger, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- George M. Hess, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Jacob Heikes, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Daniel M. Heister, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Thomas B. Hittle, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- David Haller, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Thomas Hardy, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John Houtz, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- David P. Kurtz, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John Kiser, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John Kauffman, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Henry Link, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; died at Roanoke Island, N. C., April 10, 1865.
- Joseph C. Leyder, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- George D. Leatton, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- George W. Linthurst, private, mustered in March 10, 1865; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Joseph Long, private, mustered in March 10, 1865; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Henry Long, private, mustered in March 8, 1865; absent at muster out.
- David Louder, private, mustered in March 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Joseph Landis, private, mustered in March 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Jacob Miller, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Frederick Markley, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Thomas Morrissey, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Evard O. Meloy, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Alexander Meloy, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Jacob Mahlon, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Hiram McDonald, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Abner McDonald, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- George R. Owens, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John S. Oberlin, private, mustered in March 28, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Armstrong C. Powell, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- James B. Ross, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- David Reese, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Septimus W. Stout, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

James B. Souders, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Washington Sheets, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

James B. Sheets, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

David G. Stewart, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Emanuel Smith, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Luther A. Swope, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jonas Sellers, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

David Sellers, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry Stewart, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John V. Saylor, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Alfred Steel, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thaddeus Switzer, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Solomon S. Shirk, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Strayer, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Isaac Saylor, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

H. Shellenberger, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thomas W. Trout, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Thomas, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Daniel Toy, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Daniel H. Uliel, private, mustered in March 11, 1865,

one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John N. Vanormer, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William H. Wise, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Charles Warcham, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Wagoner, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Wadsworth, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John H. Whitehead, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Walters, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Joseph Winters, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Eli L. Yoder, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Yeaman, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Yoder, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Zimmerman, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

COMPANY C, UNION COUNTY.—The following served in Company C of the One Hundred and First. This company was mustered in March 18, 1865, and mustered out June 25, 1865:

Captain.

William Fichthorn.

First Lieutenant.

Samuel B. Reber.

Second Lieutenant.

Hubble D. Albright.

Sergeants.

Frank C. Stoughton.

John D. L. Bear.

Jacob L. Worley.

David G. Alter.

Christian H. Kerr.

Corporals.

William H. Cawley.

William H. McCabe.

Jacob Sheaffer.

David M. Suloff.

David James.

Edward Stevens.

Jacob Machamer.

Jonathan Miller.

Musicians.

Elias Yiesley.

Benjamin O. Rudy.

Privates.

Moses Acker.	Edward Mack.
Enoch Arnold.	John E. Mauck.
Isaiah Barkey.	Peter A. Martz.
John Boyle.	John Maister.
Thomas Brackbill.	Washington S. Myers.
David A. Cassalt.	Peter H. Myers.
David Childs.	Howard Miller.
Brantly Chalfant.	William Makin.
Adam Chronister.	H. B. Mussina.
Amon Chronister.	Hugh McMeen.
George P. Derr.	John A. McElwee.
Henry C. Derr.	Charles McGhee.
George Day.	Charles A. McKillip.
Thomas Dewire.	Alvin Nesbit.
William Dewire.	Amos Peters.
Peter Erb.	George W. Robinson.
Jacob L. Fockler.	John C. Raun.
Moser R. Furman.	Jacob Rudy.
Adam Getz.	Elias Renner.
George F. Goodman.	Isaac Simmers.
Frederick Gougler.	John C. Sechler.
William S. Gibbony.	Jacob Swartz.
William M. Group.	Robert M. Stuart.
Howard W. Group.	Frank Speelman.
John A. Gardner.	Isaac Slaybaugh.
Joseph Geistwite.	Howard Snyder.
John Hosler.	Jacob Stitzel.
Thomas J. Henck.	Charles M. Thompson.
Ephraim Hertzler.	Samuel Tayler.
Mark H. Harris.	Sylvester S. Troup.
Samuel Heffner.	Gibson Trimmer.
John C. Hoffman.	John H. Trimmer.
George Hollinger.	Solomon Vanada.
James A. Hildebrand.	James Wilson.
Cyrus M. Henck.	Amos Whitmer.
Obediah Jacobs.	William Wilkerson.
Hiram Jenkins.	Morgan Wright.
Lehman L. Koons.	Samuel Wolf.
William Klingman.	George Yeager.
John E. Logan.	Elijah R. Ziegler.
Joseph E. Long.	

COMPANY E,¹ JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company E of the One Hundred and First. (Some of these men were from Millin and Perry Counties.)

Cornelius McClellan, captain, mustered in March 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Benjamin Geipe, first lieutenant, mustered in March 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Joseph Vanormer, second lieutenant, mustered in March 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Corbet D. Singer, first sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Alonzo H. Fasick, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Joseph Martin, sergeant, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Stephen Seitz, sergeant, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Benjamin H. Lamotte, sergeant, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry Spitler, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William V. Shirk, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Cloyd M. Parker, corporal, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry K. Schnell, corporal, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Charles Gantz, corporal, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry H. Lamott, corporal, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thomas Leonard, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Martin Kerr, corporal, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Cloyd Wise, musician, mustered in March 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George Devinney, musician, mustered in February 27, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Wesley Andrews, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

James Adams, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year.

David Becker, private, mustered in March 17, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Blymer, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Samuel Bailey, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

¹ New company assigned March, 1865.

- Nicholas Bride, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Thaddeus Book, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Jacob Bailey, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Sylvester Cassel, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Jacob Denneus, private, mustered in February 27, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John Dinst, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Isaac Dice, private, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Uriah Dice, private, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John Diehl, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- George Delancey, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- William H. Ferree, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- William Foltz, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Allen B. Fasiak, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Isaac N. Gingerich, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Israel Garman, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Richard M. Gushard, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- James C. Gilson, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Louis Gladfelter, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John Housner, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- George Hain, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John H. Herbst, private, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- George Heck, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Daniel Hertzler, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Stewart Hertzler, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Jesse Howe, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John N. Howe, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Robert C. Howell, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John E. Ilgenfritz, private, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John Klotz, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Jacob Kerchner, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John Keiler, private, mustered in February 26, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Rudolph Kauffman, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Joseph Kullman, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Nathan Keeley, private, mustered in March 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Isaac D. Leib, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Charles W. Mitzel, private, mustered in February 27, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Aaron Markle, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- Louis Markle, private, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.
- John E. Monahan, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Joseph W. Martin, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Emanuel Mitzel, private, mustered in February 28, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George McLaughlin, private, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Andrew J. McWilliams, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William A. McCahren, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thomas R. McClellan, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John A. McGlaughlin, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Ort, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Philip Papst, private, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Daniel Pancbaker, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

David Patterson, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Israel Shanabrook, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George W. Shoup, private, mustered in February 28, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob Slanterbach, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George Shreffler, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Frederick Straub, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

E. Shellenbarger, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Robert Vanormer, private, mustered in March 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry Wilson, private, mustered in February 28, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Richard Weakley, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 14, 1865.

Henry Wood, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob Wise, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry D. Weller, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William B. Wright, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Charles W. Weitzel, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William B. Walls, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Shem C. Yoder, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT.

In the first week in November, 1861, the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment reported for duty with eleven hundred and thirty-five officers and men, and was ordered to Washington. This regiment was first engaged at Bottom's Bridge, followed by Savage Station, in which it lost one killed and four wounded. Fair Oaks, Allen's Farm, Peninsula, Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing are memorable on account of engagements in Virginia.

On the 28th of December the brigade to which the One Hundred and Fourth belonged sailed from Fortress Monroe for Beaufort, S. C. On the 5th of April the One Hundred and Fourth embarked for a movement against Charleston; but before it had debarked, the attack by the fleet was at an end, and the land forces returned to their previous encampments.

The other engagements in which this regiment participated were Morris Island and the attempt to capture Charleston. Toward the close of July it was ordered to Florida, and was posted for guard along the line of the railroad from Jacksonville to Baldwin, where it remained about a month, when it was sent north. It landed at Alexandria, Va., and was assigned to duty in the fortifications on the south side of the Potomac, where it remained until its term of enlistment expired.

The veterans of the One Hundred and Fourth were joined to the Army of the Potomac, and

participated in the assault in front of Petersburg, on the 3d and 4th of April, and followed in pursuit of the rebel army as far as Chesterfield Station. After these engagements the regiment did guard and provost duty until the 25th of August, when it was mustered out of service.

COMPANY F, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company F, of the One Hundred and Fourth:

Joel F. Fredericks, captain, mustered in March 23, 1865, three years; residence, Bloomfield; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

David C. Orris, first lieutenant, mustered in March 23, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William Flickinger, second lieutenant, mustered in March 23, 1865, three years; residence, Madison township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William E. Baker, first sergeant, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Richard P. Hench, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William A. Boden, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William C. Marshall, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Howe township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

A. J. Kochenderfer, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Solomon E. Bower, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Irvin Kerr, corporal, mustered in March 16, 1862, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William Jacobs, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1862, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Henry B. Hoffman, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1862, three years; residence, Greenwood township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Martin L. Liggett, corporal, mustered in March 16, 1862, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

John E. Miller, corporal, mustered in March 22, 1862, three years; residence, Juniata township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

John H. Briner, private, mustered in March 16, 1865,

three years; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

John T. Baker, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Benjamin F. Bender, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

George W. Blain, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Juniata township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

L. Chamberlain, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Amos Collier, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Andrew Crawford, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Millerstown; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

David Ernest, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, three years; residence, Millerstown; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

J. R. Flickinger, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

George W. Flickinger, private, mustered in March 12, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

J. W. Flickinger, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

George W. Fritz, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, three years; residence, Centre township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

James Fry, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; discharged by General Order May 30, 1865.

H. W. Flickinger, private, mustered in March 24, 1865, three years; residence, Juniata township; discharged by General Order July 20, 1865.

Albert Gallatin, private, mustered in February 16, 1865, three years; residence, Bloomfield; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

John Ickes, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Henry S. Jacobs, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

James Kepner, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Robert M. Kepner, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Ephraim Kerr, private, mustered in March 16, 1865,

- three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- Jacob Kline, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- F. M. Kochenderfer, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- George L. Kline, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Duncannon; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., May 2, 1865.
- Augustus Mickey, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Carroll township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- Davidson Miller, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- David Reeder, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Spring township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- Jacob Reisinger, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- Philip O. Reisinger, private, mustered in March 21, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- William H. Reisinger, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- Absalom Rice, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- Benjamin Rice, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- Conrad S. Rice, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- Jacob B. Shuman, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- Hamilton Simonton, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- Frederick N. Swartz, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- Solomon Trostle, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- William W. Witmer, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.
- O. P. Zimmerman, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, three years; residence, Juniata township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT.

Two Perry County men, both from Liver-

pool township, were in Company C of this regiment, the latter being transferred to Company F.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment contained one company of Millin County men, under command of Captain E. W. H. Eisenbise, and also a number of men of Juniata County, and a larger number recruited in the county of Perry. The regiment was organized in March, 1862, under Colonel Thomas A. Zeigle, of York County, who had been a soldier in the Mexican War. Immediately after organization the regiment moved to the front, and was assigned to guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, but soon afterwards marched to the Shenandoah Valley, from which it retired to Front Royal, to Catlett's Station; thence successively to Weaversville, Warrenton and Waterloo, Va. On the 16th of July Colonel Zeigle died at the headquarters, and the lieutenant-colonel being in feeble health, the line officers united in a request to the Governor to commission Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas F. McCoy as colonel. This request was complied with, and Colonel McCoy soon afterwards assumed command. He was an experienced soldier of the Mexican War, and at the time of his promotion to the colonelcy of this regiment was deputy quartermaster-general of Pennsylvania. He was at that time, and is now, a resident of Lewistown, Millin County, and one of its most honored citizens.¹

Returning from the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment was first under fire at the battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, 1862; then it was engaged at the second battle of Bull Run; then, in succession, at South Mountain, September 14, 1862; at Antietam, on the 17th; at Fredericksburg, December 12th; at Chancellorsville, May 5, 1863; at Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d and 3d; near Hope Chapel, November 28th; at Jericho Ford, in May, 1864; and in many of the engagements of the campaign in that summer and autumn.

¹ See biographical sketch in Chapter VI. on Mexican War.

The regiment entered early on the spring campaign of 1865, and continued on active duty, participating in many actions, till the surrender of the rebel army. It had part in the great review on the 23d of May, and was mustered out on the 13th of July, 1865. Following is given a list of the Perry men and the Mifflin County company of the One Hundred and Seventh, viz.:

John G. Frow, surgeon of this regiment from muster into service, March 7, 1862, until discharged on surgeon's certificate, August 3, 1862, was from Perry County.

COMPANY B, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company B of the One Hundred and Seventh:

First Sergeant David W. Wagner (Spring township), mustered in January 25, 1862; promoted to corporal July 25, 1862; to first sergeant May 1, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., November 14, 1864.

Sergeant John Kozier (Saville township), mustered in February 27, 1862; promoted to corporal July 24, 1862; to sergeant May 1, 1863; prisoner from August 30 to December 21, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., August 5th, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.

Sergeant James R. McElhany (Bloomfield), mustered in January 9, 1862; promoted to sergeant July 24, 1862; killed at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864.

Corporal Benjamin Keck (Spring township), mustered in January 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 18, 1862.

COMPANY F, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company F of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment:

E. W. H. Eisenbise, captain, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 3, 1863.

Oscar Templeton, captain, mustered in March 15, 1862, three years; promoted from first lieutenant May 13, 1863; discharged April 16, 1865, expiration of term.

John F. Williams, first lieutenant, mustered in March 5, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; promoted from second lieutenant Company E June 1, 1863, to brevet captain, and major March 13, 1865; discharged March 9, 1865, expiration of term.

John A. Tompkins, first lieutenant, mustered in March 15, 1862, three years; promoted from second lieutenant Company D May 22, 1865; commissioned captain March 8, 1865; not mustered; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

William H. Scott, second lieutenant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 23, 1862.

Frank H. Wentz, second lieutenant, mustered in January 27, 1862, three years; promoted to first sergeant March 8, 1862; to second lieutenant March 25, 1863; commissioned first lieutenant March 8, 1865; not mustered; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Austin K. Buoy, first sergeant, mustered in April 26, 1862, three years; promoted to corporal February 21, 1865; to first sergeant May 2, 1865; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Fitzpatrick, sergeant, mustered in June 29, 1864, three years; substitute; promoted to sergeant; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Morgan Comfort, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; promoted to sergeant January 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

William R. Jones, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to corporal February 29, 1864; to sergeant June 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Wallace W. Rodgers, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 29, 1862.

Edward A. Smith, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant April 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 14, 1862.

M. F. Hamaker, sergeant, mustered in March 16, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant December 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 3, 1863.

Robert J. Beatty, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant May 10, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 6, 1863.

Frederick A. Hart, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant June 11, 1863; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

William F. Haines, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant November 1, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1865; veteran.

John W. Jones, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

- Bernard Stuber, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant April 20, 1862.
- Richard Shatey, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to corporal February 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
- Patrick Campbell, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to corporal February 29, 1864; prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 11, 1865; discharged by General Order June 29, 1865; veteran.
- Henry Moser, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 14, 1863.
- William Berryhill, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 8, 1864.
- William J. Morgan, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Petersburg, Va., July 12, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 11, 1865.
- Bishop Maxfield, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- James A. Deitrick, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to corporal June 30, 1862.
- John Amos, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.
- George Allen, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; discharged March 1, 1865, expiration of term.
- Jared Allen, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- George Angebrand, private, mustered in July, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Adam Benninger, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded in action August 23, 1862; absent at muster out.
- William Bates, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Edward Burns, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Benjamin Burk, private, mustered in June 15, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Daniel Bearley, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 24, 1862.
- James D. Burns, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 26, 1862.
- William H. Banner, private, mustered in July 20, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 11, 1864.
- John Brown, private, mustered in September 27, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Thomas Brown, private, mustered in September 7, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- David Birch, private, mustered in September 26, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Peter Benninger, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 11, 1864; discharged March 9, 1865, at expiration of term.
- Samuel Briggs, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Samuel Brotzman, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Byron Carpenter, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
- John C. Clifford, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.
- William Conley, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.
- David Courtney, private, mustered in October 4, 1864, one year; substitute.
- George Cress, private, mustered in June 3, 1864, three years; substitute.
- George Cross, private, mustered in June 27, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Henry Coarey, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 17, 1862.
- A. B. Crawford, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 20, 1862.
- John L. Christopher, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- William T. Canada, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Barton A. Cooper, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 7, 1865.
- William O. Connell, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; died at Fairfax, Va., May 11, 1862.
- George G. Chick, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; substitute; killed at Dabney's Mills, Va., February 6, 1865.
- Giles Carpenter, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- James H. Carrigan, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Andrew G. Clinger, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Reuben Detrick, private, mustered in April 26, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
- Joshua Doran, private, mustered in March 1, 1864,

- three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.
- John Daniel, private, mustered in August 13, 1864, three years; substitute.
- James Donnell, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.
- James Duncan, private, mustered in August 18, 1864, three years; substitute.
- John L. Daub, private, mustered in September 26, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 20, 1865.
- John Deickler, private, mustered in September 28, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Patrick Doran, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864; discharged April 7, 1865, expiration of term.
- John Delacy, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Jacob Dogblevage, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Cornelius Eagy, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
- William Eppenseller, private, mustered in August 16, 1862, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.
- Foster Everhart, private, mustered in April 15, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.
- John Emerick, private, mustered in September 19, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 20, 1865.
- Joseph B. Earll, private, mustered in February 21, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 3, 1865.
- Myron A. Eastman, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Bernard Everhart, private, mustered in April 29, 1862, three years; veteran.
- Jacob Finfrock, private, mustered in June 7, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.
- John Ferguson, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Jacob Frey, private, mustered in September 19, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
- James Francisco, private, mustered in September 12, 1864, one year; substitute; prisoner from February 8 to February 16, 1865; discharged by General Order June 8, 1865.
- Peter Frank, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Levi Fraust, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Oliver Graham, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Albert C. Giffin, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 29, 1864.
- Claude Gerard, private, mustered in September 19, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- John E. Gallagher, private, mustered in September 19, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Martin Golden, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Andrew Henson, private, mustered in August 26, 1864, three years; substitute; wounded; absent at muster out.
- John Hitel, private, mustered in August 17, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.
- Henry Hugh, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.
- George Hendrie, private, mustered in September 3, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Charles Hannack, private, mustered in September 17, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Elijah Hoover, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; died at Washington, D. C., September 18, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
- Judson Howell, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Louis F. Jackson, private, mustered in August 12, 1864; one year; substitute.
- Helman Johnson, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.
- David Johns, private, mustered in June 12, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Edwin Jones, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.
- John Jiles, private, mustered in June 25, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Thomas J. Jones, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged February 2, 1865, expiration of term.
- William Jackson, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Charles A. Jones, private, mustered in July 22, 1862, three years.
- James King, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
- Thomas Kein, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Jacob Kapf, private, mustered in August 8, 1864, three years; substitute.
- William C. Kile, private, mustered in September 9,

- 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- William Kerlin, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Lorenzo Leidy, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; substitute; died at Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1865; buried in Loudon Park National Cemetery.
- Frederick Leavenworth, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- William Matters, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.
- Michael Miller, private, mustered in October 6, 1864, one year; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., February 6, 1865; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.
- William Murphy, private, mustered in June 14, 1864, three years; substitute.
- William Master, private, mustered in June 24, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Samuel Miller, private, mustered in June 24, 1864, three years; substitute.
- James Mathews, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 1, 1862.
- James Mahen, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., April 7, 1865; veteran.
- William Markley, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 11, 1865; veteran.
- John Mailles, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- John Muncy, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- Samuel J. Miller, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.
- John McPherson, private, mustered in June 25, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Patrick McHale, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.
- John R. McDonell, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 3, 1863.
- William F. McCay, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged July 14, 1862.
- William McHenry, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged April 1, 1862.
- Jason McDaniel, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Josiah McAllen, private, mustered in February 29, 1862, three years; transferred to Seventy-Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers August 22, 1862.
- William H. McBride, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; killed at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.
- John Nycum, private, mustered in October 6, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.
- George Nycum, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- John A. Nale, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; died October 9th of wounds received at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
- Edgar Palis, private, mustered in June 6, 1864, three years; substitute.
- William Poles, private, mustered in August 5, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Michael Quigley, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 27, 1862.
- Oliver Ransom, private, mustered in March 1, 1864; three years; prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 9, 1865; discharged by General Order June 29, 1865.
- Radcliff Radcliff, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; prisoner from August 19, 1864, to February 22, 1865; discharged July 10th, to date June 28, 1865; veteran.
- Conrad Rutz, private, mustered June 27, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Thomas Ryan, private, mustered in August 15, 1864, three years; substitute.
- John Rechume, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 27, 1862.
- Andrew J. Reddick, private, mustered in September 7, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 19, 1865.
- Winfield Raydore, private, mustered in September 6, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
- Noah Rine, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 3, 1865; veteran.
- Francis Spear, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.
- Joseph Steel, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.
- James Smith, private, mustered in June 27, 1864, three years; substitute.
- David T. Sanford, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 16, 1862.
- William Shultz, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 30, 1862.
- William Swartz, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Bull Run, Va., August

28, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 10, 1862.

James O. Smith, private, mustered in March 19, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 19, 1862.

James Scott, private, mustered in September 17, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

George W. Stuckey, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Samuel Straightif, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 9, 1865.

Philip E. Sellers, private, mustered in April 26, 1862, three years; wounded in action May 18, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 6, 1865; veteran.

Charles C. Smith, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 5, 1864; veteran.

Philip Siglen, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Overfield P. Sterling, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

William Turban, private, mustered in October 5, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Henry C. Voshill, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.

Lewis Weiland, private, mustered in August 3, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Augustus F. Wolf, private, mustered in October 13, 1864, one year; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., February 6, 1865; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

James Weller, private, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Gardner Welsh, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

John Wade, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.

George White, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.

Harry Whitman, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.

Hiram Wise, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Edwin V. Wright, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 21, 1865.

Andrew J. Wilson, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa.,

July 1, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Lewistown, Pa., February 11, 1865; veteran.

Frederick Walker, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Mich. Winclavage, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Ephraim Yoder, private, mustered in June 16, 1864, three years; drafted.

James Yendall, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 27, 1862.

Martin Zeigler, private, mustered in August 5, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, or Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, contained one company (F) recruited principally in Juniata County, and commanded by Captain William Bell. Two of its lieutenants—David A. Irwin and Henry E. Gutelius—were of Union County, as were also a number of its enlisted men. Another company (I), under Captain Edson Gerry, contained a number of soldiers of Mifflin, Union and Juniata Counties. The regiment was organized in November, 1861, with William Frishmuth as its colonel. Captain William Bell, of the Juniata company, was afterwards promoted to be one of its majors. It took the field in the latter part of April, 1862. It first did duty in the summer and autumn campaign of 1862, in Virginia and Maryland, then, in the summer of 1863, in the Gettysburg campaign, and in 1864 in the operations in Virginia, in which its service was arduous.

In the winter of 1864-65 it went across the Blue Ridge to operate among the guerrillas of that region. In April, 1865, it went to Winchester, in the vicinity of which it remained till the 20th of July, when it was mustered out of the service.

COMPANY F, JUNIATA COUNTY.—Following is a list of Company F of the One Hundred and Thirteenth. (They were all mustered in for three years except where otherwise noted.)

William Bell, captain, mustered in March 21, 1862; promoted to major April 25, 1862.

David B. Jenkins, captain, mustered in March 3, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant April 25, 1862; to major January 31, 1865.

- John W. Harris, captain, mustered in May 2, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant Company A February 3, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- David A. Irwin, first lieutenant; promoted from second lieutenant April 25, 1862; to captain Company E May 2, 1864.
- Samuel Laird, first lieutenant, mustered in November 27, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant April 25, 1862; to first lieutenant April 9, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 27, 1865.
- John W. Miller, first lieutenant, mustered in November 27, 1861; promoted from second lieutenant March 14, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Henry E. Gutelius, second lieutenant, mustered in January 11, 1862; wounded at Bull Run, Va., August 27, 1862; promoted from first sergeant March 16, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Aaron E. Burlew, first sergeant, mustered in March 11, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- William Ryan, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in February 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- John Earnest, commissary-sergeant, mustered in February 24, 1862; wounded at Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- B. F. Pennepacker, sergeant, mustered in February 22, 1862; missing in action near Smithfield, Va., September 16, 1863.
- George Warfel, sergeant, mustered in March 11, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- George M. Bond, sergeant, mustered in January 7, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- C. W. Fitzsimmons, sergeant, mustered in March 1, 1864; promoted from corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- John W. Cochran, sergeant, mustered in February 6, 1862; promoted from corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Henry S. Beck, sergeant, mustered in March 20, 1862; discharged March 18, 1865, expiration of term.
- Eph'm L. McCahan, sergeant, mustered in November 27, 1861; discharged March 18, 1865, expiration of term.
- David O. Kelly, sergeant, mustered in September 3, 1862; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Jerome B. Howe, sergeant, mustered in September 3, 1862; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- William P. Graham, corporal, mustered in December 18, 1863; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- John McAlarney, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Riley Persing, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Charles Piper, corporal, mustered in April 2, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- William H. Fike, corporal, mustered in January 7, 1862; promoted to corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Martin L. Gridley, corporal, mustered in September 5, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Nathaniel F. Lightner, corporal, mustered in September 15, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Andrew Broombaugh, corporal, mustered in January 23, 1862; died March 21, 1865, of wounds received at Hamilton, Va.
- Alfred Broombaugh, bugler, mustered in January 23, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel Bucher, bugler, mustered in February 17, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Samuel Blair, bugler, mustered in February 6, 1862.
- Melancthon Unger, blacksmith, mustered in February 23, 1864; promoted to blacksmith May 3, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Samuel Swanger, farrier, mustered in March 11, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Nathaniel J. Mills, saddler, mustered in September 5, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 19, 1865.
- Jeremiah Kister, saddler, mustered in February 6, 1862; died at Chester, Pa., August 24, 1864, of wounds received at Winchester, Va.
- William Alstone, private, mustered in March 10, 1864; transferred to Company D February 15, 1865.
- James Alexander, private, mustered in March 12, 1864.
- Joseph Bleicher, private, mustered in January 22, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Thomas Brady, private, mustered in April 28, 1864; discharged by General Order July 5, 1865.
- Samuel Berg, private, mustered in October 12, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Enoch Bequeath, private, mustered in February 19, 1862; discharged by General Order June 27, 1865; veteran.
- Walter Burlew, private, mustered in September 3, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Franklin Beckwith, private, mustered in November 26, 1861; transferred to Company D February 15, 1865.

- H. D. Bauchman, private, mustered in May 28, 1863; died at Frederick, Md., August 6, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot E, grave 532.
- Henry Bryant, private, mustered in February 9, 1864.
- Robert A. Biddle, private, mustered in February 19, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Solomon Bequeath, private, mustered in November 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- John A. Bell, private, mustered in January 22, 1862; promoted to captain Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 4, 1863.
- Henry Biggin, private, mustered in January 22, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- John H. Beiderman, private, mustered in January 25, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Henry Blood, private, mustered in April 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- William H. Calhoun, private, mustered in January 31, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- George Curry, private, mustered in February 1, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
- Jacob S. Clark, private, mustered in October 12, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- George Cokendaffler, private, mustered in September 2, 1863; missing in action near Charlestown, Va., September 22, 1864.
- Henry Claubaugh, private, mustered in January 23, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- William H. Carlisle, private, mustered in September 8, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Thomas H. Cartin, private, mustered in February 26, 1862; discharged May 18, 1864, expiration of term.
- William H. Cheeseman, private, mustered in February 18, 1862; discharged by General Order June 27, 1865.
- Elias Colyer, private, mustered in March 12, 1863.
- Parley Coburn, private, mustered in January 7, 1862; promoted to commissary of subsistence September 6, 1862.
- Sylvester Conklin, private, mustered in January 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Joseph Dunn, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Leonard Dimmick, mustered in February 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Thomas Davis, private, mustered in August 1, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Elias Ettinger, private, mustered in January 31, 1862, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 1, 1864.
- William H. Eastman, private, mustered in February 4, 1862; discharged February 23, 1865, expiration of term.
- Thomas Eagan, private, mustered in February 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Abel T. Fincher, private, mustered in February 17, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Joseph Fisher, private, mustered in October 1, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- William A. Goodman, private, mustered in January 31, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Matthew Gafney, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Edward Gummow, private, mustered in March 18, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Samuel G. Gutelius, private, mustered in September 8, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- John W. Gummow, private, mustered in January 30, 1862.
- John H. Hildebrand, private, mustered in November 27, 1861; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- James H. Hildebrand, private, mustered in February 29, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 11, 1865; veteran.
- Augustus Hoffman, private, mustered in January 23, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Joel S. Higgins, private, mustered in March 23, 1864; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., April 7, 1865.
- Owen Hammill, private, mustered in February 9, 1864.
- Peter D. Henderson, private, mustered in January 23, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Joseph Hamley, private, mustered in February 28, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Tracey O. Hallis, private, mustered in March 10, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant Company E February 4, 1865.
- Wm. John, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Lewis W. Jones, private, mustered in August 18, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Wm. R. Johnson, private, mustered in February 14, 1862; discharged March 18, 1865, expiration of term.
- George R. Johnson, private, mustered in April 11, 1864.
- David Johnson, private, mustered in February 19, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Wm. Kenney, private, mustered in November 26, 1861; captured at Smithfield, Va., September 16, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 14, 1864, grave 1024.

- William Kelley, private, mustered in April 2, 1864; wounded at Charlestown, Va., August 27, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- William Kenada, private, mustered in February 11, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- William Kellar, private, mustered in February 25, 1864; discharged by General Order June 3, 1865.
- Charles Knauss, private, mustered in February 27, 1862.
- Thomas King, private, mustered in September 9, 1864, one year.
- James Kane, private, mustered in February 20, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Wm. Lauch, private, mustered in April 4, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- George P. Luther, private, mustered in April 14, 1863.
- Wm. Leander, private, mustered in November 27, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- John W. Lawrence, private, mustered in January 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- John P. Meekly, private, mustered in February 18, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- John Murphy, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Joseph Mairs, private, mustered in March 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Timotheus Montelius, private, mustered in November 14, 1861; discharged March 18, 1865, at expiration of term.
- George Myers, private, mustered in February 29, 1861.
- James P. Myers, private, mustered in January 5, 1864.
- B. H. Miller, private, mustered in November 27, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Samuel Montgomery, private, mustered in January 4, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- George Mingle, private, mustered in January 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- George D. Mullihan, private, mustered in February 6, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Jacob S. Moore, private, mustered in March 3, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Peter Murray, private, mustered in April 15, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- David Mahon, private, mustered in April 15, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- William McCarl, private, mustered in February 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- William M. McAlarney, private, mustered in September 5, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order July 5, 1865.
- Alexander McDonald, private, mustered in February 18, 1862; discharged March 18, 1865, at expiration of term.
- John McDonald, private, mustered in May 19, 1864.
- R. S. McCulloch, private, mustered in February 14, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- William H. Newcombe, private, mustered in August 1, 1861, one year; transferred to Company D February 15, 1865.
- Jacob Nelson, private, mustered in March 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Oliver G. Plowman, private, mustered in February 4, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- James M. Phillips, private, mustered in March 1, 1864; discharged by General Order July 24, 1865; veteran.
- Jacob P. Peterman, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Thomas S. Paxton, private, mustered in January 30, 1862; transferred to Company D, date unknown; veteran.
- F. C. Remminger, private, mustered in November 26, 1861; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Marcus M. Rauck, private, mustered in February 19, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Thomas T. Reece, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Robert M. Rich, private, mustered in February 19, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Thomas R. Roberts, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; missing in action at Halftown, Va., November 12, 1864.
- Lilburn Robins, private, mustered in January 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- James Robb, private, mustered in January 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Mortimer B. Spring, private, mustered in February 8, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- John Swanger, private, mustered in March 11, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Robert E. Stiff, private, mustered in February 11, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Jacob Spinger, private, mustered in November 27, 1861.
- Abraham Thomas, private, mustered in November 26, 1861; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Alexander R. Taylor, private, mustered in August 8, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.
- Francis M. Taylor, private, mustered in February 19, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 16, 1865.

John Thomas, private, mustered in January 13, 1862; transferred to Company K, date unknown; veteran.

William Vought, private, mustered in February 27, 1864; died September 29, 1864; buried in Loudon Park National Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

Jehu Wallace, private, mustered in March 11, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

John Whallin, private, mustered in March 5, 1862; discharged by Special Order March 15, 1865.

Charles Werrick, private, mustered in March 7, 1862; discharged by General Order June 28, 1865; veteran.

Leander D. Williams, private, mustered in November 27, 1861; discharged March 18, 1865, expiration of term.

David M. Woy, private, mustered in February 14, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

David W. Wallace, private, mustered in January 30, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

George Washington, private, mustered in February 19, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

William Wilfong, private, mustered in March 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

William C. York, private, mustered in November 14, 1861; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

James Young, private, mustered in March 4, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

COMPANY I, MIFFLIN, UNION AND JUNIATA COUNTIES.—Following is a list of Company I of the One Hundred and Thirteenth:

Edson Gerry, captain, mustered in April 10, 1862, three years; promoted to major February 6, 1865.

Thomas Morley, captain, mustered in June 25, 1862, three years; promoted from first lieutenant Company G February 6, 1865; resigned April 25, 1865.

Abraham Lang, first lieutenant, mustered in April 21, 1862, three years; resigned November 5, 1862.

William H. Crawford, first lieutenant, mustered in April 22, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 21, 1864.

C. H. Pearson, first lieutenant, three years; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant November 6, 1862; to first lieutenant February 3, 1865; resigned March 8, 1865.

Albert G. Bonsall, second lieutenant, mustered in April 21, 1862, three years; discharged November 5, 1862.

Henry G. Bopp, second lieutenant, mustered in February 28, 1862, three years; promoted from first sergeant February 3, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Charles Weber, first sergeant, mustered in March 28, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

James H. Jones, first sergeant, mustered in April 8, 1862, three years; discharged April 10, 1865, expiration of term.

Maybury G. Trent, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in January 8, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Andrew Furlow, commissary-sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Elias Reubenthal, sergeant, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

James C. Sylvis, sergeant, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

John C. Volz, sergeant, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Julius C. Lander, sergeant, mustered in March 28, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

William Pfisterer, sergeant, mustered in August 8, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

William J. Gray, sergeant, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; killed November 22, 1864.

Henry E. Gerry, sergeant, mustered in October 31, 1864, one year; transferred to Company H May 1, 1865.

John Nebele, corporal, mustered in March 28, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Alfred Crooks, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William Christ, corporal, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Henry Horner, corporal, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Wendal Schwartz, corporal, mustered in October 16, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Andrew Brown, corporal, mustered in January 23, 1862, three years; discharged February 1, 1865, expiration of term.

Isaac Printer, corporal, mustered in August 18, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

J. A. W. Lawrence, corporal, mustered in October 18, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 28, 1865.

William H. Bowers, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 20, 1865.

- Andrew J. Watts, corporal, mustered in February 16, 1862, three years; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., October 11, 1864, grave 10,659.
- Albinus G. Myers, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1864, three years; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 30, 1865.
- Samuel Pettanman, corporal, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; transferred to Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, April 10, 1865; discharged by General Order September 1, 1865; veteran.
- Edw. Buchmyer, bugler, mustered in April 5, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- David Taylor, blacksmith, mustered in March 27, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Thomas Deihl, farrier, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Charles Stahl, saddler, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Jacob Abele, private, mustered in June 19, 1863, three years.
- Andrew Adolph, private, mustered in October 18, 1864, one year.
- John Anderson, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- William H. Bates, private, mustered in February 16, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel Bender, private, mustered in August 19, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Charles Boston, private, mustered in February 15, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- John Boser, private, mustered in April 16, 1864, three years; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
- James Burns, private, mustered in March 1, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Benjamin J. Beuffer, private, mustered in October 4, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- John Boyle, private, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Uriah Boston, private, mustered in May 11, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 25, 1865.
- Ephraim Boring, private, mustered in July 20, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 25, 1865.
- Thomas Brown, private, mustered in March 16, 1864, three years; absent at muster out.
- Philip Bonee, private, mustered in February 10, 1862, three years; absent at muster out.
- Charles Brandt, private, mustered in April 4, 1864, three years.
- William A. Brown, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Henry G. Bryan, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Henry Burnett, private, mustered in January 21, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Julius Benning, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Hasting Bessen, private, mustered in April 8, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Samuel M. Crooks, private, mustered in March 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- William Coble, private, mustered in March 27, 1862, three years; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.
- George S. Craighead, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; promoted to hospital steward, date unknown.
- Daniel W. Cash, private, mustered in January 21, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Antonio Claskie, private, mustered in February 26, 1862, three years; discharged April 14, 1865, expiration of term.
- William H. Davis, private, mustered in December 9, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Franklin Dietzler, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order dated May 22, 1865.
- Adam Donse, private, mustered in April 20, 1864, three years.
- Thos. H. Donohue, private, mustered in January 8, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John Dorsey, private, mustered in February 4, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Marcus Daun, private, mustered in February 10, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John Dunlap, private, mustered in February 12, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Charles Elmanger, private, mustered in August 8, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.
- James Ewing, private, mustered in October 5, 1864, one year; transferred to Company E March 20, 1865.
- Peter Eiskin, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Conrad Eagle, private, mustered in February 4, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Josiah Ellingen, private, mustered in February 25, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Jacob Frymyer, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; discharged April 10, 1865, expiration of term.

- Peter Fetterman, private, mustered in February 21, 1862, three years; killed at Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864.
- Christian Fisher, private, mustered in March 7, 1862, three years; died at Chester, Pa., February 24, 1865; veteran.
- John Franklin, private, mustered in April 14, 1864, three years; absent at muster-out.
- John Frederick, private, mustered in February 26, 1862, three years; transferred to Company G, date unknown; veteran.
- Reuben Fredericks, private, mustered in February 25, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Henry Feghle, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- William Garber, private, mustered in February 10, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Robert S. Grubb, private, mustered in December 28, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Albert Geisse, private, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Henry Ginter, private, mustered in March 24, 1864, three years.
- William Grinshaw, private, mustered in February 19, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Henry C. Grant, private, mustered in February 21, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- James B. Gillean, private, mustered in March 5, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Franklin Greenling, private, mustered in March 27, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Samuel R. Hall, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- John Hoffman, private, mustered in March 17, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Alexander Hensley, private, mustered in April 16, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- William Houck, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; discharged April 10, 1865, expiration of term.
- Jacob Hatzell, private, mustered in March 14, 1862, three years; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 4, 1865.
- Conrad Harmon, private, mustered in March 23, 1864, three years; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., date unknown.
- Harry Heenan, private, mustered in January 23, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John Henry, private, mustered in February 19, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Andrew Houck, private, mustered in February 10, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Jacob Hatzell, private, mustered in March 11, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Frederick Helwig, private, mustered in February 21, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- William S. Johnson, private, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Charles Jones, private, mustered in March 29, 1864, three years.
- John Jenkins, private, mustered in February 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Charles P. Johnson, private, mustered in February 13, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order April 20, 1865.
- Michael Klotz, private, mustered in October 18, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Jacob Kiess, private, mustered in October 18, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- David Kalbfell, private, mustered in April 14, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.
- Lewis Kraft, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 19, 1865.
- Henry Kline, private, mustered in October 29, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 8, 1865.
- Henry Klinger, private, mustered in October 6, 1864, one year; died at Salisbury, N. C., date unknown.
- John Kunz, private, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years.
- John Kelly, private, mustered in February 19, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- John Kane, private, mustered in February 15, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- William Ladlow, private, mustered in August 10, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
- Reuben Leply, private, mustered in October 6, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- William Lucas, private, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.
- Conrad Lutz, private, mustered in May 16, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 27, 1865.
- George Lego, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; died at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown.
- Charles Lawton, private, mustered in March 29, 1864, three years.
- Simon Lague, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.
- Thomas Leis, private, mustered in March 15, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Michael Lutz, private, mustered in October 18, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

John Montgomery, private, mustered in March 29, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William Musick, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

William Minich, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.

George M. Measse, private, mustered in October 7, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Joseph L. Myers, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

Peter Miller, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 28, 1865.

Armon Myers, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; transferred to Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 25, 1865.

William Mohler, private, mustered in February 4, 1862, three years; veteran.

Henry Monger, private, mustered in April 1, 1864, three years.

Samuel Mills, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; veteran.

Timothy Malony, private, mustered in March 29, 1864, three years.

Michael N. Myers, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Mindell, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

James Maloney, private, mustered in January 23, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Edw. Morris, private, mustered in February 4, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Jesse Major, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William Morrison, private, mustered in March 7, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Benj. F. McCosh, private, mustered in March 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Wm. H. McCown, private, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

James W. McCarron, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Thos. McGrath, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Philip O'Neal, private, mustered in February 25, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Gottlieb Pilingfelder, private, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Wm. H. Peck, private, mustered in October 4, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Wm. Parlamen, private, mustered in April 1, 1864, three years.

James Power, private, mustered in January 23, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Chas. Pflug, private, mustered in February 25, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Peters, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Quinn, private, mustered in December 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Raw, private, mustered in April 11, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Chas. Rittenhouse, private, mustered in April 6, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Geo. Ragan, private, mustered in October 7, 1864, one year.

Chas. Roberts, private, mustered in March 3, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Peter Stewart, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; missing in action July 7, 1864.

Jacob Sheriff, private, mustered in March 21, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Louis Struthers, private, mustered in August 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William C. Smith, private, mustered in January 30, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order July 13, 1865.

Joseph Shuerlie, private, mustered in August 8, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

John Smithgall, private, mustered in February 17, 1862, three years; discharged March 22, 1865, expiration of term.

Geo. Schoenleber, private, mustered in February 26, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

John Shay, private, mustered in August 8, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

Samuel C. Stevens, private, mustered in March 9, 1864, three years; died at Annapolis, Md., October 28, 1864.

Michael Schafer, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 25, 1865.

John Stear, private, mustered in March 23, 1864, three years.

Edw. Stanton, private, mustered in March 29, 1864, three years.

John Smith, private, mustered in March 28, 1864, three years.

William Snyder, private, mustered in March 31, 1864,

three years; transferred to Company C, date unknown.

George Strien, private, mustered in October 17, 1863, one year; transferred to Company C, date unknown.

John C. Suple, private, mustered in January 8, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John F. Sprague, private, mustered in February 20, 1862, three years; died December 18, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Richmond, Va., section C, division 1, grave 170.

H. B. Schroeder, private, mustered in February 28, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

X. Sosenheimer, private, mustered in March 6, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Schmann, private, mustered in February 25, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Michael Schaeffer, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Edward Schalle, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Cornelius B. Troup, private, mustered in August 23, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

Benjamin Trautman, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Vallany, private, mustered in March 11, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Edw. Wall, private, mustered in February 10, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

George Wagner, private, mustered in April 11, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William Wagner, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

George Wiltermuth, private, mustered in April 11, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

John Weiser, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; discharged April 10, 1865, expiration of term.

Augustus Winter, private, mustered in November 11, 1864, one year.

Alfred Wolland, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

George W. Welch, private, mustered in February 15, 1862, three years; died November 14, 1862; buried at Camp Parole Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.

Frederick Wallenstein, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Thomas Werlwick, private, mustered in March 13, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William Williams, private, mustered in February 29, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Frederick Wenter, private, mustered in March 13, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob Wagner, private, mustered in March 18, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Antoine Zehl, private, mustered in January 23, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment (nine months' service) was raised in the latter part of July and first part of August, 1862, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin prior to the 10th of the latter month, when the regiment was organized, under command of Colonel James G. Elder. Two of the companies—viz.: F, Captain John P. Wharton, and I, Captain Amos H. Martin—were made up of Juniata County men.

The regiment moved to the front on the 15th of August, and proceeded to Washington, and thence across the Potomac into Virginia, where it was encamped for a time at Cloud's Mills, and assigned to General Tyler's (First) brigade of Humphrey's (Third) division of the Fifth Army Corps, under General Fitz John Porter. It remained in the works south of the Potomac until September 12th, when it crossed to the north side of the river, and on the 14th commenced the march northward into Maryland to meet the invading Confederate army under General Lee. On the 16th it reached Monocacy, and remained there until the afternoon of the 17th, when it moved towards Antietam Creek, but did not reach the battle-ground until the great conflict had ended. After the battle the regiment was encamped for a time at Sharpsburg, Md., whence, crossing the Potomac at Berlin, it moved to Warrenton, Va., and from there to a camp at Falmouth, on the Rappahannock.

In the great battle of Fredericksburg, the regiment, with its brigade, crossed the river on the 13th of December, and passing through the town, lay under a heavy fire until nearly night, when it was ordered in, and in the furious charge which it then made on the enemy's line, sheltered behind a stone wall, its loss was seventy-seven killed and wounded—among the latter being Captain Wharton, of the

Juniata company (F). In the early morning of the 16th of December the regiment returned to the north side of the Rappahannock, and went into winter-quarters.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1863, by the new commander of the army, General Hooker, the regiment broke camp on the 27th of April, and, moving with its corps across the fords of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, reached the field of Chancellorsville on the 1st of May. Some manœuvring was done in the afternoon of the 1st, and on the following day the regiment, with the rest of Tyler's brigade, took position on the heights near the Rappahannock, and remained there through the evening and night, while the Confederates were making their terrific charges on the part of the line held by the Eleventh Corps. On the following day (Sunday, May 31) it was moved towards the right, on the road leading to Ely's Ford, where the brigade soon after received the furious assault of a greatly superior force of the enemy charging in double line. Against this assault the regiment held its position with heroic valor until the last of its ammunition had been expended, when it was compelled to yield the ground and retire, with a loss of fifty-eight killed and wounded, and eleven taken prisoners. After this repulse the regiment was posted in support of batteries, and afterwards remained inactive during the remainder of the battle, which was its last engagement, as its term of enlistment expired five days later. On the 6th of May, at daylight, it recrossed the Rappahannock, and returned to camp, whence, about the 12th of May, it moved northward, and was mustered out of service at Harrisburg on the 20th.

Rolls of the two Juniata County companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth are here given.

COMPANY F, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company F of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth:

John P. Wharton, captain, mustered in August 15, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

R. P. McWilliams, first lieutenant, mustered in Aug-

ust 15, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

James C. Bonsall, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Banks W. Sharon, first sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John W. Phillips, sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William B. Roush, sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

M. S. Littlefield, sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Josiah M. Bowers, sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; promoted from corporal September 5, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Frank Mayne or Frances Day, sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; deserted August 24, 1862; subsequently killed in battle.¹

George Miller, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Sol. B. Kauffman, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Lemuel Warner, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Isaac R. Walton, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William W. Mitchell, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

¹A melancholy but romantic incident which occurred at this time is thus related by Judge Rowe, in his "Sketch of the Regiment:" "Before we follow the regiment from Washington, a bit of romance connected with its history is to be chronicled: William Fitzpatrick enlisted in Company F from Juniata County, and went to the war with the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment. In a short time he fell ill, and on the 24th of August, 1862, whilst the regiment lay at Cloud's Mills, he died in the hospital at Alexandria. On the day he died Frank Mayne, a sergeant of Company F, unaccountably deserted. When he enlisted he was a stranger to all the men of that company, but in a few days he had so ingratiated himself with his comrades and officers as to be promoted to sergeant. He was not heard of any more while the regiment remained in service; but long after, in the far West, a soldier, wounded badly in a great battle, was discovered to be Frances Day, who told how she had followed Fitzpatrick in the army and became herself a soldier and a sergeant in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; of her desertion upon her lover's death, and the abandon and despair which led her again to seek the ranks of the army. To verify her story, letters were written to the officers of Company F, at Millintown, and thus the mystery of the sergeant's desertion was dispelled."

- Theodore Burchfield, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; promoted to corporal September 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Henry C. Unholtz, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; promoted to corporal December 31, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Adam J. Greer, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 24, 1862.
- Cloyd Kreider, musician, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Jacob Anderson, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- John Adams, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- George Anderson, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.
- Samuel Bonsall, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Enos Bolton, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- John E. Blackford, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Martin Beayer, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Jeremiah Bruner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- John C. Cline, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- R. M. J. Coder, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Samuel Calhoun, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 29, 1863.
- Samuel Clay, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 2, 1863.
- Lorenzo D. Civils, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.
- George Dunn, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William Deam, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 13, 1862.
- Jeremiah Dressler, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.
- John C. Elbert, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; prisoner from May 3 to May 19, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Lemuel Ellis, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- David Fink, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Britton A. Fasie, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Pouter Fink, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; prisoner from November 18, 1862, to February 26, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William Fitzpatrick, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., August 24, 1862; burial record August 28, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
- William Givler, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
- Michael Garver, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Jefferson J. A. Guss, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 7, 1863.
- Nathaniel Hood, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William Heikes, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Mortier S. Hench, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- N. S. Hinkle, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Samuel Hack, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 2, 1863.
- Franklin P. Kirk, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Robert A. Laird, private, mustered in August 29, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William C. Logan, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- George H. Laughlin, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- James R. Louder, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Jacob E. Longacre, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Orin Logue, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Samuel W. Mathers, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Benjamin R. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
- William B. Maxwell, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William B. Moore, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 12, 1863.

- William H. Myers, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 7, 1863.
- Theodore Miller, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- Samuel A. G. Mathers, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.
- Jesse Mathers, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.
- Wilber McCahan, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William B. McKnight, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 9, 1862.
- John Peck, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- David Quay, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Samuel Row, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Daniel Ramp, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- John Sproul, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Columbus Sarvis, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- David E. Swonger, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Jesse L. Shultz, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Jonathan Stayner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Isaac Seyoc, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William J. Smith, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 23, 1862.
- Jacob Stine, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; died at Aquia Landing, Va., January 19, 1863.
- George W. Stoner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; died at Stoneman's Switch, Va., January 24, 1863.
- James L. Trutton, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Adam H. Weidman, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Elmer Weidman, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Samuel H. Witmer, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Jesse W. Warner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William W. Woods, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Samuel E. Weisner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Jerome Weisner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- James A. Williams, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- C. H. Williamson, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 7, 1863.
- James Wildman, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1862.
- Samuel Winegardner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; died at Stoneman's Switch, Va., January, 1863.
- Josiah Webb, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.
- Harrison Winters, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.
- John Yocum, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Henry Yocum, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

COMPANY I, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment :

- Amos H. Martin, captain, mustered in August 15, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Wm. W. Davis, first lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Lewis Degen, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William Littlefield, first sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- J. Wesley Reynolds, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Cornelius McClelland, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted from private August 18, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- L. W. Dunn, Jr., sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted from corporal January 17, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Geo. Goshen, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 14, 1863.
- James M. Sharon, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 27, 1863.
- Wm. M. Allison, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to quartermaster-sergeant August 18, 1862.
- John N. Banks, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

- John P. McWilliams, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- John H. Sharon, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Alanson D. Wood, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Cloyd Parker, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal December 11, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- James D. Ackley, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal January 17, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- John H. Wright, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 7, 1863.
- Calvin B. Harris, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Aquia Creek, Va., January 18, 1863.
- Banks B. Logan, musician, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Wesley Andrews, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Frederick D. Berg, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- H. M. Brennisholtz, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- A. Baumgardner, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- David Barnard, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Jacob H. Butt, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William Biddle, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Cornelius Barkley, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Thomas Bathgate, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Stewart T. Brackbill, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 25, 1862.
- Simon Basam, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 13, 1863.
- William Bistline, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 13, 1863.
- Ephraim Bell, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
- John L. Caveny, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Thomas B. Coder, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- C. J. Chamberlain, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Thomas N. Carruthers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Joseph Carwin, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Philip J. Cofe, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- John Collins, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 24, 1862.
- John Chapple, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 13, 1863.
- William Chestnut, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 14, 1863.
- L. W. Dunn, Sr., private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Simon Etke, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Adolph Engler, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- John Fletcher, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Alanson H. Faisic, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 3 to May 19, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Robert Forsyth, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William H. Groninger, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- David Gross, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Lewis J. Givler, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William Geedy, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- George Geedy, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Amos Heaps, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Levi Hatfield, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- William Hawk, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- John Henry, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Isaac H. Kerehner, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Morgan Kaufman, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.
- Wash. Kline, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John N. Kennedy, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John W. Kirk, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Wm. Kallwriter, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 3, 1863.

Thomas Leonard, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William T. Myers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

George W. Myers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Amos Mosser, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Wm. Henry Moore, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Joseph Martin, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Jacob R. Martin, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William McCahern, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Alfred McGonigli, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 23, 1862.

John O'Neal, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Joseph O'Neal, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

M. Pannebacker, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

D. Pannebacker, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William Patton, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died May 5th, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

William Rowe, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William L. Robinson, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Joseph B. Roth, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

George Rowe, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William V. Shirk, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Joseph W. Stimmel, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Elias Shirley, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Daniel Stine, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Corbet D. Singer, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

David P. Showers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Allen Saylor, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Wellington Smith, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Matthias Stump, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Michael M. Showers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William J. Shirk, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 29, 1862.

Thomas Vananmon, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 28, 1863.

Samuel Wise, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 25, 1863.

Kepler Wharton, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 27, 1863.

Henry Wallace, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Sharpsburg, Md., October 23, 1862.

George Walls, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment (nine months?) contained one company (A) raised in Union County, one company (G) of Snyder County men, and three companies (D, H and K) that were recruited in Mifflin County. The field officers of the regiment were Colonel Peter Allabach, Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Shaut and Major Robert W. Patton, who had already done duty in the field as a lieutenant in the famed "Logan Guard," of Lewistown. Captain Joseph S. Waream, of Company K, had also been a sergeant in the Logan Guards, and David B. Weber, second lieutenant of Company K, was a private of the Logans. The regiment was formed in the summer of 1862; was mustered into the service in August of that year, and on the 15th of that month left the State, and proceeded to Virginia, where it remained in the vicinity of Fairfax Seminary, engaged principally in picket duty, until the first invasion of Maryland by the Confederate army, when it was moved across the Potomac, and thence northward, with the division of General Humphreys, to Monocacy, Md., where it was

encamped until the morning of the 18th of September, when it moved by a forced march to Antietam Creek, but was on the ground too late to take part in the great battle that had been fought there. After this it went into camp at Sharpsburg, Md., where, and in which vicinity, it remained, employed in the duty of picketing along the shores of the Potomac, until about the close of October, when it crossed the river into Virginia, and moved by an indirect route to a camp at Potomac Creek, near Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, where preparations were going forward for the desperate assault of the Confederate position in the rear of Fredericksburg, on the south side of the stream. In that fierce struggle the regiment moved across the river on the 13th of December, and, passing through the town, at once went into line of battle. A few minutes later it moved forward in a charge against the enemy's line, which lay behind a stone wall on Marye's Heights. The charge failed, but the regiment remained close in front of the hostile line, and receiving the enemy's fire for about an hour and a half, losing in that time one hundred and fifty-three killed and wounded and twenty-four missing. Among the wounded were Captains David A. McManigal, of Company D, Charles B. Davis, of G, and Joseph S. Warean, of K, and Lieutenants D. D. Mutthersbough, of D, and Grant T. Waters, of Company K.

In the night of the 15th of December the regiment left Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock and re-occupied the old camp near Potomac Creek, where it went into winter-quarters. About February 1st it moved to a new camp, named Camp Humphreys, where it remained during the remainder of the winter. At the opening of the spring campaign under General Hooker, the brigade, under command of Major Patton, broke camp on the 28th of April, and, crossing the Rappahannock, marched to Chancellorsville, arriving on the ground on the 1st of May. On the same day it was posted on the left of the line towards the river, where it was employed in fortifying during the following day and night. In the heavy battle of the 3d it was posted early in the morning support-

ing batteries, in which duty it remained (under a heavy and continuous fire) for four hours. It was then posted in rifle-pits in support of General Sykes' division, and so remained until the close of the conflict. On the night of the 5th of May it moved to United States Ford, where it remained many hours assisting the crossing of troops, artillery and trains to the north side of the river. When all were across the regiment followed, and marched back to its old "Camp Humphreys." Its fighting was over. In ten days more its term of enlistment expired, and it was ordered to Harrisburg, Pa., where, at Camp Curtin, it was mustered out of service on the 23d of May, 1863.

Following are given rolls of the companies of Union, Mifflin and Snyder County men in the One Hundred and Thirty-first.

COMPANY A, UNION COUNTY.—The following served in Company A of the One Hundred and Thirty-first:

Captains.

Jacob Moyer. Joseph R. Orwig.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph William Kepler.

Second Lieutenant.

William Fichthorn.

Sergeants.

Albert Barnes. Forster Halfpenny.
Isaac Treat. Josiah Shriner.

Henry Rothermal.

Corporals.

George W. Fiester. Charles Worman.
Jacob Hower. Harrison Hafer.
Samuel S. Smith. William H. Weirick.
Joel Kline. Henry Phillips.
Nathaniel W. Strahan.

Musician.

James Forrest.

Privates.

William Henry Aikey,	Sturges Charles.
killed at Fredericks-	Peter Collins.
burg, Va., December	Washington Cornelius.
13, 1862.	William Crisswell.
William Burkholder.	Phares Dennis.
Lewis Burkholder.	Peter Devine.
H. Burkenstock.	Henry Calvin Diehl.
Henry Brant.	William Dollard.
Absalom Baldwin.	William Dresher.
Isaac Brosius.	John Uhl Fiester.
William Bordner.	Martin Foltz.
William Cauliflower.	Andrew Foster.

John W. Glover.	John Rarer.
G. Samuel Grove.	G. Thompson Reed.
David Hanselman.	John Reed.
John Harris.	Christian Richards.
Elias Hartley.	James A. Rorabaugh.
James C. Hayes.	William Rossman.
William G. Henry.	Joseph Rote.
George Huff.	George L. Sanders.
John Huff.	Peter Schneec.
Jesse Hultsizer, died at	Thomas L. Schueck.
Washington, D. C.,	Milton Shaffer.
November 10, 1862.	Samuel Showalter.
Joseph Katherman.	Sylvester Smith.
Isaiah Katherman.	William A. Snyder.
Charles Kline.	William W. Snyder.
George Kline.	Emanuel Snyder, killed
Henry Charles Kline.	at Fredericksburg, Va.,
Samuel H. Laird.	December 13, 1862.
George W. Lashells, kill-	Henry C. Solomon.
ed at Fredericksburg,	Jeremiah Sommers.
Va., December 13, 1862.	Oliver Sommers.
David Lenhart.	Henry George Stees, kill-
Emanuel Leib.	ed at Fredericksburg,
George Ludwig.	Va., December 13, 1862.
Archibald McPherson.	John Swartz.
John Markle.	William A. Taylor.
Archibald Maxwell.	William Wertz.
Daniel B. Meyers.	Frank Wilson.
Harry Miller.	J. A. Winegarden.
George W. Moyer.	Charles Wise.
Lewis Newman.	M. Calvin Zechman.

COMPANY D, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company D of the One Hundred and Thirty-first:

David A. McManigal, captain, mustered in August 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David B. Wilson, first lieutenant, mustered in August 18, 1862; commissioned captain May 8, 1863; not mustered; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

D. D. Mutthersbough, second lieutenant, mustered in August 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James W. Couch, first sergeant, mustered in August 12, 1862; promoted from sergeant November 5, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

J. N. Hackenburg, first sergeant, mustered in August 12, 1862; died at Frederick, Md., November 5, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot E, grave 471.

William A. Troxell, sergeant, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Roland Thompson, sergeant, mustered in August

12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Homer Benedict, sergeant, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry McLaughlin, sergeant, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Smithers, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David Sterrett, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Samuel Haffley, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Samuel M. Brown, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph T. Rothrock, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Adam R. Weidman, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Levi A. Mentzer, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Roswell S. Parker, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; promoted to sergeant-major August 23, 1862.

Harrison J. Miller, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; died at Frederick, Md., November 18, 1862.

Samuel E. Long, musician, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Franklin W. Smith, musician, mustered in August 17, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry Arnold, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John T. Arnold, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. F. Alexander, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Eliph's Alexander, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. B. Alexander, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. R. Anderson, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Ambrose M. Aults, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; promoted to sergeant-major January 10, 1863.

- Wm. R. Bell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Wm. J. Barger, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Wm. Benny, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Harvey A. Bratton, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James Beaver, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James H. Brower, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; died March 29, 1863.
- Josiah H. Conley, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Martin Conley, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James F. Castner, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John A. Crissman, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- George Davis, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Daniel Dill, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; died January 17, 1863.
- George K. Dippery, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- Abram Files, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Ebenezer R. Ford, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- Saml. M. Greer, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John M. Galbraith, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James Guthrie, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Miles P. Guiher, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; died January 19, 1863.
- Henry C. Hoffman, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John R. Hesser, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John Hook, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Levi Hook, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Daniel Hardy, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John B. Hummel, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 7, 1863.
- James I. Hackett, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 6, 1863.
- William C. Heister, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- Charles E. Kyle, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- David S. Kemp, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Jacob A. Koffman, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Abram Kishler, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; died April 1, 1863.
- John S. Long, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Samuel G. Longwell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- David E. Latchford, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Joseph P. Landis, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Isaac M. Lenthurst, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- R. H. Montgomery, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Allen P. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William A. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- George D. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Henry T. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William R. Moran, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Albert L. Magill, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Charles Marks, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 25, 1863.
- Edward P. Mertz, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- Mahlon McKlips, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- George R. Orr, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John W. Ort, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- Alvin B. Parker, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Jacob Price, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Allison Price, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Augustus H. Peters, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George H. Pratt, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James B. Ross, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Ragle, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob A. Rohrer, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Noah A. Roamig, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

H. H. Renninger, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John W. Riden, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 27, 1862.

David Robenald, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; died February 23, 1863.

Hiram Smith, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David Stinberger, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; wounded; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James W. Smith, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John M. Stine, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Stroup, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Stahl, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David Shank, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Joseph H. Smith, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Joseph H. Wagoner, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Walters, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William P. Witherow, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Wilson, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

COMPANY G, SNYDER COUNTY—The following served in Company G of the One Hundred and Thirty-first:

Charles B. Davis, captain, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James M. Wood, first lieutenant, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Jack, second lieutenant, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Tahna F. Averill, first sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Russell, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Philip Hoffman, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Alfred Bradley, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted from corporal December 10, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David R. Keaster, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted from private December 10, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Rathmell, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Josiah Hayes, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Thomas Eagins, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

J. F. Espenschade, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William R. Logan, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal December 10, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Thomas O. Harris, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Frank Welshance, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal January 28, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph T. Long, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal April 14, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Hoffman, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 14, 1863.

John Meyer, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

George W. Vernon, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862.

Robert Apker, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

- Franklin Brewer, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James Boyd, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William Ball, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Frederick Burkhart, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- David Belford, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Ellis Betts, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Jesse Bender, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Abraham Bussler, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., January 24, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
- Adolph Bush, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., December 29, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
- Ellis Bennett, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., January 2, 1863.
- Jacob F. Bender, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., February 20, 1863.
- Jackson E. Beegle, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., December 10, 1862.
- Asher D. Bennett, private, mustered in August 13, 1862.
- Alfred Campbell, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Samuel Covert, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Joseph Crawford, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Charles P. Crawford, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John F. Cook, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Charles Donnell, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Albert Duel, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Joseph Divers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- William H. Ferron, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- David R. Foust, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John A. Fiser, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- George J. Garman, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Solomon Gottschall, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Charles Gottschall, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Edw. Gross, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- David D. Griffith, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John Gray, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John H. Heivly, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John F. Hoffman, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Jefferson Huett, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John M. Henry, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died January 5, 1863.
- Stephen Jackson, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- George F. Jackson, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Albert Kantner, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 22, 1863.
- Robert D. Kelton, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1863.
- Wm. Lehman, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Adam Lentz, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Wm. Lentz, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Franklin Lafo, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John Levan, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- David R. Laylon, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Simon Lilly, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James H. Laylon, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John Longan, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Thomas March, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Robert R. Miller, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Daniel Moyer, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- David Mann, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John H. Miller, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Alva R. Neyhart, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Artemus Neyhart, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Oliver, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; accidentally wounded August 28, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Tyrus Page, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., July 5, 1863, grave 877.

Joseph Piatt, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 24, 1862.

P. G. Renninger, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John D. Rush, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Reader, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Pharon Shaffer, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Sweely, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George R. Saybolt, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry B. Sweet, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry Stachl, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 16, 1863.

John H. Sarvey, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Samuel Stonecypher, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., January 2, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Bird C. Thomas, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Benj. F. Tanner, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 16, 1863.

Frederick Warren, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Charles W. Willits, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Enos G. Wolf, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry R. Welshans, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Waldren, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Walters, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Thomas Wolf, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded and missing at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

A. P. Youngman, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Young, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., December 20, 1862.

COMPANY H, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company H of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment:

Benjamin F. Keefer, captain, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Robt. S. Maxwell, first lieutenant, mustered in August 14, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., December 11, 1862.

De La F. Green, first lieutenant, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

W. H. Shoemaker, second lieutenant, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted from first sergeant January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph I. Painter, first sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted from sergeant January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Thomas H. Kistner, sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Menges, sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted from corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Peter Shuler, sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Walton, sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Miles W. Paul, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Oscar E. Forster, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jeremiah Baker, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Frank P. Coder, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jesse B. Dinn, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Geo. C. Frantz, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Peter Kistner, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Geo. W. Rishel, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

- Wm. Willits, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; died January 25, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- William Mohr, musician, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 2, 1862.
- Benj Artley, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Peter B. Artley, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., September 5, 1862.
- Charles W. Blaker, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Simon Betts, private, mustered in August 14, 1862, mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William Bruner, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Huston Bastian, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 12, 1862.
- John F. Burkhart, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 19, 1863.
- John Berger, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- Washington D. Bowman, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died January 6, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- W. C. Castleberry, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Christopher Conner, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Oscar M. Childs, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Robert Christine, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Christian Carter, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 27, 1862.
- James Duncan, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Frank Diffenderfer, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- Jacob Dimm, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- John Elliott, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Guy Eilenberger, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Robert S. Elliott, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Charles Flick, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Joseph Flick, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William W. Fribley, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Stephen Fry, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Stephen Flick, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Wilson Gundrum, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Alpheus F. Gudykunst, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Charles L. Gudykunst, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Jacob Gower, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William Grant, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 1, 1863.
- Daniel Herlocher, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- David O. Hill, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James Hutson, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
- James D. Haak, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Theodore Hess, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
- George Hurst, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Benjamin Hess, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Benjamin Houseknecht, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 2, 1863.
- Ellis Herlocher, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- John Hartziz, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died January 1, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- John M. Haak, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died at Acquia Creek, Va., January 23, 1863.
- Albert Irvine, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 13, 1863.
- Erastus Jones, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James Koons, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Edgar F. Kraus, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Henry Layton, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Albert C. Little, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Hiram Moyer, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob Marshall, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va.; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Samuel B. Menges, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent at muster out.

George Martinas, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Mackey, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Magargle, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. Manly, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 27, 1862.

R. B. Montgomery, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 12, 1862.

Silas McCarty, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Robert McKean, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Charles H. Norris, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob Painter, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Philip Peters, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Fred. C. Peterman, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Quinn, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Merrick Reeder, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Chr. Resh, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Amamiah Reaser, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Rodman, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Eston F. Rook, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Isaac N. Smith, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Timothy Stead, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Frederick Smith, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Geo. W. Shetler, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob S. Strommell, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Burtis Shipman, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Frank Steck, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Robert Smith, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 14, 1863.

William C. Taylor, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob B. Turner, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Turner, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., December 6, 1862.

Solomon Updegraff, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John S. Webb, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

D. R. Worthington, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died at Fredericksburg, Md., December 3, 1862.

COMPANY K, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company K of the One Hundred and Thirty-first:

Joseph S. Waream, captain, mustered in August 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Grant T. Waters, first lieutenant, mustered in August 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; discharged March 7, 1863.

David B. Weber, first lieutenant, mustered in August 18, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant March 8, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Ab. B. Selheimer, second lieutenant, mustered in August 7, 1862; promoted from first sergeant March 8, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William A. Nelson, first sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1862; promoted from corporal March 8, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. Lochart, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Geo. S. Morrison, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Josiah W. Kennedy, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Wm. D. Wooden, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

- James C. Dysart, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Thos. Cox, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Theo. B. Smith, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- C. H. Henderson, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; promoted to corporal December 2, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Wm. R. Wallis, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.
- Robt. H. Junkin, corporal, mustered in August 11, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 15, 1863.
- John Hughes, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged at expiration of term.
- Dallas Fielthorn, musician, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Geo. Myers, musician, mustered in August 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 2, 1863.
- Saml. Beaver, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Jacob Bumbaugh, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John A. Brower, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Ames T. Ball, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Samuel H. Berryhill, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Alexander Buns, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Albert H. Bortell, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Samuel Chestnut, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Thomas J. Cameron, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Gabriel Carpenter, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Henry H. Cupples, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Potter Crissman, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Joseph M. Crawford, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John Crawford, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Peter Duck, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- George Derenwechter, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John Druckamiller, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; died at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., January 11, 1863; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
- James P. Elliott, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James Ewing, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- George Freeburn, private, mustered in August 11, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Lewis Fielthorn, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William H. Felix, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Samuel Finkle, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William C. French, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Robert Forsythe, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John Forsythe, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William Fleck, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Albert Fisher, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.
- Jacob Fisher, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., December 31, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
- John D. Galbraith, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James Gill, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Abraham Gunter, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James Gimfen, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William J. Hawk, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James R. Hesser, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Howard Helman, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James Hughes, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William A. Harvey, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- G. Hemmlaright, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Joseph Houser, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John W. Jenner, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William H. Kitting, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

- Henry T. Kulp, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Albert Kershaw, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; died at Sharpsburg, Md., October 21, 1862.
- David Koons, private, mustered in August 7, 1862.
- P. Loudenslager, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Isaac Long, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Thomas Morgan, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Charles Miller, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Lewis R. Morton, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Israel Moyer, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John S. Miller, private, mustered in August 7, 1862.
- John McCullough, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James B. McLaughlin, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James A. McKinstry, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Emanuel Noll, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Alexander Pedin, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- T. A. Postlethwaite, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- William Richards, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Samuel A. Rothrock, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Augustus Riden, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William Stamm, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Oliver P. Selheimer, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William Swyers, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Joseph Steidle, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Matthew P. Stroup, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John A. Sager, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Henry Sherman, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- James A. Smith, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; died November 19, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot D, grave 451.
- Benjamin T. Stauber, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- George A. Snyder, private, mustered in August 11, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- V. W. Spigglemoyer, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1863.
- H. J. Stanbarger, private, mustered in August 7, 1862.
- Hosea Somers, private, mustered in August 7, 1862.
- Albert C. Tice, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- William A. Vanzant, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Alfred Wilson, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- John A. Waream, private, mustered in August 11, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Edw. Wagner, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- George Womer, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
- Jackson Wagner, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 13, 1863.
- David Yarlett, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment (nine months') was raised in the summer of 1862, and rendezvoused and organized at Camp Curtin. It contained three companies from Perry county, viz.: Company G, Captain F. B. Speakman, who was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment; Company H, Captain David L. Tressler; and Company I, Captain Albert B. Demaree. On the 19th of August the regiment left Harrisburg for Washington, whence it crossed the Potomac, camping first at Arlington and soon afterward at Alexandria and at Fort Ward. In September it was moved back across the river to Washington, where it became a part of Humphrey's division of the Fifth Army Corps, and was armed with improved Spring-

field muskets. On the 14th of September it moved north to meet the Confederate forces then invading Maryland and threatening Pennsylvania, but did not reach either the battle-field of South Mountain or that of Antietam in time to take part in the battles of the 14th and 17th. Arriving at Antietam on the 18th, it soon after went into camp, about one mile from the little town of Sharpsburg, Md., and remained there until late in October, when it crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and marched to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, where the Army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, was preparing for a grand assault on the enemy's stronghold on the opposite side of the river, at Fredericksburg.

In the great battle of December 13th the regiment, with its brigade, moved forward about the middle of the afternoon of that day and crossed the river to Fredericksburg, under a most terrific fire from the enemy's batteries. Passing through the town and moving to the left under a slight cover of elevated ground, it received the order to charge, and thereupon it went forward at double-quick to within fifty yards of the historic stone wall on Marye's Heights. Further it could not go, in the face of the murderous fire which opposed it, but it remained in that position for nearly an hour, when, in the dusk of the evening, it was withdrawn to near the "Brick House," and in the latter part of the night was marched into the town, where it remained until the morning of Tuesday, the 16th, when it recrossed the Rappahannock and reoccupied its old camp. Its losses in the battle were one hundred and fifty-seven officers and men killed and wounded, and twenty-seven missing,—most of the latter being afterwards ascertained to have been killed or wounded and left on the field.

In the spring campaign of 1863, under General Joseph Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac, the regiment, with others of the division, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford on the 27th of April, and moved, by way of Ely's Ford of the Rapidan, to Chancellorsville, where it was placed in a position on the extreme left of the army line, towards the Rappahannock. On the 2d of May and night

succeeding it was employed in picket duty and fortifying. On the 3d it took part in the furious fighting around the Chancellor House, but was soon after ordered back to its position on the left, where it remained through the remainder of the conflict, sustaining only a slight loss in killed and wounded,—among the former being the adjutant of the regiment, Edward C. Bendere, who had been promoted to that position from private in Company G. From the battle-field the regiment withdrew to the north side of the Rappahannock and re-occupied its former camp-ground, from which, on the 16th (the expiration of its term), it marched to the rear, and having been transported to Harrisburg, was there mustered out of the service by companies, from May 21 to 26, 1863. Following are given lists of the officers and men of the three Perry county companies of the regiment.

FIELD AND STAFF, PERRY COUNTY.—The following is a list of the field and staff officers (residents of Perry County) who served in the One Hundred and Thirty-third :

F. B. Speakman, Colonel, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from capt. Co. G Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with regt. May 26, 1863.

Edward C. Bendere, Adjutant, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from pri. Co. G Feb. 24, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Robert M. Messimer, Sergeant-Major, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from corp. Co. H Aug. 21, 1862; com. adjt. May 10, 1863; must. out with regt. May 23, 1863.

COMPANY G, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company G of the One Hundred and Thirty-third :

F. B. Speakman, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. to col. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William H. Sheibley, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Landisburg; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Joel F. Fredericks, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from 2d lieutenant. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

James B. Eby, 2d lieutenant, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from 1st sergeant. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

David C. Orris, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; pro. from corp. to sergt. Aug. 21, 1862; to 1st sergt. Feb. 3, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William L. Spanogle, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; pro. from sergt. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

George B. Roddy, sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Landisburg; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William A. Boden, sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John Jones, Jr., sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; pro. to corp. Jan. 4, 1863; to sergt. Feb. 3, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jeremiah J. Billow, sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from pri. March 10, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John N. Belford, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. to corp. Feb. 5, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John S. Wetzell, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Samuel Baker, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; pro. to corp. Feb. 3, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jona F. Bistline, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

James L. Moore, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; promoted to corp. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Daniel L. Smith, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Isaac B. Trostle, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

F. A. Campbell, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; pro. to corp. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William Flickinger, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; disch. Apr. 14, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

F. M. Withrow, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 4, 1863.

Charles C. Hackett, mus., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Privates.

Thomas Anderson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Jackson twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Isaac Baughman, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John Baker, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Adam Bucher, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Samuel Brown, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John Beaver, Jr., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jacob Beaver, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Solomon Beaver, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William Bumbaugh, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Peter Beichler, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.

Edward C. Bendere, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. to adjt. Feb. 24, 1863.

Solomon Baxter, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; died at Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 9, 1862.

Michael Collins, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Thomas Clouser, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William Clouser, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Lewis Durnbaugh, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jacob R. Flickinger, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Madison twp.; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George Flickinger, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Madison twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

David Fry, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 6, 1862.

Charley Finley, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 20, 1862.

William H. Gussler, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Albert J. Heckman, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

D. B. Hohenschildt, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Madison twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with Co., May 26, 1863.

Abraham Holman, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

- Richard Heneh, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Henry C. Hayner, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Jacob C. Hostetter, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- George Heim, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Joseph Hartman, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1863.
- William Jacobs, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- William Kough, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Philip Kell, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- David S. Kistler, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Sandy Hill; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- William Lupfer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- George Lupfer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Jacob L. Liddick, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Buffalo twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- William Miller, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Robert Morrow, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- George W. Messimer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- William K. Miller, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Davidson Miller, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Jacob Markel, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out May 26, 1863.
- William Mehaffie, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- James S. Morrow, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; discharged Feb. 23, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- James Mathers, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
- Jacob Miller, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
- James S. McKee, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Moses F. Noll, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- James G. Neilson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Eli Orris, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; wounded in the head at Fredericksburg, Va.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Hanford Powell, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- George W. Reiber, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- David E. Robinson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Jacob Rhinesmith, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Toboyne twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Jacob Rhule, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Toboyne twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- William Smith, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Nicholas Sweger, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- John Smeigh, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- William Shatts, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Henry C. Shearer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Henry Shreffler, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- William M. Sutch, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 2, 1863.
- Abram Spanogle, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Lemuel Topley, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 26, 1863.
- Henry A. Toomey, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with Co., May 26, 1863.

James E. Woods, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Jackson twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John M. Withrow, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Reuben Zeigler, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

COMPANY H, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company H of the One Hundred and Thirty-third:

David L. Tressler, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Loysville; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Henry Keck, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Hiram A. Sleighter, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Augustus McKenzie, 1st sergt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

John Rynard, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

George Tressler, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Robert A. Murray, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Landisburg; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Peter Lightner, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Samuel H. Rice, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

William Power, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Lewis Sweger, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

J. A. Raudenbaugh, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Jacob Rowe, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Madison twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

John A. Boyer, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Gardiner C. Palm, corp., must. in August 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; pro. to corp. Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Josiah E. Tressler, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862;

residence, Tyrone twp.; pro. to corp. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Levi T. Steinberger, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1862.

Robert M. Messimer, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. to sergt.-maj. Aug. 21, 1862.

Lemuel T. Sutch, mus., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; mustered out with company May 25, 1863.

John S. Kistler, mus., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Sandy Hill; not on muster-out roll.

Privates.

John Albright, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; wounded; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Henry Bear, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Jacob Berkstresser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Carroll twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

J. W. Berkstresser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Carroll twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Benjamin Baltozer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Jackson twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

John H. Bryner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

George W. Bryner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Samuel Briggs, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Carroll twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

A. J. Baker, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Jackson twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

William F. Calhoun, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Joseph Craig, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Thomas H. Milligan, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Joseph W. Clouser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

John W. Campbell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

- Anderson Chestnut, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Allen Clellan, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Simon W. Clouser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- William R. Dumm, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Michael Dromgold, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- David P. Elder, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- James C. Harris, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- William Hutchison, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- George Jumper, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Solomon Keck, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Erasmus D. Kepner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- David P. Lightner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Amos Mehaffie, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- John S. Mehaffie, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- David Mehaffie, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- William H. Minich, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- W. D. Messimer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with Co. May 25, 1863.
- Jesse March, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with Co. May 25, 1863.
- Emanuel Morrison, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, New Germant'n; must. out with Co. May 25, 1863.
- Henry Minnich, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; died at Potomac Creek, Va., Dec. 1, 1862.
- William A. McKee, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with Co. May 25, 1863.
- James McIlhenny, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; disch. March 12, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Fred. McCaskey, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; missed in action at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
- David Niely, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Isaiah P. Owen, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died Nov. 2, 1862.
- George Pennell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Wheatfield twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Samuel Rice, Jr., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Geo. W. Riggleman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Samuel Rhodes, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Carroll twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Wm. M. Rhea, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, New Germant'n; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Samuel Robinson, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, New Germant'n; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- John A. Reed, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Jackson twp.; died March 5, 1863.
- John B. Scheaffer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.
- Samuel B. Smith, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
- Josiah R. Smith, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
- Emanuel Sowers, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
- John J. Stuckey, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
- John K. Stump, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
- Francis W. Swartz, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
- Jacob B. Stutsman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
- J. E. Van Camp, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Miller twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
- James Van Dyke, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
- John C. Weller, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.
- Joel W. Witmer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

David T. Wagner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; died Dec. 25th, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

James Yohn, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

John A. Zeigler, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Sandy Hill; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

COMPANY I, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the One Hundred and Thirty-third:

Albert B. Demaree, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Newport; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Hiram Firtig, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Millerstown; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.

Samuel R. Deach, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; pro. from 2d sergt. Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

William A. Zinn, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; pro. to 1st sergt. Dec. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

George S. De Bray, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. from sergt. Dec. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Levi Attig, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; pro. from corp. Dec. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Joseph R. Fate, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; captured; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Jacob B. Wilson, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Frank Thomas, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; pro. from priv. Dec. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

J. Fetter Kerr, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; died at Potomac Creek, Va., Dec. 5, 1862.

S. P. McClenegan, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Joseph S. Bucher, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Wm. Howanstine, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

David Snyder, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

William S. Linn, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Jefferson Franklin, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; pro. to corp. April 30, 1863; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

John Beason, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; pro. to corp. April 30, 1863; must. out with company May 31, 1863.

Benjamin M. Eby, corp., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Toboyne twp.; pro. to corp. April 30, 1863; must. out with company May 31, 1863.

William Stahl, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.

Mahlon T. Bretz, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; disch. Feb. 24, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

David H. Scott, mus., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; pro. to mus. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Geo. S. Goodman, mus., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Privates.

Henry H. Attig, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Peter Attig, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Cloyd C. Bender, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Lewis Beason, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; mustered out with company May 21, 1863.

J. L. S. Beaumont, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Liverpool; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Samuel K. Boyer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Watts twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

John C. Butz, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Jacob K. Boyer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Robert T. Beaty, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; disch. May 20, 1863.

Alex. M. Brown, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; died at Frederick, Md., Nov. 5, 1862.

David Bistline, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Toboyne twp.; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

John C. Bretz, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence,

- Howe twp.; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Wm. H. Clouser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- William H. Cox, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Joseph Cox, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Jere M. Carwell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Isaiah Clouser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- S. P. Campbell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; disch. on surg. certif. April 27, 1863.
- Amos Deifenderfer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Joseph Duncan, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Eli Etter, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Jesse Freeburn, must. in August 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- James Freeland, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Joseph Foreman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Lewis Frank, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Samuel K. Gable, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Augustus Gingrich, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- D. W. Gunderman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1862.
- Theophilus Howell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Wm. H. Harman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.
- Geo. W. Huggins, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Buffalo twp.; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.
- Henry C. Horting, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.
- Stephen A. Hughes, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; mustered out with Co. May 21, 1863.
- Michael Holtzapple, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.
- William Hopple, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.
- And. J. Howanstone, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; dis. on surg. certif. Mar. 22, 1863.
- Frederick Haine, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 23d, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Wm. S. Jacobs, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.
- James Jacobs, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.
- Peter Kipp, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Isaac Keely, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with Co. May 21, 1862.
- Samuel R. Leas, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.
- John J. Linn, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.
- Jerome B. Lahr, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Daniel Liddick, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Scott W. Lightner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Madison twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Wm. H. Loughman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; died at Wind-Mill Point, Va.
- Joseph B. Mitchell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- George K. Myers, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18th, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Martin Knoll, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Joseph Omer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- Josiah Rider, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Oliver twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
- James Reiber, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

William Risher, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 27, 1863.

Michael Shottsberger, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Isaac Shottsberger, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

John Shell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Mil-lerstown; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Wm. H. Shade, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

W. M. D. Sheaffer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Josephus W. Smith, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

A. Tschopp (Chubb), must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company 21, 1863.

Cyrus Tschopp, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

John M. Toland, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Penn twp.; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

W. H. W. Umholtz, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

C. L. Vannewkirk, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Penn twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

James A. Wright, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Joseph Wagner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Liverpool twp.; absent at muster out.

Samuel T. Watts, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

William Wertz, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Stephen Williams, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; mustered out with company May 21, 1863.

And. Whitekettle, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

John Yohe, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Henry L. Yohn, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died in service.

O. P. Zimmerman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment was made up of three companies from Somerset County, and one from each of the counties of Westmoreland, Mercer, Monroe, Venango, Luzerne, Fayette and Union, the last-named being Company E, of which the original commanding officer was Captain John A. Owens.

The regimental rendezvous was at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where the companies were mustered into the service as they arrived during the month of August, 1862. On the 1st of September the organization of the regiment was effected, under the following-named field officers: Colonel, Robert P. Cummins, of Somerset County; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alfred B. McCalmont, of Venango; Major, John Bradley, of Luzerne. Within two days from the time the organization was completed the regiment moved to Washington, D. C., where it was first employed in the construction of fortifications for the defense of the city. In the latter part of September it was moved to Frederick, Md., where it remained a few weeks, and early in October it marched to Warrenton, Va., it having been assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, Third Division (the Pennsylvania Reserves) of the First Corps. From Warrenton it moved to Brooks' Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

The men of the regiment first smelt the smoke of battle at Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December. The Reserve division formed a part of General Franklin's grand division, and at noon on the 12th crossed the Rappahannock, and took up a position for the night along the river-bank. Early on the following morning the division crossed the ravine which cuts the plain nearly parallel with the river, and formed in line of battle. The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment was deployed on the left of the division, supporting a battery. Finally the order was given to charge, and the regiment went forward with a cheer, but was met by a fusilade so deadly that its advance was checked. "Exposed to a destructive fire, from which the rest of the brigade was shielded, it could only await destruction, without the privilege of re-

turning it, and with no prospect of gaining an advantage; but with a nerve which veterans might envy, it heroically maintained its position till ordered to retire. Out of five hundred and fifty men who stood in well-ordered ranks in the morning, two hundred and fifty in one brief hour were stricken down. After this disastrous charge the division fell back to the position west of the ravine which it had occupied on the previous day, where it remained until, with the army, it recrossed the river on the night of the 15th, and two days after went into winter-quarters near Belle Plain Landing."¹

In February, 1863, the regiment, with the Reserves, were sent to the defenses of Washington, and remained there till late in April, when it again moved to the Rappahannock. During the progress of the great battle of Chancellorsville, which occurred a few days later, it was held in readiness for service, and remained for many hours under a heavy artillery fire, but did not become actually engaged. After the battle it recrossed the river with the army, and reoccupied its old camp near the Rappahannock until the advance of the army to Gettysburg. In that great conflict the regiment fought with conspicuous bravery on the 1st and 3d of July, not being called into action but held in reserve during the struggle of the 2d. Its losses in the entire battle were one hundred and forty-one killed and wounded and eighty-four missing (most of whom were made prisoners), a total of two hundred and twenty-five. Among the wounded were Colonel Cummins and Captain Charles R. Evans, of the Union County company, and Lieutenant Andrew G. Tucker, of the same company, the wounds of the colonel and Lieutenant Tucker both proving to be mortal.

During the remainder of the year 1863 the regiment took part in the general movements of the army (including the advance against the enemy's strong position at Mine Run), but was not actively engaged in battle. Its winter-quarters were made near Culpeper, Va.

On the 4th of May, 1864, it left its winter-quarters and moved across the Rapidan on the

campaign of the Wilderness. At noon on the 5th it became hotly engaged, and fought with determination, holding its ground stubbornly until near night, when it was forced to retire. Its losses were heavy. On the 6th it again saw heavy fighting along the line of the Gordonsville road. On the 7th it moved to Laurel Hill, and held position there until the 13th, when it moved to Spottsylvania Court-House. There it remained a week, throwing up defenses, and a great part of the time under heavy artillery fire. On the 21st it again moved on, and in its advance southward fought at North Anna, Bethesda Church, and Tolopotomoy, arriving at Cold Harbor on the 6th of June. Moving thence across the Chickahominy to the James, it crossed that river on the 16th and took position in front of Petersburg. Its first fight there was on the 18th, on which occasion it succeeded in dislodging the enemy in its front, and held the ground thus gained. It took part in two actions on the line of the Weldon Railroad, also in that at Peebles' Farm (September 30th), and others during the operations of the summer and fall. On the 6th of February, 1865, it fought and suffered considerable loss in the action at Dabney's Mills.

Breaking its winter camp on the 30th of March, it participated in the assault on the enemy's works on the Boydton plank-road, and again fought at Five Forks on the 1st of April, suffering severe loss. Eight days later General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and the brigade of which the One Hundred and Forty-second formed a part moved to Burkesville Station as a guard to stores and other property captured from the enemy. After a stay of two weeks at Burkesville the regiment was ordered to Petersburg, and moving thence by way of Richmond to Washington, D. C., was there mustered out of service on the 29th of May, 1865.

COMPANY E, UNION COUNTY.—The following served in Company E of the One Hundred and Forty-second:

Captains.

John A. Owens.
Charles R. Evans.

¹ Bates.

First Lieutenants.

Andrew G. Tucker, died July 5th, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
Isaac S. Kerstetter.

Sergeants.

Scott Clingan.
Alfred Hayes.
Samuel Brown.
John V. Miller.
Reuben B. Fessler.
Thomas P. Wagner.
Thomas R. Orwig, died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1862.

Corporals.

Isaac J. Kerstetter.
Isaac F. Brown.
John Gellinger.
Benjamin W. Minium.
Henry C. Penny.
John H. Martin.
William Keifer.
Nathaniel Strahan.
Henry M. Specht.
Jacob H. Rank, died June 1st, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Samuel Moyer, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Musicians.

William Geibel.
Hunter B. Barton.

Privates.

William L. Ammon.
Peter Armagast, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
George Baker.
George E. Boope.
Solomon Boyer.
Reuben Campbell.
John P. Deibert, killed at Catlett's Station, Va., Nov. 30, 1863.
John S. Dellinger, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
William L. Donachy.
Theodore Fangboner.
John Farley.
David Fees.
David Fetter, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Adam Fetter.
William H. Fullmer.
Jackson Gellinger.
Jacob B. Gilboney.
James P. Gundy.
Har'n R. Hartman.
Noah Hoffman.
John Hoffman.
Henry W. Hoffman.
Solomon B. Hoffman.
Thomas Houghton.

David Jamison, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

John Kline, died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

John Kling, died at Aquia Creek Jan. 22, 1863.

William Koser, died at Warrenton, Va., Nov., 1862.

Uriah Koser.

Frank P. Le Fevre.

Jacob Lenhart.

Daniel McBride.

James Marr.

Henry Martin, died at Sharpsburg, Md., Nov. 24, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, sec. 26, lot B, grave 224.

Daniel Martin, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

John A. Minium.

A. Judson Morris.

Jacob Moser, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Jeremiah Moser, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

John N. Moyer.

Levi H. Moyer, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Henry B. Pontius.

John Raboss.

Henry Raboss, killed March 24, 1865.

Samuel Rank.

George Reichley.

George Reish.

William L. Renner.

Levi Renner, died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 23, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

David Root, died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

William R. Sechler.

Jeremiah Shaffer.

William Shields.

John W. Showalter.

Henry M. Smith.

Henry C. Smith.

Michael Smith.

James C. Straham.

Daniel Sortman.

George Stapleton, died July 26th, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Philip Steinmetz.

Henry Stettler, died at Washington, D. C., October 12, 1862; burial record Oct. 7, 1864; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Samuel Stitzer, died at Washington, D. C., May 30th, of wounds received at North Anna River, Va. May 23, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Henry Stuck, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Robert M. Wilson.

Emanuel Wolfe.
 William H. Wolfe.
 Thomas Wynn.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH
 REGIMENT.¹

August, 1862, was the darkest hour in the history of the nation. The magnificent Army of the Potomac, with its almost idolized commander, General George B. McClellan, was ordered from the Peninsula. The Confederate army under Longstreet and Jackson, under the personal supervision of General R. E. Lee, had defeated General Pope and his army at Groveton and Manassas; the Union army was concentrating within the trenches and fortifications around Washington. Lee, seeing the demoralization of the Union army, early in September, 1862, prepared to invade "Maryland, my Maryland." At this critical moment the ninety-day theory had been fully exploded, and when to enlist for *three* years meant most, the men who afterwards were known as Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, enlisted for the term of three years, or "during the war." At an election held in Selinsgrove on the morning of September 13, 1862, Charles S. Davis was elected captain; Nelson Byers, first lieutenant; and William H. Schroyer, second lieutenant. The same morning, the company, seventy-five strong, left for Harrisburg, and were mustered into the service of the United States on the 15th of the same month, fourteen more men having enlisted and were mustered into the command ere it left Harrisburg for the front, in the summer of 1863. After the battle of Gettysburg, eleven substitutes were sent to the company, making the total number one hundred.

The company performed duty at the hospitals at Harrisburg from the 19th of September to October 24, 1862, when the members of the company, with but *one* single dissenting voice, voted to join the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, attached to General John W. Geary's division, then stationed at Bolivar Heights, Va. The

regiment moved with the command towards Fredericksburg, but did not get beyond Dumfries, where, with the rest of the First Brigade, it went into winter-quarters.

In the spring of 1863 the regiment moved with the corps and took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, holding the extreme left flank of the corps, with its left resting on the plank-road in front of the Chancellorsville House, and took an active part in the terrible conflict Sunday morning, sustaining a loss of two killed, nine wounded (Lieutenant William H. Schroyer dying from effect of injury sustained), and five captured. In the engagement the officers and men of Company G were especially mentioned by Colonel Ario Pardee, Jr., for bravery, it being their first engagement.

The company took part in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, being hotly engaged on the morning of the 3d; met a brigade of Johnston's division of Ewell's corps at the right base of Culp's Hill, but owing to a very favorable position the loss in the company was light, being three wounded.

September of the same year the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and being consolidated with other troops sent out from the Army of the Potomac, was denominated the Twentieth Army Corps, and placed under the command of "Fighting Joe Hooker."

November 24, 1863, the company took part in the now historic "Battle above the Clouds," on Lookout Mountain; the next day it participated with Hooker's command at Missionary Ridge; on the 26th followed the skirmish of Pea Vine Ridge; and on the following day, Nov. 27th, followed the bloody engagement known as the battle of Ringgold, Ga. The Confederates were commanded by General Patrick Cleburne, who had undertaken to hold the Union forces in check until Bragg's demoralized army could again be gotten into position, and right nobly did he perform the task assigned him. In this engagement the company sustained the loss of its gallant captain, Charles S. Davis, who fell mortally wounded whilst bravely leading his company into action. He was an officer of promise, and was honored and

¹ By J. A. Lombard, editor of *Snyder County Tribune*.

respected by officers and men; in the engagement Lieutenant B. T. Parks was wounded, as was Isaac J. Knopp. After these engagements the company wintered at Bridgeport, Ala., where it performed its full share of picket duty; went on reconnoissances to Jasper and Trenton, and assisted in erecting a number of forts.

In the campaign of 1864 the company bore its full share, participating in the battle of Rocky-faced Ridge, May 8th; Resaca, May 15th and 16th; New Hope Church, May 25th to June 4th; Kenesaw Mountain, June 15th to July 3d (this embraced Marietta Cross-Roads, Pine Mountain, Nose's Creek and Lost Mountain); Peach Tree Creek, July 20th; siege and capture of Atlanta, July 24 to September 2, 1864. The company sustained a loss of six killed and seven severely wounded, besides a light number of slight casualties.

The company marched with "Sherman to the Sea," and shared in all the sports and vicissitudes of that army. Marching through forest and glen, over barrens and highly cultivated plantations, wading through swamps and morasses, guided at night by the glare of burning buildings and during the day by clouds of smoke, foraging on the enemy, living on the fat of the land, virtually experiencing the truth of the song,—

"How the turkeys gobbled which our commissary found,
And how the sweet potatoes even started from the ground."

Company G put in its appearance at Bentonville, and moved with Sherman's army to the front, when Johnston surrendered to the commander of the Union forces. From Raleigh, N. C., the command marched to Washington, D. C., *via* Richmond, where it participated in the grand review.

Company G participated in upwards of twenty battles and heavy skirmishes; fought battles in six different States; marched over five thousand miles; traveled through twelve States of the Union; and, by death and loss in battle, buried fourteen of its members. The company was mustered out of service near Bladensburg, Md., on the 6th of June, 1865, and arrived at Selinsgrove, June

13, 1865, just thirty-three months from the day it left for the scene of conflict. Among the men detailed from the company for positions of trust and responsibility were one recruiting officer, one brigade staff officer, two sergeant-majors, one quartermaster-sergeant, brigade and division commissary clerk, two brigade orderlies, one sergeant of Pioneer Corps, one captain commanding brigade, commissary and quartermaster's guard, regimental postmaster, regimental clerk, regimental bugler and drum-major, and enjoys the distinction of being the only three-year company from the county that was entirely officered by Snyder County men.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SELIN DAVIS was born in Selinsgrove, Snyder County, Pa., February 4, 1827. He was a son of James K. and Margaret Davis (*née* Hummel). He was very young when his father died, and hence from the beginning and early in life he was taught to depend upon his own resources. He had a liberal education, which he acquired principally by his own efforts. He had splendid natural abilities, and after serving a short clerkship in a wholesale house in Philadelphia, he entered into the mercantile business in his native town, in which business he continued until he laid aside his peaceful avocation to defend his country. He was married, on March 3, 1852, to Emma J. Smith, daughter of Rev. J. W. Smith, of Selinsgrove, Pa. To them were born seven children—three sons and four daughters—the youngest being born after the father had entered the army. The names and addresses of the children are as follows: Eva Margaret, intermarried with James A. Fuller, of Scranton, Pa.; John J., intermarried with Sophia Havighorst, of Lincoln, Neb.; Maria Louisa, intermarried with A. W. Potter, Esq., of Selinsgrove, Pa.; Laura Cordelia, intermarried with Charles P. Ulrich, Esq., of Selinsgrove, Pa.; Charles Eyer, intermarried with Jessie Black, of Maryville, Mo.; Anna Elizabeth, intermarried with Wellington Housewerth, of Mason City, Ill.; and James, of Lincoln, Neb. The following are the names of the grandchildren, viz.: Edith May Potter, Robert Davis Potter, Bertha Davis Fuller, Selin Jay Fuller, Eva

Davis Housewerth and Bessie Davis Ulrich. In the summer of 1862, in response to the call of the President for volunteers, the subject of this sketch organized a company of seventy-five men, all of whom were young Snyder Countians. As captain of this company (see history of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers) he reported, with his command, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., where it was immediately mustered

Vine Creek, and Ringgold or Taylor's Ridge, Ga., in which last engagement he received his fatal wound, while gallantly leading his command in a charge upon the enemy's works. He was borne from the field by some of his men, and expired on the evening of the same day, to wit, November 27, 1863, surrounded by his brother-officers and the men of his command. His remains were sent home and interred in the cemetery of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in his



Chas. S. Davis

into service for three years or during the war, his commission as captain dating from September 22, 1862. From here the company was ordered to Bolivar Heights, Va., where it was assigned to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps. From this time he remained in active service with his command, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Pea

native town, where a beautiful monument, erected by a loving sister, marks his final resting-place. His prepossessing appearance and martial bearing and aptitude in military affairs at once won the high respect and esteem of his regimental officers, and his untiring devotion to the needs of his men endeared him to all.

COMPANY G.—The following is a list of officers and men who served in Company G of

the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment
Pennsylvania Volunteers :

Charles C. Davis, capt., must. in Sept. 22, 1862; died Nov. 28th, of wounds received at Taylor's Ridge, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863.

Nelson Byers, capt., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. March 26, 1864; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

B. Theodore Parks, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Sept. 14, 1863; to 1st lieut. March 26, 1864; wounded at Ringgold Nov. 28, 1863, and at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 28, 1864; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

William H. Shroyer, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; died at Aquia Creek, Va., May 15, 1863.

Franklin M. Stuck, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. from sergt. March 20, 1864; com. 2d lieut.; not must.; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Elias Millhoff, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. from pri. April 5, 1863; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

John R. Reigel, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; pro. from corp. March 20, 1864; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Michael S. Schroyer, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 4, 1863; to sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Francis W. Wallace, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. from corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Henry W. Baker, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died at Dumfries, Va., April 4, 1863.

James E. Lloyd, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Oct. 29, 1862.

George B. Townsend, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 13, 1863.

Isaac D. Whitmer, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. March 19, 1864.

Amantes Ely, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Oct. 12, 1864.

Frederick H. Knight, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. April 1, 1865.

Frederick B. Ulrich, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Joseph A. Lombard, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 22, 1863; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Joseph S. Ulsh, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. March 12, 1864; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Solomon App, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. April 5, 1865; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Jacob Loiden, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Samuel H. Bower, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George W. Von Neida, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded in action; trans. to Co. I, Seventeenth Reg. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. on surg. certif. June 24, 1865.

Daniel W. Gross, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. March 20, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Jeremiah M. Malich, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1863.

Henry H. Shrader, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Fifteenth Regt. U. S. Army Oct. 29, 1862.

Antes Ulrich, mus., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Stephen Templin, mus., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. by Gen. Or. May 26, 1865.

Lewis C. Shroyer, mus., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died at Dumfries, Va., Jan. 17, 1863.

Privates.

Jeremiah App, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Henry Brown, must. in July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. E May 18, 1865.

John F. Bingaman, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Joseph F. Bastian, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.

Charles Brown, must. in Aug. 5, 1863.

George Brown, must. in Aug. 5, 1863.

John W. Carver, must. in March 11, 1864; disch. Jan. 27, 1866, to date July 15, 1865.

Asa B. Churchill, must. in Sept. 21, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; buried in Marietta and Atlanta National Cem., Marietta, Ga., Section A, grave 615.

Henry J. Doebler, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 7, 1863.

Daniel Ehrhart, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died Aug. 16, 1864, of wounds received at Lost Mountain, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn.

Edward Fisher, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

William E. Fausnaucht, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded in action; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George D. Griggs, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Jacob Garman, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Charles Grant, must. in Sept. 15, 1863; killed at Kenesaw Mt., Ga., June 24, 1864.

William Henninger, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

William H. Hebster, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

- Thomas Heibster, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Allen Hassinger, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Peter A. Huffer, must. in October 28, 1862; trans. to Co. E May 18, 1865.
- Uriah P. Hatley, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. C, 15th Regt. V. R. C.; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
- Daniel W. Herbster, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 15, 1865.
- John P. Haas, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died June 15, 1864, of wounds received at Lost Mountain, Ga.
- Jeremiah Hathaway, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died June 27th of wounds received at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, New Albany, Ind., sec. B., grave 587.
- Samuel Jarrett, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Jacob Krebs, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- William S. Keller, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Henry Kramer, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 5th Regt. V. R. C.; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.
- Franklin Knarr, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
- Daniel W. Kramer, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 5th Regt. V. R. C., January 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.
- Peter Lahr, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Daniel B. Lahr, must. in Sept. 15, 1862.
- John C. Long, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps August 1, 1863.
- Thomas Medbeater, must. in Aug. 4, 1863.
- John T. Mark, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- John Milhoff, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Lewis M. Milhoff, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Elias Miller, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Jeremiah Moyer, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- John Mull, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded in action; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Reuben Miller, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
- John Matter, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died at Aquia Creek, Va., April 29, 1863.
- Cyrus Marks, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
- Thomas McDonald, must. in Aug. 4, 1863.
- William McFall, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 3, 1864.
- Isaac J. Napp, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1864; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Jacob Nerhood, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Elias Noll, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded in action; disch. by G. O. Sept. 22, 1865.
- George Noaker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
- Calvin E. Parks, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Martin L. Parks, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- William Powell, must. in Aug. 4, 1863.
- John Reed, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Isaac E. Reed, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Levi J. Romig, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Jacob J. Reigle, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Isaac B. Reed, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
- William Raburn, must. in Aug. 3, 1863.
- Henry E. Shreffler, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- John K. Stuck, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- James W. Smith, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- William Spade, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Jacob Swab, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Francis Smith, must. in Aug. 4, 1863; trans. to Company E May 18, 1865.
- Edward R. Smith, must. in Aug. 4, 1863; trans. to Co. E May 18, 1865.
- William E. Seeshultz, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
- John W. Swartz, must. in Sept. 15, 1862.
- Jacob Searer, must. in Oct. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.
- Adam S. Sholly, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 13, 1863.
- Michael Shaffer, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 15th for wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va.
- William H. H. Shiffer, must. in Oct. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. C, 18th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps., Aug. 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 26, 1865.
- James P. Ulrich, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.
- Lot Ulrich, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
- William A. Whipple, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.
- W. H. H. Waughen, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment—being the first that was raised for the formation of a “Bucktail Brigade,” on the name and fame of the original “Bucktail Regiment”—had in its rank a number of men (nearly half a company) of Perry County, and a much larger number recruited in Mifflin County. “The men were well formed, of hardy habits, skilled in the use of the rifle, and wore the bucktail, as did the men whose name they adopted.”¹

The regiment, having been organized under command of Colonel Roy Stone, Lieutenant-Colonel Walton Dwight and Major George W. Speer, was suddenly ordered to the front to assist in repelling the Confederate invasion of 1862, but on the retreat of the enemy from the fields of South Mountain and Antietam it did not at once cross to Virginia in the pursuit, but remained at the capital until February, 1863, when it joined General Burnside’s army on the Rappahannock, and went into camp at White Oak Church, where it was assigned to duty in the First Army Corps, the brigade of which it was a part being under command of Colonel Stone, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth.

On the 28th of April the regiment broke camp and moved to the Rappahannock. Crossing that stream, it marched to Chancellorsville, arriving there on the morning of the 3d of May. It was under fire during the whole of that day and a part of the 4th, but suffered only slight loss. On the 6th it recrossed the river and returned to the old camp at White Oak Church, where it remained till again put in motion to move with the army to meet the Confederate forces which were pressing forward under General Lee to the invasion of Pennsylvania. It arrived within four miles of Gettysburg on the evening of June 30th, and on the following day reached the famous field, and took part in the opening of the battle, when the heroic General Reynolds fell. It was continually under fire during the remainder of the battle, and with its brigade “repelled the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and maintained the position until the final retreat of the whole line.”² Col-

onel Stone, in command of the brigade, was severely wounded, and at night the Union troops were forced to retire. Passing through Gettysburg, the regiment, with its brigade, was placed in reserve at Cemetery Hill. On the 2d, towards the close of the day, the division was ordered to the assistance of the Second Corps, but did not then become closely engaged. Soon afterwards the regiment took part in an attack on the enemy at a point where the guns of a Union battery had been taken. Two of them were recaptured after a severe fight.

During the night the regiment remained on the front line. It was relieved on the morning of the 3d, but lay under a terrific fire of artillery for many hours, until the ominous lull that preceded the grand charge by eighteen thousand of the flower of the Confederate army. The losses of the regiment in the three days of battle were two hundred and five killed and wounded and one hundred and thirty-one missing, of which latter nearly all were prisoners or killed and wounded who fell into the hands of the enemy. The greater part of the loss was sustained in the first day’s fight, in Colonel Stone’s report of which he said “nearly two-thirds of my command fell on the field.”

After the campaign of Gettysburg the regiment, being greatly reduced in numbers, was not very actively engaged in the operations of the summer and fall. Its winter-quarters were made near Culpeper, where the strength of the command was largely increased by accessions of recruits and the return of convalescents. On the 4th of May, 1864, the regiment moved with the other troops, and crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, entered the Wilderness, where it became closely engaged on the 5th, losing heavily and being compelled to fall back from the field. On the 6th the battle was renewed and the regiment again engaged, making two gallant charges, and being repulsed and compelled to fall back to the works. It was in this day’s fight that the gallant General Wadsworth was killed. The loss of the regiment in the battles of the 5th and 6th was one hundred and thirteen killed and wounded and ninety-three taken prisoners. On the 8th it fought at Laurel Hill, holding its position all day and

¹ Bates. ² Official report of General Doubleday.

throwing up works at night. It fought again on the 10th, driving the enemy from his works, and held the ground till night, losing in this battle fifty-nine killed and wounded. On the 12th it was engaged in the furious battle at Spottsylvania Court-House. It crossed the North Anna River on the 23d, and late in the afternoon of that day the enemy made an impetuous attack, before which the brigade gave way and fell back to a more secure position, which was held and fortified. In this fight the regiment lost severely in killed and wounded.

The regiment took part in the engagement at Bethesda Church, on the 31st of May and 1st of June, and during the succeeding four days was continually under fire, though with but light loss. It crossed the James River on the 16th of June, and on the 18th was engaged with the enemy before Petersburg, taking and holding a position, and losing twenty-two killed and wounded. From the crossing of the Rapidan, May 4th, to the end of July the losses of the regiment were two hundred and eighty-three killed and wounded and one hundred and twenty-two missing. On the 18th of August it fought with its brigade at the Weldon Railroad, losing nine killed and wounded and four missing. During September the regiment was held in reserve, but went again to the front on the 1st of October, and on the 27th took part in the battle at Hatcher's Run. On the 7th of December it again took part in an advance on the Weldon Railroad, and lost slightly in skirmishes with the Confederate cavalry. On the 6th of February it fought at Dabney's Mills, and was again engaged on the 7th, driving the enemy from his position. On the 10th it was withdrawn from the front and ordered to Baltimore, Md. From there it was sent, with the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, to Elmira, N. Y., to guard the camps of the Confederate prisoners at that place. In that duty the One Hundred and Forty-ninth remained until the close of the war, and was mustered out of service June 24, 1865.

The following is the roster of the Perry County men in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment:

Francis B. Jones, capt., must. in Aug. 30, 1862, three

years; residence, Duncannon; pro. from 1st sergt. March 25, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; and at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; to lieut.-col. 215th Regt. P. V. April 6, 1865.

John T. Miller, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 30, 1862, three years; residence, Duncannon; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. March 25, 1863; to 1st lieut. May 25, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John J. Boyer, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Newport; pro. to corp.; to sergt. June 15, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

John Graham, sergt., must. in August 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool twp.; pro. to corp. April 17, 1864; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

John Morris, sergt., must. in Aug. 22, 1862, three years; residence, Penn twp.; pro. to corp.; to sergt. March 27, 1864; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

Jacob A. Young, corp., must. in Aug. 22, 1862, three years; residence, Penn twp.; pro. to corp. June 13, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Thomas B. Jones, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1862, three years; residence, Penn twp.; pro. to corp.; died at Philadelphia, July 25th, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Thomas J. Evans, musician, must. in Aug. 30, 1862, three years; residence, Duncannon; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Privates.

David W. Coulter, must. in Aug. 18, 1863, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Simon B. Charles, must. in Aug. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool twp.; disch. on surg. certif. December 9, 1862.

W. E. Clemson, must. in March 7, 1865, three years; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

W. H. Ehrhart, must. in March 7, 1865, three years; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Joseph Jones, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, three years; residence, Juniata twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1862.

D. P. Lefever, must. in Aug. 14, 1863, three years; residence, Juniata twp.; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 30, 1864.

Daniel Mutzebaugh, must. in Oct. 7, 1863, three years; residence, Penn twp.; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Alfred P. Miller, must. in Aug. 18, 1863, three years; missed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

O. G. Myers, must. in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Silas Potter, must. in Aug. 17, 1863, three years; residence, Wheatfield twp.; missed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Thomas Styles, must. in Aug. 15, 1863, three years; residence, Rye twp.; missed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

John Smee, must. in Aug. 17, 1863, three years; residence, Rye twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry Sharp, must. in Oct. 16, 1863, three years; residence, Rye, twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment ("Bucktails"), of which the field officers were Colonel Langhorne Wister, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. Huidekoper and Major Thomas Chamberlin, of Union County (the latter of whom had served through the Peninsular campaign as a captain in the Fifth Reserve Regiment),¹ was raised in the summer of 1862, and, soon after its organization at Camp Curtin, proceeded to Washington, where Companies D and K were stationed at the Soldiers' Home as a guard to the household of President Lincoln; and Company A at Soldiers' Rest, near the depot, the remainder of the regiment upon Meridian Hill, from which, by companies, it was sent to various points in and near Washington on guard duty, in which they remained employed till February, 1863, when the regiment (excepting Company K, which remained as the President's guard) moved to Belle Plain, where it was assigned to Stone's (Second) brigade of the Third Division, First Army Corps. On the 2d of May following, the regiment, with the corps, moved, by forced march, to the field of Chancellorsville, where, at daylight of the 3d, it took position on the right of the line and threw up strong defensive works, which it occupied, though not actively engaged, during the remainder of the battle. On the 6th, with its

division, it recrossed the river and encamped at White Oak Church.

The first battle in which it can be said that the regiment was actively engaged was that of Gettysburg, on which historic field it arrived about noon of July 1st, and very soon afterwards was lying under a heavy fire of artillery, which was continued for about two hours, and was followed by an attack of infantry and a successful charge against the Confederate line. This was again followed by a withering fire from the enemy's infantry and artillery, which was resisted by the Second Brigade until late in the afternoon, when it was compelled to give way and retire to a new position on Cemetery Hill, but losing many men (taken prisoners) in the movement. After this change of position it was not again actively engaged in the battle, though it was sent, in the night of the 2d, to retake some artillery pieces (a duty which was successfully performed), and lay under a heavy fire in the afternoon of the 3d, with orders to be ready to charge the Confederate line. It was not ordered in, however, and the repulse of the great charge of Pickett's division ended the battle. In the three days' conflict the loss of the regiment had been one hundred and eighty-one killed and wounded and seventy-one taken prisoners, a total of two hundred and fifty-two out of about four hundred and twenty, officers and men, with whom it entered the fight. Among the wounded were Major Chamberlin and Captain Wm. P. Dougal, of Company D, both Union County men.

After the battle of Gettysburg the regiment (then but a skeleton) returned, with the division and army, to Virginia, and, after several changes of position, was posted at Warrenton Junction, guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, until the early part of December, when it went into winter-quarters at Culpeper.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the regiment, with its brigade, crossed the Rapidan among the first of the troops, and took part in most of the movements and battles from that river to the crossing of the James. On the 5th and 6th of May it was heavily engaged in the Wilderness battles, sus-

¹ "When the major received his commission he was lying in hospital, at Baltimore, of a severe wound received at Charles City Cross-Roads; but, learning that the enemy was invading Maryland, instead of looking for his new command, he sought out his old regiment (the Fifth Reserve) and fought with it through the fiery battles of South Mountain and Antietam. It will thus be seen that the field officers were well fitted for their duties."—*Review*.

taining serious loss, among which was that of Captain Roland Stoughton, of Company D, mortally wounded in the battle of the 5th. On the 8th it fought at Laurel Hill, charging the enemy, with the entire division, through the burning woods and losing severely. On the 10th, 11th and 12th it fought on the Spottsylvania line, at a point known as the "Bloody Angle." On the 23d it crossed the North Anna River, and was immediately afterwards attacked by a very heavy force of the enemy, but held its ground successfully. On the 30th of May, at Tolopotomoy, and on the 1st of June, near Bethesda Church, it was engaged, with heavy loss. Here it was transferred to the First Division, under command of General Griffin.

Crossing the James River, with the other commands of the army, it arrived in front of Petersburg June 16th, and on the 18th it became engaged in a general battle, charging the hostile works and exhibiting the greatest bravery and steadiness. From this time, through all the long and dreary siege of Petersburg, the regiment participated, almost without intermission, in the active operations of the investing army. From the 18th to the 21st of August it fought at the Weldon Railroad, taking many prisoners, and on the 27th was again engaged at Hatcher's Run. On the 6th of December, with the entire corps, it again moved to the Weldon Railroad on a raid of destruction, which was successfully accomplished, about twenty miles of the line being destroyed by the heating and twisting of the rails. At the close of this expedition it went into winter-quarters. From this camp, on the 5th of February, it marched, with its corps, to Hatcher's Run, where the enemy was encountered and driven to his defensive works. The fighting at this point was continued for several days, and at the end of that time the regiment was relieved and sent to the rear, whence it was transported to Elmira, N. Y., and there placed on duty as a guard to the great number of Confederate prisoners of war there collected. In this duty it remained until the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service on the 23d of June, 1865.

COMPANY D, UNION COUNTY.—In the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment there were a considerable number of Perry County men, and one company, originally commanded by Captain Henry W. Crotzer, was made up of men of Union County. A list of officers and men of this company is here given, viz.:

Captains.

Henry W. Crotzer.	Roland Stoughton, died
William P. Dougal.	May 27th, of wounds re-
John H. Harter.	ceived at Wilderness,
S. H. Himmelwright.	Va., May 5, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

John A. Hauck.

Second Lieutenants.

Samuel G. Gutelius.	James Cummings.
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Sergeants.

Samuel C. Ransom.	John Stennert.
Samuel Kerstetter.	Elias B. Weidensaul.
James W. Marshall.	killed at Gettysburg
Charles A. Frey.	July 1, 1863.

Corporals.

Albert Forster.	Joseph B. Ruhl, killed at
Howard Ritter.	Gettysburg July 1,
Samuel Ruhl.	1863.
Amos Browand.	William Donachy, killed
William Eberhart.	at Laurel Hill, Va.,
George L. Murray.	May 8, 1864.
John Donachy.	Ephraim Campbell, died
John M. Hunt.	at Washington, D. C.,
George W. Barkdoll.	Nov. 10, 1864.
William E. Hennings	Joseph J. Gutelius, killed
killed at Gettysburg	at Gettysburg July 1,
July 1, 1863.	1863.

Musician.

Abraham Kuhn, died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1862.

Privates.

Aaron Ammon.	Simon Erdey.
John S. Bird.	Henry A. Fees, killed at
Mahlon Breyman.	Gettysburg July 1,
Henry Browand.	1863.
Michael Brian.	Jacob Fillman.
Jacob Boyer.	Simon E. Foust.
Charles S. Buoy.	John F. Fox.
James M. Chambers.	Edward Garrett.
Adam Deal.	Peter Grove.
Henry Deal.	Fisher Gutelius.
John Deal, died of	Charles H. Gutelius.
wounds received at	John Hafer.
Hatcher's Run, Va.,	S. F. Hassenplug.
Feb. 5, 1865.	Ammon L. Hauck.
Abraham Eberhart.	B. Hoffmaster.
James Eberhart.	D. R. Hottenstein.
Isaac Eisenhaur.	William Hursh.

John Kaler.	David Paige.
Henry M. Keifer.	Samuel W. Paul.
James Knittle.	Nathan Pick.
Wilson Lashells.	Jacob D. Putzman.
Isaac Linn.	Joel Reedy.
Abraham Linn, died at	John Sarba.
Washington, D. C., Nov.	Jonathan Seamen.
10, 1862.	John Sedam, died at
James Lucas, killed at	Richmond, Va., Jan.
Wilderness, Va., May	2, 1864.
7, 1864.	Edwin Shaffer, died at
E. A. McFadden, killed	Elmira, N. Y., March
at Gettysburg, Pa.,	22, 1865.
July 1, 1863.	Jacob Shell.
Charles E. Mader.	Hiram Smith.
Simon Malehom.	Peter S. Stahl.
Henry Master.	William Stahle.
John May, killed at Get-	William Stitzer.
tsburg July 1, 1863.	Milton J. Stoutz.
William R. Miller, killed	Frank F. Trout.
at Gettysburg July 1,	Calvin Wirth.
1863.	Henry Wittenmyer.
Samuel Nagle.	George W. Weiser.
Jacob Neese.	John Wolfe.
George F. Oberdorf.	Isaac Zellers.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment (nine months') was recruited and organized in the fall of 1862 at Camp Curtin. The commanding officer of the regiment was Colonel Harrison Allen, of Warren County, and the lieutenant-colonel was George F. McFarland, of Juniata. Company D of this regiment was recruited in Juniata County, and "was largely composed of the instructors and students of McAlisterville Academy, of which Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland was the principal, and there were in the regiment nearly a hundred who had been school-teachers."¹

The regiment left Harrisburg on the 26th of November, 1862, and proceeded to Washington, and from thence crossed the Potomac into Virginia, first camping at Arlington, and, a few days later, marching to Alexandria and Union Mills, more than twenty miles out, where it was placed on picket and the duty of watching the movements of guerrillas, who then infested that region. In February following, it was transferred from that duty, and marched to Belle Plain, where it was attached to the

First Brigade of the Third (Doubleday's) Division of General Reynolds' army corps. The camp which it occupied at this place was a very exposed one, and much sickness among the members of the regiment was the result.

In the Chancellorsville campaign of 1863 the regiment, with its divisions and corps, crossed the river, on the 2d of May, at United States Ford, and at once moved to the battleground, to occupy that part of the line from which the Eleventh Corps had been hurled by the terrific onslaught of the forces of Stonewall Jackson. During the heavy fighting of Sunday, the 3d, the regiment was posted between Germania and Ely's Fords, confronting the enemy, and much of the time under a very heavy fire, but not otherwise actively engaged. This position it continued to hold through the remainder of the battle. On Wednesday, the 6th, it moved back to the north side of the Rappahannock, and encamped near White Oak Church.

From this point it moved northward early in June, and marched to meet the columns of General Lee's army in its invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. It reached Gettysburg on the 1st of July, just when Buford's cavalry opened the battle. The regiment, then under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland, was at once placed in position on the left of the corps line, and soon afterwards moved forward into the conflict. Several changes of position followed, and regiment after regiment was forced back by the withering fire; but the One Hundred and Fifty-first steadfastly held its place till more than one-half its number had fallen, when it, too, was compelled to retire, which it did with deliberation and in order, taking a new position in the rear of the seminary. This position was also found untenable, and it then retreated somewhat precipitately through the streets of the town, losing a number of men taken prisoners on the way, and finally halting at Cemetery Hill, where, on its arrival, its strength was only ninety-two men, though this was soon afterwards increased by the coming in of about twenty men who had been cut off during the retreat from the seminary. In this new position the regiment re-

¹ Bates' "Hist. Pennsylvania Volunteers."

mained until nearly the close of the second day's fight, when it was ordered to the support of the Third Corps; but, in the confusion of the field, it became separated from its command, and, with the Twentieth New York, which was in a similar dilemma, it moved to the left of the Second Corps, and took a position which the two regiments held until the afternoon of the following day, when they moved rapidly in to help repel the final grand charge of the Confederates, which closed the battle.

The services and conspicuous gallantry of this regiment in the great struggle at Gettysburg were thus set forth in the report of the corps commander, General Abner Doubleday:

"At Gettysburg they won, under the brave McFarland, an imperishable fame. They defended the left front of the First Corps against vastly superior numbers; covered its retreat against the overwhelming masses of the enemy at the seminary west of the town, and enabled me, by their determined resistance, to withdraw the corps in comparative safety. This was on the first day. In the crowning charge of the third day of the battle the shattered remains of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania, with the Twentieth New York State Militia, flung themselves upon the front of the rebel column, and drove it from the shelter of a slashing, in which it had taken shelter from a flank attack of the Vermont troops. I can never forget the services rendered me by this regiment, directed by the gallantry and genius of McFarland. I believe they saved the First Corps, and were among the chief instruments to save the Army of the Potomac and the country from unimaginable disaster."

The losses of the regiment at Gettysburg amounted to three-fourths of its total effective strength,—sixty-six men and two officers being killed, twelve officers and one hundred and eighty-seven men wounded and one hundred missing, out of a total of four hundred and sixty-five men and twenty-one officers, with whom it entered the fight. Among the wounded were Lieutenant Benjamin F. Oliver, of Company D, and Lieutenant-Colonel George F. McFarland, whose wound resulted in the loss of one leg (which was amputated on the field) and the severe mutilation of the other.

From the field of Gettysburg the remnant of the regiment moved with the other troops in

pursuit of the enemy, on the 6th of July, and reached Williamsport, Md., just as the beaten army of General Lee was commencing the passage of the Potomac into Virginia. Five days later the One Hundred and Fifty-first, whose term of enlistment had then nearly expired, was relieved at the front, and moved to Harrisburg, where, on the 27th, it was mustered out of service and disbanded.

COMPANY D, JUNIATA COUNTY.—Following is a roll of the officers and enlisted men of the Juniata County company of the regiment, viz.:

- George F. McFarland, capt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Nov. 18, 1862.
- Walter L. Owens, capt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. from sergt. Nov. 19, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- George S. Mills, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Benjamin F. Oliver, 2d lieut., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- George W. Stover, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
- John M. Kauffman, sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Michael Gable, sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. from corp. Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Abel C. Freet, sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. from pri. Nov. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- James M. Dunn, sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- Daniel S. Amich, sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862.
- Michael C. Bratton, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent at muster out.
- Davis Meredith, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- George Zeigler, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- David C. Westfall, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
- J. B. Diffenderfer, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Henry D. Conrad, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Joseph M. Owens, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. Mar. 24, 1862; captured at Gettysburg,

Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George H. McCahren, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

William C. Hittle, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., March 4, 1863.

John Furman, musician, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benjamin Stine, musician, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to musician Dec. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Privates.

John Amich, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benjamin Armstrong, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; died of wounds recd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

George S. Amich, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Samuel Amich, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Aaron E. Bentley, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out; died July, 1863.

William Boyer, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent in hospital at muster-out.

Malch'm Buchanan, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jacob M. Bay, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Levi Brown, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; died at Wind Mill Point, Va., May 16, 1863.

Nathan H. Beiser, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

S. Brady Caveny, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John T. Criswell, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Isaac Colyer, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jethro Casner, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John H. Cox, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Isaac Dressler, must. in Oct. 24, 1862.

John E. Engle, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out.

Jerome Ehrenseller, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Henry Fulgrot, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Thomas Fritz, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

David Fry, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

William Fritz, must. in Oct. 24, 1862.

Joseph George, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Ephraim Guyer, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; died, date unknown; buried in U. S. General Hospital Cemetery, York, Pa., grave 32.

David Hald, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; mustered out with company July 27, 1863.

William H. Hunt, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; burial record, died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 20, 1863.

John Holman, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Hamis, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

David H. Ingraham, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

George S. King, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Peter Kauffman, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George Kneisley, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Thomas B. Landis, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William H. Landis, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Samuel Leister, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

James P. K. Martin, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John C. Marshall, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Henry Martin, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Masham, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benjamin Metterling, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John C. McKnight, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Alfred McCahren, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William McGlaughlin, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Samuel Naylor, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

James Naylor, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benj. F. Naugle, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1862.

Wm. P. Noble, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Naugle, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Peter A. Patticher, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

James S. Patterson, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Henry S. Patterson, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 27, 1863.

Jacob H. Reynolds, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Ephraim Reynolds, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Isaac Smith, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 27, 1863.

Jacob Snyder, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Lorenzo Smith, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Andrew Stoner, Jr., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Christian Speece, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Samuel Suttor, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jos. Spiglemeyer, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Wm. F. Stimeling, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Peter Straub, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Geo. Shivery, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Wm. T. Wood, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Weller, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jacob Weidel, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Winegartner, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Geo. Woodward, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863.

John Westley, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Joseph Weller, must. in October 24, 1862; died near Washington, D. C., June 14, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Joseph Yeigh, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, otherwise designated as the Sixteenth Cavalry organization of the State, and universally admitted to have been one of the most renowned cavalry regiments in the service of the United States in the war of

the Rebellion, was raised in the fall of 1862, and composed of men from twenty counties of the State of Pennsylvania. The rendezvous was first established at Camp Simmons, near Harrisburg, but was afterwards removed to Camp McClellan, where the regimental organization was completed about the middle of November. The field-officers of the Sixteenth at its organization were: Colonel, John Irvin Gregg of Union County, a veteran of the Mexican War and a line-officer in the regular army;¹ Lieutenant-Colonel, Lorenzo D. Rodgers, of Venango County; Majors, William A. West, of Fayette County, William H. Fry, of Philadelphia, and John Stroup, of Mifflin. One company of this regiment (Company F, Captain John K. Robinson, who was soon afterwards promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy), was made up almost entirely of Juniata County men; and another company ("M," commanded by Captain Ira R. Alexander, after the promotion of its original captain, John Stroup, to the grade of major) was composed largely of men of Mifflin County, while men of Snyder, Perry and Juniata Counties were also found serving in this and other companies of the regiment.

COLONEL JOHN K. ROBINSON, the subject of this biographical sketch, figures conspicuously in the part borne by Juniata County during the war of the late Rebellion. His grandfather was Alexander Robinson, a resident of Milford township, in the latter county, whose children were three sons and three daughters. Among the sons was James Robinson, who married Jane Hardy, a lady of Irish lineage. Their children were Alexander, Thomas, James, John, William and Eleanor (Mrs. McCahan). John was born on the 2d of February, 1793, in Mil-

¹ "Colonel Gregg had served in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment in the Mexican War and afterwards in the Eleventh United States Infantry, where he rose to the rank of captain, and subsequently in the State militia. Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was elected colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the Reserve Corps, but accepted instead a commission as captain in the Sixth United States Cavalry, from which position, after having passed through the campaigns of the Peninsula and of Maryland, he was selected to command this regiment."—*Bates*.

ford township, Milflin County. The children of this marriage were James (deceased), who served as quartermaster during the late war, married to Matilda Jeffreys; Joseph S., of Milford township, married to Elizabeth Burchfield; and John K. The last-named son was born July 17, 1829, in Milford township, and in youth became a pupil of the neighboring public school, where he received ordinary educational advantages. Deciding upon farming as the

Colonel Robinson's military career began on the 31st of July, 1861, when, having organized, he assumed command of Company A, First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, proceeding at once to Washington *via* Harrisburg. His regiment was attached to the Pennsylvania Reserves, under General McCall. He was subsequently assigned to the Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel of that regi-



G. H. Robinson

vocation most congenial, he rendered his father assistance in his varied labors and then purchased of him the farm in Milford, which is his present home. Here he has since been successfully engaged in agricultural employments.

He was, in 1851, married to Isabella C., daughter of Patrick McKennan, of the same township. Their children are Albert L., married to Alma Ninian, who died in Idaho; William S., deceased; Emma J., deceased; James K., married to Kate Goshen; Mary B.; Laura I.; Cora M., deceased; and Ella May.

ment, which he commanded from May, 1863, until the close of the war, receiving meanwhile the brevet as colonel and brigadier-general. Among the most important engagements in which he served were those at Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville and Middleburg, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Wilderness, engagements in front of Richmond, St. Mary's Church, Cold Harbor, Hawes' Shop, Dinwiddie Court-House, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, Amelia Springs and Farmville, beside many skirmishes. He was wounded October 1863, at Auburn Mills,

and again at Farmville April 7, 1865, returning home on furlough for a brief period on each of these occasions.

Colonel Robinson received his discharge, after a brilliant military experience, in July, 1865, and at once resumed his farming enterprises. He has been an important factor in the politics of his county, and was, as a Republican, in 1867 elected Senator from the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Senatorial District, and served on

where he pursued the shoemaker's craft, and died September, 1851, in his seventy-fifth year. He married Charlotte Hart, whose birth occurred October 20, 1790, and her death December 7, 1881. The children of this marriage were William, Amnias, John, Samuel H., Solomon G., Jacob, Simonton, Sarah, Maria, Eliza, Judith, Charlotte, Mary and Margaret.

Sarah married Abram Cleaver; Maria married Peter Orwin; Eliza was united to Matthias



Samuel H. Brown

several committees of consequence. Though still active in the political arena, he has held no other offices. As a member of Lieutenant David H. Wilson Post, No. 134, G. A. R., he manifests much interest in the organization. His religious tenets are those of the Presbyterian Church, his membership being with the church at Mifflintown, of which he has been a trustee.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL H. BROWN is the son of Jacob Brown, who resided in Perry County,

Clay; Judith to John Humes; Mary to George Clouser; Margaret to William Lyttle; and Charlotte to Isaac Emory.

Samuel H. Brown was born on the 8th of April, 1832, in Perry County, Pa., where, in youth, he attended the common schools, but gained far more knowledge by habits of close observation than from books. He first engaged in boating on the Pennsylvania Canal, and was later employed as a watchman by the

Pennsylvania Railroad, which occupation was continued until the beginning of the late war, when he enlisted, and on the 9th of October, 1862, received the appointment as sergeant of his company. He was, on the 6th of August, 1863, promoted to the first lieutenantcy of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and on the 15th of June, 1865, made captain of the company. He participated in thirty-six engagements of more or less importance, among which were Kelly's Ford, Culpeper, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Robison River, White Sulphur Springs, Auburn, Bristoe Station, New Hope Church, Parker's Store, Mine Run, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, St. Mary's Church, Defense of Washington, Boydton Plank-Road, Bellfield, Stony Creek and Petersburg. At Middleburg he, with a well-directed shot, killed the Confederate colonel of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, who was leading a charge against the Federal forces.

He was discharged from the service on the 11th of August, 1865, and on his return entered the Pennsylvania Railroad shops for a brief period, after which he became inspector of cars for the company. Being ambitious for more active business, he engaged in running a market car from Mifflintown to Philadelphia, and afterward continued the same enterprise at Lock Haven, to which place he removed.

In 1874, Captain Brown embarked in general store-keeping, under the firm-name of Brown & Wilson, eventually purchasing the interest of his partner, and managing the business in connection with his son.

He was, on the 4th of January, 1855, married to Susan E., daughter of Thomas and Mary Bittle, of Perry County, born October 22, 1833. Their children are William C., whose birth occurred October 18, 1855, and Annie N., born February 4, 1858, who died March 23, 1860.

Captain Brown was in politics a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Town Council, school director, etc., and held the appointment of enrolling officer during the beginning of the war. He received, in 1874,

the commission as postmaster of Patterson, which was held for a term of nine years. He was a member of both the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' fraternities, of the St. Mary's Commandery of Harrisburg, of Lodge No. 42, of Improved Order of Red Men, of Mifflintown, and member of David H. Wilson Post, G. A. R., of which he was Post Commander. He supported and was an attendant upon the services of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mifflintown.

Captain Brown's death occurred on the 10th of January, 1884, in his fifty-second year, from a wound received October 27, 1864, in a skirmish while engaged with his company at Boydton Plank-Road.

On the 30th of November the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., and was moved thence to a camp near Bladensburg, Md. On the 3d of January, 1863, it moved to the Rappahannock, and went into winter-quarters near the railroad bridge over Potomac Creek, being assigned to duty with Averill's brigade, which was then attached to the Army of the Potomac. Its winter duty was severe, it being almost continually on picket duty on a line nearly eight miles from the regimental camp. On the 17th of March, 1863, the Sixteenth fought its first battle at Kelly's Ford, on which occasion it occupied the right of the line and did its duty well, though with slight loss.

In the spring campaign of 1863, which culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville, the Sixteenth was constantly active, the men being almost continually in the saddle from the 13th of April, when they left their winter-quarters, until the 5th of May, when the Army of the Potomac recrossed the Rappahannock after the disaster of Chancellorsville. During this time the regiment skirmished with the enemy's cavalry at Brandy Station (April 29th) and at Ely's Ford (May 2d), but in these affairs lost only one man killed. On the 25th of May the cavalry of the two armies were hotly engaged at Brandy Station, but the Sixteenth, being without saddles, did not take an active part in the fight. On the 11th of June it was brigaded with the Fourth Pennsylvania, Tenth New York and First Maine Regiments of cavalry,

forming the Second Brigade (under Colonel J. I. Gregg) of the Second Division of the cavalry corps under General Pleasanton.

The Confederate army under General Lee was moving to the invasion of Pennsylvania, and on the 13th of June the cavalry corps commenced the northward march which led to the battle-field of Gettysburg. On the 18th, the Sixteenth took the advance, and was compelled to fight its way through nearly the entire day. On the following day it was the same, the Sixteenth fighting dismounted and taking the enemy's positions one after another, but only losing eleven killed and wounded. On the 21st the enemy again disputed the way, and were driven in some disorder through Ashby's Gap.

In the conflict at Gettysburg the regiment, with its brigade, was partially engaged on the 2d of July, but suffered very slight loss. On the 3d it was in line and under artillery fire, but not actively engaged. In the pursuit of Lee's retreating army, after the battle, it took active part, and on the 16th of July, beyond Shepherdstown, Va., it stood in line for eight hours, during a part of which time it bore the weight of a fierce attack of the Confederate cavalry, losing twenty-one killed and wounded.

After the escape of General Lee and the crossing of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia, the Sixteenth took part in nearly all the marches, countermarches, skirmishes and fights of the cavalry corps during the remainder of the year down to the movement against the enemy's strong works at Mine Run, its aggregate losses in these operations being quite large. Among them was the loss of Captain Ira W. Alexander, of Company M, killed in the fight at Parker's Store, on the 29th of November. After the abandonment of the Mine Run campaign it recrossed the Rapidan and encamped near Bealton Station. From the 21st to the 31st of December it was employed with the brigade in an expedition to Luray, where some factories and a large amount of Confederate stores were destroyed. Immediately after this it took part in a raid to Front Royal, from which it returned by way of Manassas Gap, and about the middle of January, 1864, went

into winter-quarters at Turkey Run, near Warrenton.

In the spring campaign of 1864 the brigade, of which the Sixteenth was a part, crossed the Rapidan and entered the Wilderness with the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. It became engaged on the 6th of May, and again on the 7th, when the Sixteenth fought dismounted, and bravely held its position against determined attacks of the enemy. On the 8th eight companies of the regiment, mounted, charged with the sabre, suffering considerable loss. On the 9th the cavalry, under General P. H. Sheridan, moved around the right flank of Lee's army, destined for a raid against Richmond. A large number of Union prisoners on their way from the Wilderness battle-grounds to the Southern prisons were released, and the cavalry column destroyed immense quantities of stores at the Beaver Dam Station of the Richmond and Potomac Railroad. On the morning of the 11th, at Hanover Church, the enemy attacked furiously, but was repulsed. In the fighting of that day the Confederate cavalry general, J. E. B. Stuart, was killed. On the 12th, at daybreak, the Union cavalry entered the outer works of Richmond, but the position could not be held. The enemy closed in overwhelming numbers on three sides of the Union force, whose situation became hourly more critical, but Sheridan released himself by desperate fighting, and, crossing the Chickahominy, rejoined the main army on the 25th of May.

A movement by Gregg and Merritt down the Pamunkey, on the 26th, resulted in a heavy engagement at Hawes' Shop in the afternoon of the 28th, in which action the Sixteenth lost twenty-four killed and wounded. A few days later the regiment, with its brigade, accompanied Sheridan in his expedition towards Lynchburg, and in a sharp fight which resulted at Trevillian Station the Sixteenth lost sixteen killed and wounded. Unable to reach Lynchburg, Sheridan turned back and made his way to White House, on the Pamunkey, from which place, with his own train and eight hundred additional wagons belonging to the Army of the Potomac, he marched on the 25th of June for the James River. The

enemy was determined to capture the trains, if possible, and for that purpose made a most desperate assault, in greatly superior numbers, at St. Mary's Church, but were repelled and finally driven back by Gregg's command, which covered the right on the roads leading from Richmond. In this engagement the Sixteenth took prominent part, and fought with its customary stubbornness and gallantry, repelling repeated charges of the enemy. Crossing the James, the command was sent on the 1st of July to the relief of General Wilson, who was in a critical situation on the Weldon Railroad, but he escaped from his perilous position without assistance.

Late in July the regiment, with its division and a column of infantry, recrossed the James on a reconnoissance in force, in which the Sixteenth became engaged near Malvern Hill, charging, and lost nine killed and wounded. The expedition returned on the 30th. About the middle of August the division again crossed to the north side of the James, and fought at Deep Run and White's Tavern. In the latter fight the Sixteenth lost thirty-one killed and wounded out of a total of less than two hundred men which it took in. Again, on an expedition to the Weldon Railroad, it was engaged on the 23d, 24th and 25th of August, losing in the three days' skirmish twelve killed and wounded. On the 15th and 16th of September it was again skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry near Poplar Spring Church. About this time the regiment was armed with the Spencer repeater in place of the Sharp's carbine previously used. On the 27th of October it was heavily engaged at Boydton Plank-Road, losing thirty-one killed and wounded. From the 1st to the 7th of December it was engaged in raiding along the Weldon Railroad, but suffered no loss. On the 12th it returned to camp and soon after went into winter-quarters at Hancock's Station. During the winter (February 6th) it fought in the battle of Hatcher's Run, dismounted, and sustained a loss of fifteen killed and wounded. Among the latter was Captain Henry H. Wilson, of Company F.

In the closing campaign of 1865 the Six-

teenth, like the rest of the cavalry, was in constant activity. On the 31st of March, in an engagement at Dinwiddie Court-House, it lost eighteen killed and wounded, among the latter being Captain Frank W. Heslop, of Company M. In the fight at Five Forks, April 2d, it lost seven killed and wounded. On the 5th, at Amelia Springs, and on the 6th, at Sailor's Creek, its loss was eighteen killed and wounded.

After the surrender of Lee (April 9th) the regiment was moved to Petersburg, and thence to North Carolina, to support the advancing columns of Sherman, but soon returned, and was sent to Lynchburg to guard the captured stores and preserve order. It remained there till the beginning of August, when it was moved to Richmond, and there mustered out of the service on the 7th of that month. Lists of officers and enlisted men of the Juniata and Mifflin County companies are here given.

COMPANY F, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company F of the One Hundred and Sixty-first:

John K. Robison, capt., must. in Oct. 10, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Aug. 7, 1863.

Henry H. Wilson, capt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Nov. 20, 1862; to capt. Nov. 1, 1863; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. May 18, 1865.

Frank A. Baker, capt., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. July 27, 1865.

James K. Robison, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 22, 1862; pro. to q.m. Nov. 20, 1862.

Samuel H. Brown, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. from q.m.-sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; com. capt. May 23, 1865; not must.; trans. to Co. G July 24, 1865.

William H. Billmeyer, 2d lieut., must. in Oct. 10, 1862; died July 6, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Abel D. Hilborn, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. from sergt. Dec. 10, 1864; com. 1st lieut. May 23, 1865; not must.; trans. to Co. G July 24, 1865.

Isaac Drake, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

John H. Morrison, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1862; pro. from sergt. to q.m.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; com. 2d lieut. Co. D Feb. 13, 1865, and 1st lieut. April 4, 1865; not must.; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Jacob Lemon, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 10, 1862; to 1st sergt. Nov. 16, 1863; to veterinary surgeon Jan. 1, 1865.

- Henry Dedaker, q.m.-sergt., must. in Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Andrew Tyson, q.m.-sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1862; com. 2d lieut. May 23, 1865; not must.; disch. by G. O. Aug. 19, 1865.
- John D. Folloner, q.m.-sergt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. reg. com.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Edwin W. Cooper, com.-sergt., must. in Oct. 26, 1863; pro. to com.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Peter Ubil, com.-sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. from corp. Nov. 5, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- Richard Doyle, com.-sergt., must. in Oct. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.
- Isaac S. Weaver, sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Chas. H. Lippencott, sergt., must. in Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Wm. McClure, sergt., must. in Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 6, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Peter Hanshaw, sergt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. from corp. April 12, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
- Saml. C. Morrow, sergt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. from corp. Nov. 1, 1863; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
- Thos. H. Nogle, sergt., must. in Oct. 3, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergt. June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
- James B. Murray, sergt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. from private June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
- Luke Davis, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. from corp. March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- W. O. Cunningham, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 5, 1862; to sergt. April 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- W. K. Applebaugh, sergt., must. in September 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Jacob R. Deitrick, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to U. S. army Nov. 7, 1862.
- David S. Robertson, sergt. must. in Sept. 20, 1862; died at Newton Hamilton, Pa., Jan. 1, 1863.
- Henry Elmer, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1864.
- Chas. Schnoupfel, corp., must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- John M. Roberts, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Chas. A. Cox, corp., must. in June 3, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Edw. McWilliams, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Thos. Markley, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- George Best, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Wm. K. Rudolph, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- John Notestine, corp., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to corp. June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
- Samuel Miller, corp., must. in Oct. 3, 1862; pro. to corp. June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
- Thos. S. Irwin, corp., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to corp. June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
- Jas. P. Fulmer, corp., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to corp. June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
- Thos. Yeager, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.
- John W. Masterson, corp., must. in Sept. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. April 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.
- Thos. A. Morrow, corp., must. in Sept. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.
- Wm. S. Varner, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.
- A. M. Cunningham, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.
- James K. Kennedy, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.; disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865.
- William Nisely, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 6, 1863.
- N. A. Messimer, bugler, must. in Aug. 1, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- John Cassady, bugler, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Chas. F. Ringgold, blacksmith, must. in July 23, 1861; mustered out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel Noel, artificer, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- Michael Young, farrier, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Jordan Krimmel, farrier, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to U. S. A. Nov. 9, 1862.
- Henry Y. Gable, farrier, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Chas. Fridell, saddler, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to

saddler Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

John Mehaffie, saddler, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; captured in action March 1, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 8, 1864, grave 8134.

Privates.

Samuel A. Banks, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Edmund Barns, must. in Dec. 31, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William E. Buck, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles Berterant, must. in Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Henry Boymyer, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

David Brownell, must. in Oct. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Edmond Burke, must. in Jan. 8, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

George Burns, must. in Dec. 28, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Condie Bonner, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Bernhart Blozer, must. in March 31, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Henry Bontz, must. in Aug. 22, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

Jacob Beidler, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

George H. Brillinger, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Charles Bower, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

John Baylor, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Bowersox, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; died June 11, 1864.

George Batton, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1864.

John Batton, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Charles Conway, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Alphonso Carrell, must. in June 3, 1863; missing in action June 24, 1864.

Alvin S. Corle, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Thomas B. Cosner, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Henry S. Coder, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 23, 1863.

Daniel Coder, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; died June 10, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

John H. Casner, must. in Oct. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Henry Dietrick, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.

Amos W. Dildine, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

David Duffield, must. in Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; vet.

Timothy Dunovan, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Dallas Dribelis, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Andrew J. Dillman, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch'd by General Order June 17, 1865.

Thomas W. Dewees, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by General Order July 3, 1865.

Thomas W. Evans, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James E. Evans, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 21, 1862.

Adolph Engler, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; killed at Deep Bottom Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Charles Fisher, must. in March 11, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James P. Forsythe, must. in Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James Fuller, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Owen Funis.

William H. Fisher, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by General Order June 17, 1865.

John C. Fox, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 21, 1863, grave 920.

Abraham Francis, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

John C. Gaston, must. in March 4, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John Goodlander, must. in March 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Thomas D. Garman, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to regt'l q. m.-sergt. July 1, 1863.

William Gay, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; tr. to Co. G, date unknown.

Jacob Garman, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; died Sept. 3, 1864.

William Hallett, must. in Oct. 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Peter Hamilton, must. in July 19, 1864.

James H. Heiser, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; vet.

Thomas T. Higgins, must. in Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Michael Hoffman, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James Hogan, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Elias Driskol, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John W. Heath, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

- Samuel Hale, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. July 27, 1865.
- John Hawk, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- Stewart B. Hostler, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- Joseph M. Hubler, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- S. P. Humbarger, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; killed at Hawes' Shop, Va., May 27, 1864.
- James Harter, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; trans. to U. S. army Nov. 9, 1862.
- Titus Harry, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; discharged on surg. certif. April 4, 1863.
- David D. Himebaugh, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
- John B. Hopple, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- George N. Hoffman, must. in March 1, 1864; captured July 18, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 22, 1864.
- William Jones, must. in Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Thomas Jones, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.
- Jerome K. Jones, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Isaac Jones, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan 20, 1863.
- William J. Johnston, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Charles Kuvier, must. in April 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Isaiah Kocker, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Levi Kissinger, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- John Kelley, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; died at Potomac Creek, Va., Jan. 22, 1863.
- Patrick Kelley, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
- John Kremer, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., March 29, 1864.
- Joshua Lupole, must. in Feb. 1, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Edward Lunkford, must. in July 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- William W. Lichty, must. in July 17, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- John Lindsay, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Alfred Lobough, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.
- Simon P. Logan, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- Thomas S. Laird, must. in March 2, 1865; died April 22, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., div. D, sec. A, grave 33.
- Gustavus Martin, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Alfred Maxey, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Daniel Messner, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- J. C. Miller, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- John Micher, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Isaiah Michener, Jr., must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Samuel Murphy, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- James C. Martin, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- Lewis Miller, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to U. S. army Nov. 9, 1862.
- Samuel Mitchell, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 27, 1863.
- George W. Miller, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to U. S. army Nov. 9, 1862.
- James A. Meloy, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.
- Samuel T. Morehead, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; died April 18, 1864.
- Henry McGlynn, must. in April 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Samuel McMillen, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- Samuel McNew, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 9, 1863.
- Charles McNew, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; not on muster-roll.
- Andrew McMillen, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; died Dec. 30, 1864.
- Robert McCracken, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- John McDonough, must. in Dec. 29, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- J. P. Naugle, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 18, 1865.
- Alfred Nickle, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
- E. W. Pennebaker, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- William H. Pierce, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to U. S. army Nov. 9, 1862.
- Jas. R. Quinn, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- David Roberts, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- John Riley, must. in Oct. 18, 1864.
- Jonas Row, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Ferdinand F. Rohm, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to chief bugler July 1, 1863.
- Christian R. Reichart, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 29, 1863.
- John S. Reed, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; died Sept. 1, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.

David A. Reed, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; died April 29, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Culpeper C. H., block 1, sec. A, row 1, grave 19.

Thos. J. Reed, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

James Sauseman, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Zeba B. Smith, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Cornelius Sullivan, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Sloan, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster-out; veteran.

George W. Smith, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Chas. Stephens, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Richard Steepy, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Chas. Schweitzer, must. in Feb. 4, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Nathan Sterner, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Joseph Stine, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Wm. C. Stokes, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; absent, sick, at muster-out; veteran.

Samuel Simpson, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Ellis S. Stewart, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Henry Sheesely, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Henry Saylor, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.

Wm. Shoff, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.

David A. Snyder, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.

Thos. Thornton, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Lewis M. Tucker, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; vet.

Samuel Thompson, must. in Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Casper Tshopp, must. in Oct. 8, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jacob Tyson, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

William H. Taylor, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.

George Ulsh, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

John Underwood, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

James M. Van Dyke, must. in March 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Benjamin Wilker, must. in Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Henry D. Waterson, must. in Feb. 9, 1865; abs., in hosp., at muster out.

Samuel Walton, must. in Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Robert Wallace, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William Worthington, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Charles P. Wells, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; vet.

Edmund D. Warner, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Jacob Webely, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.

Frederick Yantsh, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jonah Yoder, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

The following persons who resided in Juniata County were also members of the Sixteenth Cavalry, but in other companies:

Bell, William.	Dunn, Joseph.
Bequeath, Enoch.	Earnest, John.
Bequeath, William.	Graham, Wm. P.
Bequeath, Solomon.	Laird, Samuel.
Calhoun, Wm. H.	McCahan, Ephraim.
Cokendaffer, George.	Montelius, Timothy.
Colyer, Elias.	Swanger, Samuel.

COMPANY M, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company M of the One Hundred and Sixty-first:

John Stroup, capt., must. in Oct. 30, 1862; pro. to maj. Nov. 15, 1862.

Ira R. Alexander, capt., must. in Sep. 24, 1862; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Nov. 18, 1862; killed at Parker's Store, Va., Nov. 29, 1863.

Frederick W. Heslop, capt., must. in March 1, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Dec. 17, 1864; wounded at Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., March 31, 1865; trans. to Co. G, July 24, 1865; veteran.

Thomas I. Gregg, capt., must. in June 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Charles W. Jones, 1st lieutenant, must. in Oct. 30, 1862; pro. from 2d lieutenant. Nov. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Samuel H. Conklin, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 1, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Luther C. Carson, 2d lieutenant, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Nov. 18, 1862; disch. March 16, 1863.

William J. Burns, 2d lieutenant, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. from sergt. March 18, 1863; pro. 1st lieutenant. March 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Frank H. Crafts, 2d lieutenant, must. in Sept., 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

- John Snyder, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- George C. Rice, q. m.-sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to q. m.-sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- David Sample, q. m.-sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Alfred Page, com. sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Nelson L. Oakes, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Charles W. Smead, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Cyrus Brown, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Anth. Mesinbaugh, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Henry P. Stryker, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; absent, wounded, at must. out; veteran.
- James M. Beck, sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; to sergt. April 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Josiah McCalm, sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 18, 1862; to sergt. Jan. 5, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Geo. W. Wilson, sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; sergt. Jan. 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Joseph W. Matthews, sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; sergt. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Thos. J. Alexander, sergt., must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.
- Woodron Spears, corp., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; absent, wounded at muster out; veteran.
- Matthias Kirk, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Joseph Cassan, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Boyd C. Longan, corp., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- David Werline, corp., must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- F. S. Tomlinson, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Franklin Howard, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Chas. H. Dill, corp., must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Joseph Ulsh, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Geo. K. Fraine, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. April 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- John D. Miller, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 7, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Wm. S. Ellis, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- John Irwin, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Wm. Parker, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Geo. W. Kearns, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Wm. Kearns, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Jesse Steeley, corp., must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.
- Jesse Tweed, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.
- Jacob Shenefelt, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. Sept. 2, to date Aug. 11, 1865.
- Michael M. Logan, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.
- Jacob Vanasdale, corp., must. in Sept. 28, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.
- Amos K. Smith, corp., must. in Sept. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
- Fred'k. Crafts, bugler, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- David Rishei, bugler, must. in Feb. 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Letter'n. Augustus, bugler, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; pro. to bugler Nov. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Eli S. Kirst, blacksmith, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Homer Peak, farrier, must. in Sep. 16, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- David F. Olinger, farrier, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.
- Richard S. Starr, saddler, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; pro. to saddler Nov. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Privates.

- John Allsdurf, must. in Sep. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Daniel Aley, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.
- Isaac Arnold, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.
- John Adare, must. in Sep. 28, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.
- George Bloom, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Theophilus Bradford, must. in Sep. 7, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- A. A. Bruven, must. in Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

- John A. Buck, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Jacob Briner, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.
- John Bungardner, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Joseph Burnett, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Henry R. Black, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; transf. to Co. G. date unknown.
- James S. Burkett, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
- John P. Clark, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Walter Crafts, must. in Sep. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Zachary D. Covert, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Edwin Calvent, must. in Sep. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Alfred Campbell, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- John B. Cornell, must. in Sep. 6, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Peter H. Clark, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- James Cosgrove, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Conchenour, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Thomas H. Cupples, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Martin Cupples, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- S. Dechensheets, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with Company Aug. 11, 1865.
- William H. H. Dreese, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- John Davenport, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Robert Emhoff, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- John A. Evans, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Levi Eversale, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Henry W. Early, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- James J. Forman, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Daniel E. Flick, must. in Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Philip H. Flick, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Michael H. Foose, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- William A. Fuller, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Daniel Fry, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Henry C. George, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- John Gowland, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Wellword Gillespie, must. in March 9, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- James H. Goldy, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Squire L. Gage, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
- Robert Graff, must. in Sep. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- James George, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- William H. Greenland, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Henry Heim, must. in Aug. 29, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Frederick Harmer, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Charles W. Hamilton, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- William D. Hamilton, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Frederick Hill, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- George K. Hurlbert, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- James W. Hickson, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Abraham P. Haines, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- John Hickson, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Daniel Hollabaugh, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Isaac Hockenberry, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- John S. Hunt, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Benjamin Hockenberg, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Martin L. Hutchins, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Samuel Harter, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Flavel Jodan, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Robert E. Kelley, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- John B. Kearns, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- George W. Kiser, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; diach. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
- George Long, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

- Robert Lehman, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Matthias H. Lowe, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Charles Langdon, must. in Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Michael K. Lane, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Samuel Lane, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Peter K. Lehr, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- William H. Lansing, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- William Lebo, must. in Oct. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Joseph W. Lehr, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- James Leonard, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Thomas Mohn, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Lewis Meitzler, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Eliphas F. Martz, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Michael W. S. Miller, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- George Murfin, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1862.
- Alonzo B. Martz, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Joseph Marr, must. in Oct. 30, 1862; transf. to Co. G; date unknown.
- James M. Martin, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Jacob Miller, must. in April 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
- John McFadden, must. in Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct., 1864; expiration of term.
- William J. McKelvey, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- James H. Newcomer, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Alva Norton, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Caleb Nead, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Jeremiah Nead, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 27, 1865.
- David O'Brien, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- D. K. Oberheizer, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- George Osborne, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Isaac Page, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- James T. Powers, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- James J. Pelter, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
- David H. Quigg, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- George Ream, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Franklin J. Ryan, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.
- John B. Reed, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- James Roland, must. in July 23, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- John Rose, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Samuel F. Rupert, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Simon Randall, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
- John S. Robinson, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Allen Rearick, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
- William Rice, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
- David Rose, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Theo. Rodemaker, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
- Thomas Strine, must. in Aug. 29, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Martin L. Stine, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Michael Sullivan, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Benj. Shelman, must. in June 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Jos. Shoemaker, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Simon Seid, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- A. J. Solinger, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- George W. Smith, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Isaac T. Shafer, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Jos. K. Siechrist, must. in July 23, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
- Richard W. Smith, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Jackson Stratton, must. in Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- Thos. J. Sutherland, must. in Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
- John Shonowolf, must. in Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John G. Shearer, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Robert A. Sayers, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Robert Sankey, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Robert Salyards, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Oliver P. Snook, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Peter Saylor, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

John Smith, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Albert H. Shields, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Isaac Thompson, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Benj. F. Tanner, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.

James Thompson, must. in April 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Wm. H. Thomas, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Joseph R. Verguson, must. in July 23, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; vet.

James W. Voorhees, must. in March 13, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Henry W. Walizer, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Aaron W. Walizer, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jeremiah Walizer, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James West, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Henry Webert, must. in Oct. 21, 1864; absent at muster out.

Joseph Walker, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Absalom Walls, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

James K. Waters, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Jacob Walker, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Jordan Winterstine, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Joseph Wilson, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

George W. Young, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment of the Pennsylvania line—otherwise the Seventeenth Cavalry—included in its organi-

zation one company of men raised principally in Perry County, and having for its first commanding officer Captain John B. McAlister, who, upon the organization of the regiment, became its lieutenant-colonel—its colonel being Josiah H. Kellogg, previously a captain in the First United States Cavalry.

The regiment was recruited in the summer and autumn of 1862. On the 25th of November it left its rendezvous, near Harrisburg, and moved to Washington. December 22d it went to Occoquan, in the vicinity of which three companies remained some days, frequently skirmishing with the enemy. On the 5th of January, 1863, the detachment rejoined the regiment at Stafford Court-House, and the Seventeenth was made a part of the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division. In the Chancellorsville campaign Companies C and I were on escort duty with General Meade, and during the battle were engaged in the transmission of orders. In June, 1863, the regiment, with other troops, under Buford and Gregg, operated along the Rappahannock, and frequently skirmished with the enemy. In the Gettysburg campaign the division of which the Seventeenth was a part was under the command of General Buford, and at the commencement of the battle held the enemy at bay during four hours, till the arrival of the First Corps. It was afterwards efficient in preventing the attacks of flanking columns of the enemy. In the fall campaign of 1863 the Seventeenth, with the other cavalry, was very active and efficient in thwarting the movements of the wily rebel chief.

During the winter of 1863-64 the regiment was engaged in picket duty, and in February of that year a detachment went, under Captain Spera, with General Kilpatrick in his raid on Richmond.

In the brilliant cavalry operations under General Sheridan during the summer and autumn of 1864 the Seventeenth bore an active part, and was often in action, but space will not permit a detailed mention of the engagements in which it participated. Captain Spera, of Company C, who had on many occasions shown himself a brave and efficient officer,

was, on the 10th of August, 1864, promoted to the office of major. He had the honor to accompany General Sheridan on his famous "ride," as the following account will show :

" . . . General Sheridan then ordered Major Spera to take twenty men, with the best horses, from the escort and follow him, as he was going to move lively to the front, the remainder of the escort being directed to report to General Forsythe and Colonels Thorn and Alexander to do what they could in stemming the tide of fugitives. On the way up the pike towards Newtown the crowds of men and wagons thickened until the multitude became almost a jam, so much so that it was impossible to keep the pike, and General Sheridan struck off to the left of the road, dashing through fields and over fences and ditches. He spoke to few, occasionally crying out, 'Face the other way, boys!' A chaplain was met mounted on a mule, who seemed importunate to speak with the general, and beckoned him to stop, but the general told him to face about and ride along if he had anything to say. But the mule-mounted chaplain was soon left behind, with his story untold. On arriving upon the field the general struck to the right of the road, where were Generals Wright, Getty and members of his own staff, one of whom remarked, 'General, I suppose Jubal Early intends driving you out of the valley.' 'What!' exclaimed Sheridan, 'drive me out of the valley! Three corps of infantry and all my cavalry? I'll lick him before night.' With a lion heart he set to work disposing his forces, and by nightfall he had redeemed his promise."

In the winter of 1864-65 the regiment had its quarters near Winchester, and was employed in picket and scout duty. On the 24th of February, General Sheridan commenced the campaign of 1865, which terminated with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. During this campaign the Seventeenth sustained, to the last, its well-earned reputation. General Devin said, in his farewell order to the Seventeenth: "In five successive campaigns, and in over threescore engagements, you have nobly sustained your part. Of the many gallant regiments from your State, none has a brighter record, none has more freely shed its blood on every battle-field from Gettysburg to Appomattox."

COMPANY I, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the One Hundred and Sixty-second :

John B. McAllister, capt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862, three

years; residence, Bloomfield; pro. to lieutenant-col. Nov. 6, 1862.

Andrew D. Vanling, capt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; pro. from 2d lieutenant. Nov. 6, 1862, to 1st lieutenant; com. capt. March 26, 1863; resigned June 5, 1863.

Isaac N. Grubb, capt., must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool twp.; pro. from sergeant-major. July 22, 1864, to 1st lieutenant; com. capt. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. Jan. 13, 1865, for wounds received in action.

John B. Winchester, 1st lieutenant, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; pro. from 1st sergeant. March 10, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Lewis W. Orwan, 1st lieutenant, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Centre twp.; pro. from 1st sergeant. Nov. 6, 1862, to 2d lieutenant; to 1st lieutenant. March 26, 1863; resigned June 8, 1863.

George W. Orwan, 1st sergeant, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Centre twp.; pro. from corp. to sergeant. March 1, 1863; to 1st sergeant. March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

William H. Reed, com.-sergent, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from sergeant. Nov. 1, 1863; com. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

John M. Fry, sergent, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Tuscarora twp.; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; to sergent. March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

William C. Long, sergent, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; to sergent. March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

David R. Gussler, sergent, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Centre twp.; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; to sergent. March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Ephraim C. Long, sergent, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Bloomfield; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1863.

David H. Lackey, corp., must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Carroll twp.; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Privates.

John J. Arndt, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Abraham Arndt, must. in Feb. 11, 1864, three years; residence, Liverpool; must. out with Co. I, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav. Aug. 7, 1865.

Daniel Brandt, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; disch. Dec. 30th, for wounds received at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Henry Bitting, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.

- Simon Cluck, must. in Oct. 7, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 5, 1864.
- George S. Drexler, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Landisburg; disch. by G. O. May 18, 1865.
- Jacob L. Drexler, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Landisburg; disch. on surg. certif. Jan., 1863.
- John Fry, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
- William Fry, must. in Sept. 6, 1864, three years; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
- David Fry, must. in Sept. 6, 1864, three years; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
- James Foley, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 23, 1863.
- Henry Haas, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; com. 2d lieut. March 26, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
- John Lamea, must. in Aug. 31, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
- Jonas Long, must. in Aug. 31, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
- Levi R. Long, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; disch. Dec. 3d for wounds received at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.
- William W. Lesh, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Juniata twp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps October 25, 1863.
- John Ritter, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; disch. on surg. certif. April 23, 1863.
- George Vananam, must. in Feb. 17, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with Co. I, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav. Aug. 7, 1865.
- Thomas Vananam, must. in Feb. 17, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.
- Lucius C. Wox, must. in Jan. 2, 1864, three years; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with Co. I, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
- Sidney S. Wox, must. in Aug. 23, 1864, three years; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with Co. I, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment (drafted militia, nine months' service) was organized at Camp Curtin in November, 1862, and in the latter part of that month was moved, by way of Washington, D. C., to Suffolk, Va.,

where it was assigned to General Ferry's division, in the department commanded by General John A. Dix. Late in December it broke camp and was transported to Newbern, N. C., where it arrived January 1st and went into winter-quarters. In the operations of the following spring this regiment was ordered to take part in the reduction of the Confederate works on Pamlico River, below Little Washington, N. C., and it set out for the purpose in obedience to the orders, but was withdrawn without coming into action. In April following it was present and under fire at Blount's Creek, but without suffering loss. Afterwards, it was posted at Washington, N. C., the enemy having raised the siege. In June it was transported, *via* Fortress Monroe, to White House, Va., near where it remained until July 7th, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry, to assist in the pursuit of the Confederate army after the battle of Gettysburg. It reached Harper's Ferry on the 9th of July, and on the 11th moved to the vicinity of Boonesborough, Md., where, and at Frederick City, it remained until August 3d, when it was ordered to Harrisburg and there mustered out of the service during the first week of that month.

COMPANY F, JUNIATA COUNTY.—One of the companies of this regiment, commanded by Captain William H. McClellan, was made up of Juniata County men, of whom a list is here given, viz.:

- Wm. H. McClellan, capt., must. in Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
- Fredk. S. Schwahn, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
- David Geib, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
- James Drolsbaugh, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
- Peter Feeney, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
- Samuel Walker, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
- John R. Kauffman, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
- Robert A. Reynolds, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
- Peter C. Goshorn, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
- Thos. S. Bernard, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Ephraim Duncan, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Joseph Bowers, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Jacob Kauffman, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Elias Crawford, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

John P. Arnold, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Levi Stroup, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Absalom Wise, mus., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company August 8, 1863.

James F. Pennington, mus., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company August 8, 1863.

Privates.

Alex. Arbuthnot, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Alex. Anderson, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Wm. Brown, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Samuel Barnard, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Geo. W. Bryner, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

James Barkey, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Nicholas Bride, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Michael Coldren, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Wm. Collins, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Wm. Caster, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Henry Crummel, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Emanuel Chopp, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Wm. Chopp, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Dan'l. Deffenbaugh, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Jacob Dressler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Thos. J. Darling, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

John S. Darling, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; abs., in hosp., at muster out.

William Davis, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; abs., in hosp., at muster out.

Geo. Deits, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

John Dressler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Joel Dressler, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.

Wm. Esterline, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Jacob Ernest, must. in Nov. 9, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Isaac Etker, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.

Philip Fawver, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Dan'l. Fusselman, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Geo. W. Fulton, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

William Fitzgerald, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Henry Farleman, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Adam Frantz, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 11, 1862.

Geo. Fraley, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 11, 1862.

Sam'l. Gray, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Alexander Given, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Jacob Graybill, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Jacob H. George, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Absalom Goodling, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. by S. O. Feb. 21, 1863.

Aaron Hoas, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Jeremiah Haines, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Robert Horrel, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

David Haines, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.

Andrew W. Harper, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; died at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 9, 1862; burial rec. Nov. 9, 1862.

J. Hockenbrought, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

William H. Johnson, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Joseph Kerstetter, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

John W. Leister, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

John Landis, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Samuel Landis, must. in Nov. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.

Solomon D. Light, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Reuben Moist, must. in Nov. 9, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

John Middaugh, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Daniel Maffit, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

John McConnell, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

David Peck, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 William Pressler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 John T. Pressler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 Robert Phine, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 James Patterson, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
 Harry Peters, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
 William Rice, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 John Ruble, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 Michael Rumfelt, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 Isaac Shetterly, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Thomas H. Smith, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 David Showers, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 Paul G. Smith, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 James Smith, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 Fish Stevenson, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 William N. Sterret, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Tobias Stroup, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 William W. Sharron, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 11, 1862.
 Robert Sartin, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 11, 1862.
 Daniel B. Stroup, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
 Joseph R. Vaughen, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 William Wharton, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 Uriah Wise, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 James Watt, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 Benjamin Wallace, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
 John Woodward, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 Emanuel Wise, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 Thomas Yohn, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
 Jacob Zeller, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Regi-

ment (nine months' drafted militia) was organized at Camp Curtin in the fall of 1862 under command of Colonel Daniel Nagle, of Schuylkill County. On the last of November it left Harrisburg and proceeded to Norfolk, Va., where, and in that vicinity, its several companies were employed on guard duty at various points until May, 1863, and from that time the entire regiment was on provost duty at Norfolk until July 9th, when it moved, by way of Washington, D. C., to Maryland for the purpose of taking part in the pursuit of the Confederate army, which was then retreating from Gettysburg towards Virginia. The regiment continued in this duty and in guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (but without being brought into actual battle) until the 13th of August, when it moved to the rear under orders to proceed to Harrisburg, where, on the 17th and 18th of the same month, it was mustered out of service.

COMPANY E, PERRY COUNTY. — Following is a roll of a company of Perry County men which served in the regiment and was commanded by Captain Henry Charles, viz.:

Henry Charles, capt., must. in Nov. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Isaac D. Dunkel, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Samuel Reen, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 S. Kirk Jacobs, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Joseph Hammaker, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 David P. Egolf, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Samuel R. P. Brady, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Henry M. Hoffman, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Simon S. Charles, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 William Kipp, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Theodore O'Neil, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Robert Crane, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Elias Clay, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Andrew Noy, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Jacob Potter, corp., must. in Nov. 21, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 10, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Josiah Clay, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. March 25, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Alex. McConnell, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1863.

Julius Welner, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Privates.

Charles Bressler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Christian Brown, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Henry Basum, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Wm. B. Beador, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Samuel Bair, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

George Bucher, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Abram Baker, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Benedict Brenley, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.

Fred. Beihl, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.

Joseph Bomisted, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Joseph Brenley, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Peter Clemens, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Lewis Crater, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

George J. Clemens, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; died at Camp Viele, Va., April 3, 1863.

Henry Derr, mustered in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Francis Ditman, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.

John Dunkel, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; died at Camp Viele, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.

John Dressler, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

D. P. Fertenbaugh, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Samuel Fry, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company August 17, 1863.

Cyrus Ferre, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Philip Foulk, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Earnest Fisher, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.

Abram Fleurie, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.

Absalom Goughler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Samuel Gohn, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Andrew Garnet, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

John Gowdy, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Philip Geiger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Jacob Geiger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1863.

Robert Hunter, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Joseph Hair, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

John Hipple, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Lewis F. Heckard, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Henry Hammer, must. in Nov. 13, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj., date unknown.

Daniel Heinsman, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Theodore Jones, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Ezekiel Jones, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

William Jones, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

William Kinzer, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

John Killinger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Charles Krumbaugh, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Samuel Leiby, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

William Lydick, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

John Long, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

William Lear, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Samuel Lydick, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Samuel Lightner, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.

Matthias Langan, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

William A. Myers, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Charles S. Miller, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Jacob Miller, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 19, 1863.

Benjamin McClintock, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 19, 1863.

Charles Naher, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Wm. Parson, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Lewis W. Powell, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Fernando Propping, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 12, 1863.

Jacob Percher, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certifi. March 12, 1863.
 Charles Pilger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
 David Roush, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Jacob Reed, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Lewis Resinger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Henderson Smiley, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 William Shearer, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 David Sweger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 William Saucerman, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Jacob Scandling, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Daniel Smith, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Emanuel Staner, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 John D. Shearer, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 John Scott, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Reuben Shaeffer, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Daniel F. Shaeffer, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Jonas Smith, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 William Smith, must. in Nov. 6, 1862.
 Jacob Smith, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
 Solomon Trostle, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Reuben Tobias, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Joseph Ulsh, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 William Williams, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 George Wommelsdorf, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
 Samuel Warner, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
 Reuben Young, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Regiment, otherwise designated as the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry (six months' service), was recruited in the summer of 1863, and organized at Camp Couch, near Harrisburg, under command of Colonel John E. Wyncoop. One company (E), commanded by Captain Joseph T. Rothrock, contained a large number of men

of Mifflin County, and soldiers of Perry, Union and Snyder Counties also served in the organization. The regiment left Harrisburg in July and proceeded to Maryland, where it performed a great amount of duty in marching and assisting in the movement of trains, and later (in August), the companies were stationed at various points—D and E being posted at Bloomery Gap. In September the seven companies on active service¹ were concentrated at headquarters, and engaged in scouting and picket duty, but were not called on to take part in actual battle until late in November, when two of the companies encountered and defeated a part of Imboden's command, defeating it and taking a number of prisoners and a piece of artillery. On the 24th of December the command was ordered from Springfield to Harrisburg, where (the time of the six months' men having expired) it was mustered out of service on the 7th of January, 1864, after which a reorganization for the three years' service was effected, under the same commanding officer, and the same designated number for the new regiment.

COMPANY E, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Following is given the roll of Captain Rothrock's company of the six months' regiment. (Detachments of this company were from Perry and Union Counties and contiguous territory.)

Joseph T. Rothrock, capt., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
 Samuel Montgomery, 1st lieut., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
 Andrew W. Decker, 2d lieut., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
 Walter R. Witney, 1st sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
 John S. Criswell, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
 Thomas J. McCord, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
 Levi Brower, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. from corp. Aug. 3, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
 Federal Stauber, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

¹The other five companies were on service under Major Doughess, at Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville, and remained detached until the final muster out.

- Sylvester G. Gettys, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan. 1, 1864.
- William R. Barnes, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan. 1864.
- Harry H. Spriggle, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. from corp. Nov. 21, 1863.
- John T. Nourse, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- William H. Harris, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Abraham B. Corbin, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Samuel Heeter, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Sept. 16, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- James D. Bush, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 21, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Burges Law, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 21, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Jacob H. Deitrich, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 31, 1863; trans. to 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.
- Isaac B. Brimmer, bugler, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Robinson Gill, bugler, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Noah Stewart, blacksmith, must. in July 1, 1863; pro. blacksmith, date unknown; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Samuel Heck, farrier, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to 110th Regt. P. V. Jan., 1864.
- Privates.*
- Howard Alexander, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Samuel Armstrong, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Vance C. Aurand, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Samuel D. Bolinger, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- John E. Bratton, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Dallas Clark, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Joseph M. Crawford, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 1, 1864.
- Marion Coulter, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- John W. Chilcoat, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- William Clark, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.
- George W. Crawford, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.
- Edward J. Davis, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.
- Andrew R. Deitrich, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.
- James P. Elliott, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Foster Ernhart, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Jacob Esterline, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Joseph H. Fronk, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.
- Solomon French, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to 117th Regt. P. V. Nov. 14, 1863.
- John Gluck, must. in July 1, 1863; mustered out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- James Ginefaw, must. in July 1, 1863.
- William H. Gibbony, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- John Garrow, must. in July 1, 1863.
- Samuel Heck, Sr., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- David B. Heck, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- James Jackson, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- David Johns, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Reuben Kleine, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- John Long, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Adam A. Long, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 3, 1864.
- Andrew Lynn, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.
- Henry Lynn, must. in July 1, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.
- William J. Landis, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.
- Henry Morgan, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Thaddeus Miller, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Charles Marshall, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- James F. Marlin, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Harrison Madden, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- Alexander G. Mort, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.
- Charles McVey, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- William McIntyre, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
- William Osbourne, must. in July 1, 1863.
- Alexander Park, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

James Price, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

James Park, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

William Palmer, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Levi Price, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

R. Rosenborough, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

William Rine, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Elijah Rutter, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

John J. Rosensteel, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Jacob Rittenhouse, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

James Stewart, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

John S. Shaver, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

John H. Stutl, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 181st (3 years') Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

Jacob B. Swope, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

William Stake, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

William Slates, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

William H. Tompkins, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Matthew J. Taylor, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

John Vancourt, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Paul Walker, must. in July 1, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 16, 1863.

George Wilson, must. in July 1, 1863.

John Waight, must. in July 1, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment was chiefly¹ recruited in the spring of 1864, and organized at Camp Curtin, whence it moved, May 14th, under command of Major Charles Kleckner, of Union County, to join the Army of the Potomac, which was then fighting its way southward in the Wilderness campaign. Arriving on the army line, the regiment was at once placed in action at the battle of Tolopotomoy Creek, May 29th, and was on the skirmish

line from that place to Cold Harbor, where, in the battle of the 3d of June, it took a leading part in two desperate assaults on the enemy's entrenchments, losing one hundred and eighty officers and men killed and wounded. From that time it remained constantly on the front line until the 13th, when it moved with the army to the James River, and, crossing to the south side, advanced to the front of Petersburg, where, on the 16th, 17th and 18th, it joined in repeated assaults on the fortified line, losing heavily in each day. Again, on the 22d, the attack was renewed, and in the conflict this regiment suffered a loss of fifty-one killed and wounded and one hundred and sixteen taken prisoners.

Among the latter were four captains, viz.: Evans, Haines, Huff and McKeage, and four lieutenants, viz.: Rahn, Stover, Bryan and Muffly—the last-named being the adjutant. During the twenty-five days that the regiment had been on duty from the time of its joining the army at Tolopotomoy, it had lost three hundred and fifty (including twelve officers) in killed, wounded and prisoners. Of the latter, more than ninety died at Andersonville, Salisbury and Florence, and a number of those whose wounds prevented their being taken to the prisons in the South died in Petersburg.

After the battles mentioned the remnant of the regiment took part, in July and August, in two expeditions to Deep Bottom, Va., and in the fighting which resulted on both occasions, losing twenty-seven in killed and wounded, out of a total strength of less than one hundred. On the 25th of August the regiment fought at Ream's Station, where Lieutenant-Colonel Kleckner was severely wounded. Afterwards it fought at Hatcher's Run (October 27th), losing fifteen killed and wounded, and at the same place, on the 6th of February, was again engaged. On the opening of the spring campaign it participated actively in the movements and fighting from April 1st to the surrender at Appomattox. It then marched to Washington and took part in the great review of the three armies in May, and on the 2d of June and 14th of July was mustered out of service.

FIELD AND STAFF.—The following field

¹ Seven companies of the regiment were recruited early in the spring of 1864; the others were organized later and joined in the field.

and staff officers from Perry County served in this regiment.

Charles Kleckner, lieut.-col., must. in May 13, 1864; pro. from major Oct. 21, 1864; wounded at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with regiment July 14, 1865.

George W. Kleckner, com.-sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; pro. from private Co. H Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Companies F and I were principally from Snyder County, but contained some men from the other counties included in this work. Companies H and D contained many Millin men with small detachments from Union.

COMPANY F, SNYDER COUNTY.—Following is a list of the officers and men who served in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Henry K. Ritter, capt., must. in May 13, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

William D. Williams, 1st lieut., must. in May 13, 1864; died at White House, Va., June 9th, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

Henry W. Benfer, 1st lieut., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. June 8, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Leonard F. Braham, 2d lieut., must. in May 13, 1864; disch. Dec. 12th for wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Samuel K. Hart, 1st sergt., must. in May 12, 1864; commissioned 2d lieut. Dec. 13, 1864; not must.; pro. from sergt. June 8, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865; veteran.

William Herbster, sergt., must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

George C. Hearton, sergt., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864; to sergt. Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Cyrus S. Dull, sergt., must. in May 12, 1864; died at Tremont, Pa., Sept. 14, 1864.

John C. Schnare, sergt., must. in May 12, 1864; captured at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 7, 1864, grave 11,890.

Lorenzo C. Reinoehl, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 31, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Henry F. Reigle, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865; veteran.

John S. Smith, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Joseph Richards, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Henry Ritter, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. April 30, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

John S. Steller, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. April 30, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

George Eckle, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 28, 1865.

Levi Fisher, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 30, 1865.

David C. Boyer, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; trans. to Co. K, Twenty-second Regt. V. R. C., date unknown.

Henry H. Herbster, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 25, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Jacob Latshaw, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 24, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Elias B. Gemberling, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 11, 1864; grave 10,706.

John Gallagher, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; died at Tremont, Pa., March 6, 1865.

John F. Dull, mus., must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865; veteran.

Howard V. Harper, mus., must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865; veteran.

Privates.

Henry W. Adams, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Joel Artley, must. in May 12, 1864; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

William H. Bingham, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

James S. Bunnell, must. in May 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Robert I. Bingham, must. in March 8, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Lewis Bobb, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1864.

Frederick Boltz, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., June 16th of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

Jacob A. Brower, must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 5, 1864, grave 7940.

John Bankes, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 6, 1864.

Monroe Barnes, must. in May 12, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 28, 1864.

Lewis F. Brady, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Samuel Clauser, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 27, 1865.

Elias Condo, must. in March 29, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 20, 1864, of wounds received in action.

- Roswell Cline, must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 6, 1864, grave 13,439.
- Henry F. Clark, must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 21, 1864, grave 11,250.
- John Dunkleberger, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- Gilbert R. Dunlap, must. in March 30, 1864; must. out with company July 44, 1865.
- Eli Dunn, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- Percival Eckle, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
- Wm. H. Freed, must. in March 16, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- Charles Goldman, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
- William Giles, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Saml. H. Gross, must. in May 12, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 18th Regt. V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865.
- Benj. Hallman, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865; veteran.
- James P. Heckert, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
- Jacob Hearter, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
- Jos. Hachenberg, must. in May 12, 1864; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
- Harrison Herbst, must. in May 12, 1864; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
- John Jones, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- Henry Kaley, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- D. H. Kustenbender, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- John Keister, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865, for wounds received in action.
- Charles Krise, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
- Wm. J. Klose, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Jacob Kline, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- Jacob Krepps, must. in May 12, 1864; died at David's Island, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
- Thomas P. Kinman, must. in May 12, 1864; captured at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 8, 1864, grave 8210.
- John F. Laird, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
- Franklin Lehman, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1864, of wounds received in action.
- Jacob Lash, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Section B.
- John Marks, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- John F. Miller, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to Feb. 5, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- Levi Mattern, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 27, 1865.
- Nathaniel Nerhood, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- Peter Nelson, must. in Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- John Niver, must. in May 12, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 24th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.
- Samuel Niver, must. in May 12, 1864; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
- Willoughby Ocker, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- Henry Reed, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- John Rice, must. in May 12, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.
- Henry M. Reinard, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22 to Nov. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865; veteran.
- Henry Rice, must. in May 12, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
- Samuel D. Reed, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., June 29, 1864.
- Emanuel L. Riffert, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., March 20, 1865.
- Isaac E. Romig, must. in May 12, 1864; captured at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; died at Danville Jan. 20, 1865.
- Daniel Stroub, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- Aaron M. Stauffer, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- Levi Schnare, must. in May 12, 1864; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
- William Treaster, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- John Tanner, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- Bantram Treskar, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
- Anthony Treskar, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Jeremiah J. Thomas, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 27, 1865.
 Eli Treaster, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., June 17, 1864, of wounds rec. in action.
 Saul H. Whelstone, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
 William Witmer, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.
 Abram Williams, must. in Jan. 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 12, 1865.
 Howard J. Walter, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., April 30, 1865, of wds. rec. in action; buried in Nat. Cem., London Park.
 William H. Weider, must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 19, 1864, grave 12,698.
 Reuben Weider, must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 26, 1864; grave 11,593.

COMPANY I, SNYDER COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth:

Lewis C. Edmunds, capt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Michael Smith, 1st lieut. must. in Sept. 7, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. Jan. 12, 1865, for wounds recd. at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 2, 1865.
 Paul H. Knepp, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; pro. from pri. to 2d lieut. Sept. 12, 1864; to 1st lieut. Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Charles E. Haus, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 21, 1864; must. out with company July 8, 1865.
 James Musser, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Henry Houser, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Isaac E. Specht, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Alexander Hommel, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Philip J. Manbeck, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Elias Borman, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Joseph M. Bowers, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
 Levi Hook, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 N. B. Middleswarth, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 James W. Bachman, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 John L. Strong, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Edward Mitchell, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Charles C. Fees, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Andrew J. Orwig, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. Dec. 16 for wounds recd. in action near Petersburg, Va., Oct. 24, 1864.

Privates.

Edward Beaver, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Walter Baker, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 David Boush, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 A. Baumgardner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 John L. Bower, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Isaac Bickel, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 George Bilger, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; disch. March 11, 1865, for wounds received in action at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
 John Culbertson, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Jacob W. Dreesse, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Henry Freed, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Joseph W. Freese, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
 Henry Fall, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 John Getz, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 John Gilbert, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded in action; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
 Aaron Goss, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; mustered out with company June 2, 1865.
 Sepharus Gill, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Henry Grubb, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 J. C. Hackenberry, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Lewis R. Hanes, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Reuben Hook, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 George Hackman, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Edward Krickbaum, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Levi Knepp, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 William Kerstetter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

- George Kline, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John W. Krick, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
- Wallace Lepley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Michael Lepley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- James E. Loss, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1864, of wounds received in action near Petersburg, Va.; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
- Frank Lepman, must. in April 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- George A. Musser, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jeremiah Mohney, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded in action; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- John J. Mattern, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- J. F. Middleswarth, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Uriah J. Moyer, mustered in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Michael Narchood, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John J. Narchood, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Daniel Peter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; absent, wounded at muster out.
- Henry J. Peter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- George Plank, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Feb. 17, 1865.
- Jacob Rheam, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Wilson Ronig, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Lewis Rauch, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John Rahmstine, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; killed near Petersburg, Va., Oct. 5, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove Nat. Cem., division C, section D, grave 67.
- Allen Stock, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jeremiah H. Smith, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Joseph Smith, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jacob O. Smith, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- William O. Smith, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Uriah F. Swengel, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Wm. A. Spigelmyer, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
- J. H. Spigelmyer, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865.
- Daniel Snook, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jeremiah J. Spangler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- William Spangler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John W. Swartz, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- William Steininger, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Franklin Speese, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Samuel C. Shunk, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by General Order June 24, 1865.
- Jacob D. Steininger, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; killed near Petersburg, Va., October 4, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, division A, section B, grave 28.
- Jesse Spigelmyer, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; died at City Point, Va., November 1, 1864.
- Levi Treaster, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Lewis Treaster, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Reuben Treaster, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Joseph D. Uish, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Michael Weand, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Samuel A. Wetzel, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Isaac Wetzel, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- David F. Walter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- George Wagner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Edward Wagner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Henry Wagner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Andrew Wagner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Amos Wagner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- George E. Weaver, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Moses Yetter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by General Order June 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment, or Twenty-second Cavalry of Pennsylvania, contained a large detachment of men recruited in Millin County, and also a number of soldiers of the counties of Juniata and Perry.

The recruiting of the companies of this regiment was commenced in 1861, the first two having been raised in Washington County in the spring and summer of that year, and five others (also from Washington County) in the summer and early fall of 1862.

These companies left for the field, successively, immediately after their organization, and went forward into West Virginia, where the first two companies saw immediate service, and where, upon the arrival of the others, all were formed into the Ringgold Cavalry Battalion, under command of the senior officer, Captain John Keys, of the First Company. That First Company, mustered in June, 1861, under Captain Keys, had arrived in Virginia in time to take part, in the following month, in the battle of Rich Mountain, where the enemy's forces, under General Lee, were defeated, with severe loss. Again, November 14th, they fought at French's Gap, Va., with slight loss. At Blue Gap, near Romney, January 7, 1862, the two companies (Keys' and Greenfield's) were engaged, and the enemy was driven from the field, with the loss of two pieces of artillery, wagons and camp equipage and with a considerable number killed, wounded and taken prisoners. During the month of February they fought at Bloomery Gap, at Strasburg and at Winchester under General Shields. In April they were engaged at Columbia Furnace, Two Churches and Rood's Hill. On the 9th of November, 1862, the Ringgold Battalion fought at Dabney's Mills, and during the following winter and spring the companies composing the battalion were actively and constantly employed in scouting and picket duty, in which they performed excellent service. When the Confederate army advanced into Maryland and Pennsylvania in June, 1863, the troops in West Virginia were ordered to that quarter to co-operate with the Army of the Potomac in the general defense. Among them was the Ringgold Battalion, which was hastened towards the Potomac, but did not reach the river until July 8th, four days after the close of the battle of Gettysburg, when the battalion became engaged with the cavalry of the enemy at Williamsport, Md. On the following day they fought

at Fairview, on July 17th at Martinsburg and on the 22d at White Hall. After the escape of the Confederate army the Ringgold Battalion was employed in marches, raids and scoutings during the summer and fall of 1863, but was engaged in no general battle. On the opening of the campaign of 1864 it was engaged, January 3d, at Petersburg, W. Va., and early in February at Lexington and Moorefield.

The Ringgold Cavalry Battalion became merged in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was organized February 22, 1864. It was composed of the seven companies already mentioned and five other companies (designated as Companies H, I, K, L and M) which had been reorganized from the companies of a Pennsylvania six-months' battalion, raised in the summer of 1863 to assist in repelling Lee's invasion of the State, and whose term of service had now just expired. The field officers of the new regiment were Colonel Jacob Higgins, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew J. Greenfield (promoted from captain of Company B) and Majors George T. Work, Elias S. Troxell and Henry A. Meyers. The Ringgold Battalion and the five other companies forming the new regiment joined forces and consolidated as the Twenty-second at Cumberland, Md., on the 5th of March, 1864. The entire regiment remained at Cumberland until April, when the dismounted part of the command (amounting to more than half the regiment) moved, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield, to Pleasant Valley, Md., when the men were mounted, and, about the middle of May, moved thence to Camp Stoneman, near Washington, D. C. A month later the battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield, was ordered to Martinsburg, where it was assigned to duty with the brigade of Colonel Mulligan, the battalion being now placed under command of Major Troxell. During the month of July it fought bravely at Lectown, at Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap and Snicker's Ferry. In August, being then under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield, it joined the cavalry division of General Torbert, in the Army of the Shenandoah, under General Sheridan, and fought in numerous actions, in-

cluding Kernstown, Opequan, Berryville and Charlestown, Va.

The other detachment or battalion of the Twenty-second, which had remained at Cumberland when the dismounted men marched for the Pleasant Valley camp in April, 1864, as before mentioned, soon left Cumberland, and, joining the forces of General Hunter, took part in that general's campaign against Lynchburg, Va., where they fought on the 12th of July, and afterwards fought in the battles of Kernstown and New Market, July 25th, it being then under command of Major Work and in the brigade commanded by Colonel Higgins, of the Twenty-second. Afterwards it formed part of the forces which, under General Averill, pursued the Confederate General McCausland on his retreat from the burning of Chambersburg, Pa., and overtaking him at Moorefield, Va., fought a decisive battle, totally routing the enemy and capturing all his artillery. In this engagement the battalion, under Major Work, performed very valuable service, and behaved with marked gallantry.

Soon after this the two detachments of the Twenty-second were united at Hagerstown, Md., and the entire regiment, then under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield, moved with the cavalry forces of General Averill across the Potomac into Virginia, where the enemy was encountered on the 31st of August. In this engagement Averill's division was outnumbered and compelled to retire towards Falling Waters, Va. Again advancing, the cavalry division met the enemy at Darkesville September 2d and gained a decided advantage, capturing the Confederate wagon-train. On the two days next succeeding, the Twenty-second, with its division, fought the enemy, who were found in superior force, at Bunker Hill and Stephenson's Station, no decisive advantage being gained by either side.

On the 7th, at Darkesville, another battle was fought and the Confederate force defeated, with heavy loss. Again, on the 12th and 15th of the same month, at Bunker Hill and Buckleytown respectively, Averill's forces were engaged, and the Twenty-second showed its usual gallantry. On the 18th the regiment made a

grand charge on the Southern line at Martinsburg, ending in the defeat of the enemy, who was on the following day driven, in some disorder, towards Winchester. Late in the day the Twenty-second, then commanded by Major Troxell, took part in the furious charge of the cavalry at Opequan, which ended in the entire rout of the Confederate forces under Early, and sent them "whirling up the valley." In this the Twenty-second captured a battery and a large number of prisoners. At Fisher's Hill Early again stood for battle, and again he was routed, the Twenty-second sustaining its full share of the fighting, as it also did on the 26th at Mount Vernon Forge.

On the 27th, Early's forces attacked in superior numbers and the regiment suffered severely, but held its ground in the face of overwhelming odds, and did at least as much as any other regiment towards averting general disaster and saving the wagon-trains of the whole division.

In the action of this day Major Work and Adjutant Isenberg were seriously wounded and several officers of the regiment taken prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield was on this occasion in command of the brigade. On the 19th of October the regiment fought splendidly and sustained severe loss in killed and wounded in the historic battle of Cedar Creek, when the day was barely saved by the arrival of Sheridan "from Winchester, twenty miles away." A few days later the Twenty-second went into camp at Martinsburg, remaining there about two months.

From about the 20th of December, through the winter of 1864-65, the regiment was constantly engaged in scouting and operations against Confederate guerrillas in the mountain regions of West Virginia, in which service the men were kept almost continually in the saddle, exposed to every kind of hardship and privation.

Of the two companies raised in 1861 many of the men had re-enlisted as veterans in 1864; and those who did not so re-enlist were mustered out at expiration of their term of service. In April, 1865, nearly one-half of those remaining in the regiment were mustered

out, their term of service having expired. The rest remained in service till after the close of the war, and in the latter part of June, 1865, the remnant was consolidated with a part of the Eighteenth Cavalry, forming what was known as the Third Provisional Cavalry, which remained on duty in West Virginia about four months longer, and was mustered out of service on the last day of October at Cumberland, Md.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Twenty-six men from Perry County were in Companies D and K of this regiment, viz.:

COMPANY D.—The following served in Company D of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh:

Henry H. Peck, sergt., must. in June 26, 1863; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.

Henry C. Shearer, corp., must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.

Alexander Kennely, corp., must. in Feb. 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.

David Morrison, corp., must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

Privates.

George N. Allen, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

William H. Burnett, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

Peter Gensler, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

John F. Gensler, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

William P. Gensler, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; killed June 18, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va.

William J. Kiner, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

Nathaniel Kennedy, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

Aaron Keck, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; disch. June 3, 1865.

John I. Kiner, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; wounded.

William T. Morrison, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

Henry Nonemaker, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., July 14, 1864, grave No. 2395.

Joseph Sheaffer, must. in July 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

Wellington Sheaffer, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.

Michael Shannafelser, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.

David Sherill, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; died at Newville, Pa., Dec. 18, 1864.

Henry Toomy, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; killed at Welton R. R., Va., Aug. 19, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery Va.

William W. Umboltz, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.

John Warner, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

COMPANY K.—The following served in Company K of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh:

Privates.

Z. T. Baltawser, must. in May 13, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Corny Rhoads, must. in May 4, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

John W. Minnich, must. in May 4, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

Nicholas Sweger, must. in May 4, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; died at home; buried in Bloomfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment (one hundred days' service) contained one company of Mifflin County men, under command of Captain George W. Staats. The regiment was recruited in the summer of 1864, and was organized at Camp Curtin in July of that year, under command of Colonel James Nagle. On the 22d of that month it moved to Baltimore, where, at several different camps as headquarters, and with the several companies posted as detachments at a number of different points, it remained engaged in provost duty, and in the guarding of recruits and prisoners of war, during all its term of service, at the expiration of which the companies and detachments were brought in from their posts and moved to Harrisburg, where the regiment was mustered out on the 6th of November, 1864.

COMPANY H, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company H of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth:

Geo. W. Staats, capt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

John W. Kartner, 1st lieut., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Francis S. Haeseler, 2d lieut., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

John H. Jervis, 1st sergt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Joseph Boedefeld, sergt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 William Christian, sergt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 James M. Hughes, sergt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 John A. Kirkpatrick, sergt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 John F. Rigg, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 William H. Francis, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 William Dicus, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Robert G. Wilson, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Albert S. Haeseler, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Lewis Cline, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 James M. Madison, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 William G. Shirtel, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Joseph Redcay, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; trans. date and organization unknown.
 Henry Sibson, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
 John Snyder, musician, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 James Sterling, musician, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Privates.

Elijah Allen, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
 Michael Burns, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 John Bonn, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Jacob Brandt, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Taylor Brownwell, must. in July 20, 1864.
 Warren S. Casterlin, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Dennis C. Casterlin, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Arthur C. Connery, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 James Chesnut, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 James Doolan, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Thomas Davis, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 John W. Davis, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

James Delaney, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
 Benjamin T. Fisher, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Henry Faull, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 George Fox, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Jacob M. Faust, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 George Gottschall, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Isaac K. Good, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 John A. Garren, must. in July 20, 1864.
 Elijah Hoffman, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Charles Howard, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Harrison Hood, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Robert Houck, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Benjamin Howell, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
 Philip Horn, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
 Philip J. Klahr, must. in July 20, 1864.
 Adam Kledinst, must. in July 20, 1864.
 Thomas Kline, must. in July 20, 1864.
 James Leonard, must. in July 20, 1864.
 Jonah Lewis, must. in July 20, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
 Conrad Magee, must. in July 20, 1864.
 William Morgan, must. in July 20, 1864.
 Jacob Miller, must. in July 20, 1864.
 Thomas Magee, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
 George W. Martin, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
 David Moore, must. in July 20, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1864.
 John A. Oliver, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Thomas O'Brien, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
 Isaac Purnell, must. in July 20, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 29, 1865.
 Michael Reynolds, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Samuel Reed, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Benjamin Riggle, must. in July 20, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
 Wendall Reiman, must. in July 20, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
 Edward Ramsay, must. in July 20, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
 James M. Rogers, must. in July 20, 1864.

Jeremiah Sterner, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 William Smith, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Benjamin F. Smith, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 John Silliman, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Emanuel Shaab, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 William Sponsor, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 James Smith, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Levi A. Steiner, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Peter Smith, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Timothy J. Sullivan, must. in July 20, 1864; disch. by S. O. May 31, 1865.
 Michael Umberger, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Charles Ulmer, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Nicholas Watkins, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Edw. Williams, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 John Wolfinger, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
 Thomas Wren, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
 Charles Yeager, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment, which was first recruited as a hundred days' regiment, was organized on the 24th of July, 1864, with Joseph W. Fisher, colonel; William L. Bear, lieutenant-colonel; and Oliver C. James, major. As soon as it was organized it went to Baltimore, and thence to Monocacy Junction, where it remained two months, engaged in guard duty and drill. On the 1st of October it went to Berkeley County, West Va., and did guard duty along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad till the expiration of its term of service.

Three hundred of the men re-enlisted for one year, and these were organized in three companies, and remained on duty, under command of Captain Henry D. Markley. On the 16th of March these were joined by seven other companies that had been recruited chiefly by Colonel Fisher, and the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth

was reorganized. It soon afterwards went to Charlestown, and thence, on the 1st of April, to guard some fords on the Shenandoah River for a short time. It then went to Stevenson's Station, and on the 22d of April to Berryville, where it remained till the 6th of June engaged in provost duty. It was then sent to Staunton, and the three companies that had first re-enlisted were mustered out. On the 1st of August the remainder of the regiment arrived at Washington, where it guarded government property till January 31, 1866, when it was mustered out. One of the companies of this regiment (F) was largely composed of Mifflin County men.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and First Regiment (one year's service) was raised in the summer of 1864, and organized at Camp Curtin on the 29th of August, under command of Colonel F. Asbury Aul. The regiment contained a squadron of Perry County men, recruited at Duncannon. Immediately after organization it moved to a camp near Chambersburg, where it remained until a little after the middle of September, when the companies were ordered to various points widely separated, and employed in hospital, provost and other duty, several of the companies being afterwards posted as guards along the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, with headquarters first at Gainesville and afterwards at Thoroughfare Gap. One company was sent to Scranton, Pa., for provost duty. About the middle of November the command was moved to Camp Slough, at Alexandria, Va., and there employed in guard and escort duty. In May, 1865, one company, which had been on duty at Bloody Run, was posted at Pittsburgh, Pa., and employed as a provost guard, and the main body was removed from Alexandria to Fort Delaware, when it was ordered to Harrisburg, and there mustered out of service on the 21st of that month.

TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and Second Regiment (one year's service) was organized at Camp Curtin September 3, 1864, under Colonel Charles Albright. One company (B) was composed almost entirely of Juniata County men, and an-

other company (I) was recruited in the county of Union; and men of Perry County were found in several of the other companies.

On the 10th of September the regiment moved to Chambersburg, Pa., and thence on the 30th to Alexandria, Va. From there it was ordered to the Manassas Gap Railroad to guard the line, and keep it open for the transportation of supplies to the Army of the Shenandoah. In this duty it was several times engaged with guerrillas, who infested that region and obstructed the railroad and threw a train off the track, killing several soldiers and wounding twenty, for which act the troops burned all the houses within a mile of the scene of the outrage. Afterwards citizens of rebel proclivities were compelled to ride on each train, and by this course their safety was secure for the future.

In December the regiment moved to Fairfax, and was placed on duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and in fortifying at different points along the line, but saw no fighting except occasional skirmishing with guerrillas. In May, 1865, the regiment was moved to Pennsylvania, and was posted at Tamaqua and other points in the anthracite region, where it remained on duty until its muster out at Harrisburg, August 3, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.—The following field and staff officers served in the Two Hundred and Second:

Lieutenant-Colonel: John A. Maus.
Surgeon: S. Carson McCormick.

COMPANY B, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company B of the Two Hundred and Second:

Lewis Degan, capt., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William N. Sterrett, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Abner S. Bear, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
David P. Showers, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William C. Logan, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Jacob R. Martin, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Solomon B. Kaufman, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.

Wallis Rodgers, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
David Cunningham, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Henry Kleckner, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Adam Bungardner, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William Bristline, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Howard Andrews, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William W. Reed, corp., must. in Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Edw. Smith, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
David Bitner, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.

Privates.

Wilson E. Auman, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Samuel Brandt, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
George W. Beaver, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Adam Bitner, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William Bailor, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John Bailor, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John Brannen, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John C. Bartley, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Henry W. Bailor, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Edmund Bailor, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
James B. Birchfield, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Andrew Bowerson, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Benjamin F. Birchfield, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Thomas Bucaneer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Lewis Borham, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Samuel Bonsall, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Thomas J. Campbell, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Thomas Divinny, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
David Dasher, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.

- Rufus W. Davis, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- William Dawnsly, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- John Dixon, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
- Jacob Dull, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
- William H. Ewing, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Daniel Fisher, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Benj. Fisher, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Daniel Foltz, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- William Foagleman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- George Fetters, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- David Fink, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Samuel W. Foster, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Isaac Garman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Thomas Guyer, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Solomon Howder, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- John J. Holliwell, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- George M. Howard, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- David Holtzapple, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Eph. B. Hoghawout, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- George R. Hall, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- S. L. Hollinbaugh, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- John Hartman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Eph. Huntsbarger, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
- William Isenberg, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- George Kuisley, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Amos Kirk, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- James C. Kiser, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Samuel Kiser, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- John B. Kissinger, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Edw. H. Krauss, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Eph. Lauver, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Michael Lyghter, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- John W. Leach, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Henry Moore, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Henry L. Metlin, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Ephraim Moyer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Wm. B. Moore, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Ephraim Mahaffey, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- James McCahern, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- James E. McCahen, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Wm. B. McCahen, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Martin Naugle, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Frank W. Nichols, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Geo. B. Peck, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- James Peck, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Jeremiah Rowe, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Wm. J. Roe, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Wm. B. Rice, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Wm. S. Rice, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Mallon M. Richards, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Wash'n Reeder, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
- Alexander G. Smith, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Frederick Showers, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Henry Snyder, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Andrew Shover, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Daniel Sherill, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- John Stayner, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- William Showers, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Samuel Swartz, must. in Jan. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
- Henry L. Schick, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; pro. to principal mus. Sept. 4, 1864.

John E. Seville, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
 John G. Telfer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
 John Vaughan, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
 James B. Vaughan, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
 S. M. Woodward, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
 Absalom Wise, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
 Clark W. Wright, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
 Geo. W. Wise, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
 Philip S. Zindt, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.

COMPANY I, UNION COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the Two Hundred and Second :

Captain.

Jacob Neyhart.

First Lieutenant.

Jacob H. Brown.

Second Lieutenant.

George Y. McLaughlin.

First Sergeant.

John B. Ritner.

Sergeants.

William P. Allen.	Samuel S. Rank.
James P. Gundy.	George H. Gressinger.

Corporals.

Enos Zentmeyer.	George Himmerdinger.
Joseph C. Dull.	Henry S. Dewey.
John W. Brown.	John M. Brown.
Samuel S. Hess.	Zaccheus Cornelius.

Musician.

Cameron McGregor.

Privates.

Amos G. Becher.	D. A. Diffenderfer.
William Becher.	Jonathan F. Elec.
John Bently.	James S. Ellis.
Hosea Bogart.	Jacob Engle.
Joseph Bogart.	Elias Engleman.
Francis Bower.	James Eveland.
C. W. Brintzchoff.	John Everet.
John Brobst.	H. M. Fahnestock.
William W. Brown.	John H. Fesler.
Sheller Chappel.	Cyrus Fetter.
Charles Chappel.	Jared Fisher.
Charles W. Chappel.	John H. Fisher.
Jesse Cleaver.	Paul Fisher.
Jesse M. Cornelius.	Charles W. Flick.
Andrew M. Cornelius.	Henry G. Gebhart.
Levi Dennis.	Hiram Good.
Lester P. Dickey.	Joseph W. Gossness.

William Ginter.	Andrew Nagle.
Isaiah Gussler.	Daniel Newman.
James R. Hahn.	Amariah H. Pierce.
David Hahn.	Lemuel J. Platner.
J. D. Hawkenberry.	Edward Powers.
John Haynes.	Martin J. Rank.
Jacob Heister.	David Rank.
Joseph Hess.	John Rahrer.
Henry Hester.	Benjamin F. Reichley.
James Hooveman.	William A. Reichley.
Daniel Huff.	George E. Reitmeyer.
James Huff.	D. K. Reitmeyer.
John S. Huff.	James Rohrabach.
David Huff.	Hiram Sanders.
Benjamin Hummel.	Charles Sanders.
Frederick Hummel.	Henry W. Sanders.
Henry Irwin.	George L. Sanders.
John Jamison, Sr.	John B. Search.
Augustus B. Jamison.	James Shannon.
John Keener.	William Shannon.
Jacob Keyser.	David G. Slear.
George W. Kint.	Jeremiah Smith.
John S. Kupp.	David Speece.
William Landaw.	John Swartz.
William Leonard.	Henry O. Taylor.
Benjamin Leonard.	Martin Trester.
Peter Long.	Jesse H. Wagner.
Charles Lynn.	Henry Wertz.
John A. Mathias.	George Williams.
Joseph P. Miller.	Abraham Young.
Michael S. Mowrer.	James A. Young.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment had its rendezvous at Camp Curtin, where it was organized on the 2d of September, 1864, and was mustered into the service for one year under the following-named field officers, viz. : Colonel Joseph A. Matthews, Lieutenant-Colonel William F. Walter, Major B. Mortimer Morrow, who had previously served with honor in the Eighty-fourth Regiment. Many of the enlisted men of the Two Hundred and Fifth were veterans of the early service. Two of the companies (F and K) were raised in Mifflin County.

On the 5th of September the regiment left Harrisburg and went to the front, camping at Fort Corcoran, on the Washington defenses, but soon after moved to City Point, Va., as an escort to about thirteen hundred recruits and drafted men, destined for General Grant's army in front of Petersburg. At City Point the regiment was engaged in fatigue and picket duty.

Early in October it joined the Army of the James, but about three weeks later it was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and assigned to General Hartranft's provisional brigade, which was attached to the Ninth Corps, and which, about the middle of December, became a part of the Third Division of that corps, General Hartranft commanding the division and Colonel Matthews the brigade. The camp of the regiment was at Fort Prescott, on the "Army-Line Railroad," where, with the division, it made winter-quarters, the other divisions of the Ninth Corps holding positions in its front.

The first battle of the regiment was the retaking of Fort Steadman, which had been previously captured by the enemy in a sudden and overwhelming assault. It was in the early gray of the morning (March 25, 1865) that the troops were formed in line for the attack. The Two Hundred and Fifth was held in reserve and in support of Hartranft's first line, where it remained for more than an hour. The assault was made with great impetuosity and the work was carried in gallant style. The regiment captured a number of prisoners and lost ten wounded in the action. But the severest battle in which the Two Hundred and Fifth was engaged was the first assault on the works of the inner line at Petersburg, in the morning of April 2d. The regiment formed at eleven o'clock P. M. of the 1st, and at one A. M. of the 2d moved forward to the rear of Fort Sedgwick, then advanced and formed a line of battle nearly on the picket line. At daylight the whole line advanced to the attack. The regiment assaulted Battery No. 30, carried it, taking a number of prisoners, and held the work against several determined assaults made by the enemy during the day. It remained on the front line till two o'clock A. M. of the 3d, when it was relieved. In this engagement the regiment was exposed to the heaviest fire of musketry and artillery and suffered a loss of one hundred and twenty-one killed and wounded and five missing.

On the 3d of April the regiment moved to the front of the Petersburg works and found them evacuated. It then marched with the other

troops, to Burkesville Junction, repairing the South Side Railroad as it proceeded. It remained at Burkesville till after the war had been ended by the surrender of the Confederate armies under Lee and Johnston, when it moved back to City Point and there embarked for Alexandria, near which place (at Fairfax Seminary) it remained until ordered to Pennsylvania. It was mustered out June 2, 1865. Following is a list of the officers and enlisted men of the Mifflin County companies.

COLONEL WILLIAM WILLIS is descended from Scotch ancestry, and is the grandson of Joseph Willis, who resided near Columbia, Lancaster County, where he was an enterprising farmer. The latter married a Miss Mel-drum, of the same county, whose children were Samuel, John, George, James, Robert, Joseph, Charles, William, Thomas, Henry, Peggy, Sarah and Nancy.

The birth of John Willis occurred on the homestead, in Lancaster County, in 1796. He devoted his life to the occupations of a farmer in his native county, having married Fanny, daughter of John Shupe, also of the same county. Their children are William, Henry, John, Elizabeth (Mrs. George Wilson, of Reading), Mary (Mrs. J. Goshé, also of Reading), Susan (Mrs. Landorn Carter, of California, deceased), Sarah (Mrs. Christian Leib, of Lancaster), Charlotte (Mrs. Thomas Winnemore, of Iowa), Fanny (Mrs. William F. Breckon, of Iowa) and Anna (Mrs. Frank Canders, of Ottawa, Ill.).

William Willis, the subject of this sketch, was born April 24, 1821, in Mountville, Lancaster County, Pa., and in childhood removed to Mount Joy, in the same county. The necessity for acquiring habits of industry in early years precluded opportunities for a thorough education, and at the age of fourteen, on leaving the farm, he was engaged as conductor of a freight train, first on the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, and later on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, both of which were at that time controlled by the State. At the age of sixteen he became an engineer, but later returned to the position of conductor. Deciding to change his employment, he entered a furnace

in Marietta, Pa., as an employé, and finally accepted the position of manager for Schoenberger & Musselman, which he filled from 1847 to 1853, when Lewistown became his home. Here he acted as manager of the Lewistown furnace until 1858 and then embarked in the milling and grain business. Disposing of his interest in the latter enterprise, in 1864 he entered the army in defense of his native State, then invaded by the rebel forces. He became

gan Iron Company, of which he was both superintendent and president. He is also extensively interested in contracting and in various commercial enterprises, including the quarrying of limestone, and fills the office of director of the Mifflin County National Bank. In politics he is a Republican and has filled various local offices, such as chief burgess, school director, etc. He is a director of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary. He was, on



William Willis

second lieutenant of Company F, Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in the engagements at Hatcher's Run, Va., the retaking of Fort Sedgwick, Va., and at Petersburg. Declining a colonel's commission on account of ill health, he accepted the position of quartermaster and also acted as commissary of his brigade. On returning again to civil life, Colonel Willis embarked in the manufacture of iron, in connection with the Glamor-

the 2d of February, 1855, appointed aid-de-camp to Governor Pollock, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Lewistown, in which he has, since 1855, been an elder. He is a member of the Lewistown Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Free and Accepted Masons and has filled the leading offices in each of these organizations.

Colonel Willis was, on the 25th of August, 1841, married to Susan, daughter of Philip

Schaum, whose children are a son (William) and a daughter (Teresa), both deceased.

Mrs. Willis has three brothers—Frederick Schaum, George Schaum and William Schaum—all of whom served in the Union army, Frederick being also a veteran of the Mexican War.

COMPANY F, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company F of the Two Hundred and Fifth :

Jacob F. Hamaker, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John Swan, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Henry Printz, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John A. Boyer, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Thomas J. Cameron, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 2, 1865.

George B. Stewart, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John R. Hesser, sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1864; pro. to sergt. April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

William A. Troxel, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. E, div. 2, grave 26.

Henry E. Kirk, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Charles W. Stahl, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Andrew J. Sturgis, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Henry Sherman, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John D. Lotz, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Casper D. Criswell, corp., must. in August 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John Perryhill, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Peter Higo, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

George W. Graul, mus., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Peter Keen, mus., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Privates.

Eph'm D. Auner, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John K. Aultz, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Isaac Aurand, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; died Oct. 6, 1864.

Charles Austin, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

James Bishop, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Albert C. Burns, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865.

Andrew Brehman, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John E. Barr, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John Barr, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

George W. Bolinger, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Robert Buchanan, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Michael Blouch, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Michael B. Bloom, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

William Bell, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., section C, division 2, grave 33.

Joseph Carrigan, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

James W. Cargill, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Josiah H. Conley, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Sept. 2, 1864.

Charles R. Dalby, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John W. Dunmire, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 2, 1865.

George Dull, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

James B. Eckelbarger, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Mathias P. Essick, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

John Finckle, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Daniel Finckle, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 2, 1865.

John Fields, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

William H. Freed, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John Forsyth, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John Gochanauer, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Isaac Goddard, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John Gephart, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Henry Hassinger, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

- George S. Hunt, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Howard F. Hess, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- Robert A. Jackson, must. in Aug. 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
- Joseph Jenkins, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Andrew J. Jenkins, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Saml. Jenkins, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Isaac Johnson, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
- Joseph M. Limes, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John Lilley, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jno. S. Langton, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Lewis W. Limes, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jno. S. Lawrer, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Jno. C. Lyter, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Wm. W. Mayes, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Wm. Martin, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Joseph Mallard, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Thomas Miller, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John Moon, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Benj. S. Mumper, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jno. S. McCormick, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- James McCafferty, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jno. M. McAninch, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch., date unknown.
- Joseph McFadden, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to hosp. stewd. Sept. 2, 1864.
- Peter M. Ort, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- James L. Porter, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- James Price, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Geo. Pecht, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Joel Price, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- N. E. Pennepacker, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jno. W. Rider, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch., date unknown.
- Reuben Rider, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Franklin Rice, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John C. Ream, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent at muster out.
- Alfred Rarick, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Henry Ready, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.
- Lewis Snook, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va. sec. E, div. 2, grave 167.
- Andrew D. Snook, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; died at City Point, Va., April 5, of wounds received at Petersburg April 2, 1865.
- Joseph Summers, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by General Order June 15, 1865.
- James Stewart, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Alvin Shimp, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- George W. Settle, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by General Order June 15, 1865.
- Frederick Smith, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- George Smith, must. in August 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John H. Stull, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Samuel Styers, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John A. Stout, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Conrad Ulrich, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Dallas Wilson, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John H. Weber, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Lewis Yeater, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

COMPANY K, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company K of the Two Hundred and Fifth :

- F. B. McClenahan, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; brev. maj. April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Samuel Hadly, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Jacob Kohler, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 James W. Couch, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 27, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in 9th Army Corps Cem., Meade Station.
 George B. Scott, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. from sergt. April 3, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Conrad Hobaugh, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 John A. Sager, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 William F. Alexander, sergt., must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 James H. Beaver, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 John T. Arnold, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 James McManany, corp., must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
 Henry Herschall, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Franklin Hulbert, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.
 William Koons, corp., must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
 Samuel McClenahan, corp., must. in Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hosp., at muster out.
 David R. Shank, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Isaac R. Hetrick, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. April 3, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Peter Freed, mus., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 John H. Coulter, mus., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to principal mus. Sept. 2, 1864.

Privates.

Samuel Alexander, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 15, 1865.
 Lewis Arnet, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Stewart Arnold, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
 James N. Brown, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 William Butterbaugh, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 H. I. Baughman, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Leonard Bargo, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Henry Bowersox, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Jacob Bottorff, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Joel Bobb, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Geo. W. Bell, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Daniel Beaver, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
 David Carter, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
 Robert Casner, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 William Casner, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Amos Carson, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 James Carl, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Wm. A. Clymans, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Joseph Casner, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. C, div. 2, grave 72.
 Levi Decker, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Peter Dale, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Amos Folk, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 John Goodfellow, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 John F. Gibbony, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Jos. P. Guisewhite, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Benj. Harman, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Solomon Harman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Nelson B. Henry, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Thompson O. Henry, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 E. J. Hampton, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
 Harry Hall, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
 Michael Kline, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Daniel Knittle, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Eli Kipe, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 James A. Kays, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 Richard C. Kinlay, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

- Reuben Knepps, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Josiah Long, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
- Daniel Miller, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Ames Moury, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Samuel Moury, must. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- George W. Mitchell, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- J. Mouthersbaugh, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Joseph Miller, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John W. Miller, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jacob A. Marks, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Peter A. Marks, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Levi A. Myers, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- James H. McClenahan, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- A. C. McClenahan, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Dav. R. McClintock, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Elias McCalips, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- William H. McManigal, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
- John McCalips, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Albert W. Nale, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Joseph M. Owens, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Albert Penepacker, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Aaron Peters, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John L. Reedy, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John W. Rager, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jacob V. Ross, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John H. Reed, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- John W. Stubs, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Calvin Stubs, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jacob Stull, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Samuel M. Sager, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Isaac Snook, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Joseph Snook, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Andrew Snook, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Thomas Shirk, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Joseph H. Smith, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Daniel Sivits, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
- Eli Sivits, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Mathew Shoemaker, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Chas. Shoemaker, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Geo. Spickler, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- James Shilling, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jacob Saltzman, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Jacob Swab, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., 1864.
- John Thomas, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Andrew H. Triester, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- James Wray, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Isaac Ward, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
- Chas. Williams, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment (one year's service) included in its organization four companies (E, F, G and I) recruited in Perry County, and two companies (A and D) of men raised in Snyder County. There were also some men of Juniata and Union Counties serving in its ranks.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Curtin, where it was organized September 12, 1864, under the following-named field officers, viz.: Colonel Alfred B. McCalmont, Lieutenant-

Colonel M. T. Heintzelman, Major Alexander Bobb. The regiment moved (September 13th) from Harrisburg, and proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, on the James River, where it was assigned to the brigade of Colonel Potter. On the 27th of November it joined the Army of the Potomac, where it was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division of the Ninth Corps, the division being under command of General Hartranft. During the winter the regiment was on active duty in the front, and frequently under fire. In February, 1865, it took part in an expedition to Hatcher's Run, and returned after five days' marching, but without having participated in a general engagement.

On the 25th of March the enemy assaulted the Union lines with great fury and captured Fort Steadman. The regiment was ordered forward, and made a vigorous attack, driving the enemy from a position in its front, and bravely holding the ground gained. In the general assault made to retake the works, the Two Hundred and Eighth captured Battery No. 12, with three hundred prisoners, suffering a loss of forty-two killed and wounded. From the morning of the 27th it was constantly in motion until the 2d of April, when it took part in the final assault on Petersburg. Its position was a point in front of Fort Sedgwick, where the works were carried and held against repeated and determined attacks made by the enemy during the day.

The loss of the regiment in this engagement was forty-eight killed and wounded. At daylight on the 3d it was found that the Confederates had abandoned their last defenses, and the Union troops entered Petersburg. In the pursuit of the retreating enemy, the regiment moved with its division to Nottoway Court-House, arriving there on the 9th, in the evening of which day the news was received of Lee's surrender. It remained there until April 20th, when it moved to the rear, passing through Petersburg to City Point, whence it proceeded by transports to Alexandria, near which place it remained in camp till the 1st of June, when the recruits were transferred to the Fifty-first Regiment, and the Two Hundred and Eighth was mustered out of service. The officers and

men of the Perry and Snyder companies were as follows:

COMPANY A, SNYDER COUNTY.—The following served in Company A of the Two Hundred and Eighth:

Thomas W. Hoffman, capt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; brev. maj. March 25, 1865; brev. lieutenant-col. April 2, 1865; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Jacob F. Hoffman, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by S. O. June 23, 1865.
 James P. Smith, 2d lieutenant, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Elias M. Houser, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Samuel H. Brubaker, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Frederick N. Wise, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Benjamin Bachman, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Abraham H. Reed, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
 Edmes Greenough, sergt., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 William C. Styers, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Daniel Jury, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Isaac D. Muench, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 James B. C. Shaffer, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Percival Sausser, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
 William Bowman, corp., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John N. Deibler, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Michael Messner, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
 John H. Hoffman, mus., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 George W. Gamberling, mus., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

George N. Anniller, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Phillip Amich, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William S. Bingham, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Elias Bachman, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry Bachman, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Solomon Bowersox, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John J. Badman, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John J. Burkhart, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.

Samuel Bowersox, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.

William Brown, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.

Edward Brown, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.

George Campbell, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out with company June 1, 1865.

Israel F. Charles, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry F. Charles, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Robert Cummings, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.

Simon Decker, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William S. Dallinger, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Joseph Erhart, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

John W. Erb, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Elias Etswiler, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel Etswiler, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Isaac Frantz, must. in Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel Frantz, must. in Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William A. Flemming, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel Grim, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel H. Hartman, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob C. Houtz, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Methus R. Herrold, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Heckert, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Emanuel Hepner, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug 7, 1865.

Joseph R. Hoffman, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Charles Hauk, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Theodore Jury, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Elias Keeboch, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Charles Kalterman, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Clinger, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John A. Klinger, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jonathan Lower, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry H. Lentz, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John W. Leiter, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Aaron F. Moyer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Thomas McGill, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William J. McMurray, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John S. Price, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Casher Reiger, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

H. C. Reichenboch, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William H. Reigle, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Schroyer, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel Sweigart, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William C. Snyder, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob C. Snyder, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

David R. Seasholtz, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Strohecker, must. in Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Benj. Specht, must. in Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel C. Swartz, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Benj. R. Snyder, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Thomas C. Snyder, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob F. Specht, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James Sheets, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William A. Smith, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry J. Smith, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George H. Shough, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William H. Snyder, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Philip C. Schwab, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John Speer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.
 Chr. Sweitzer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.
 Isaac Underkoffler, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Henry E. Welker, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Willoughby C. Wald, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Josiah H. Witmer, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William Williard, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Andrew M. Zeigler, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William Zerby, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 22d, of wounds received at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
 Philip Zerby, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

COMPANY D, SNYDER COUNTY.—The following served in Company D of the Two Hundred and Eighth:

David Mitchell, capt., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Franklin W. Keller, 1st lieutenant, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; died March 26th of wounds recd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.
 W. H. Gemberling, 1st lieutenant, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; pro. from 2d lieutenant April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Charles B. Miller, 2d lieutenant, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. from 1st sergeant April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jacob Lorah, 1st sergeant, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. from sergeant April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 W. J. Wagenseller, sergeant, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jacob Kunney, sergeant, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Samuel Snyder, sergeant, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. from corp. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 H. J. Yarrington, sergeant, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 James Erdley, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jonathan J. Spacht, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Chr. Munier, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; pro. to corp. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

H. Loudenslager, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to corp. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 George W. Miller, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 George Long, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William Luck, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to corp. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Henry Mitchell, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1865.
 Jeremiah Long, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
 Joseph H. Feehrer, musician, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John H. Wenrich, musician, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Charles H. Rummel, musician, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

Thomas Aikey, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
 Jesse M. Auchmuty, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
 Lewis Aurand, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Lewis Burkholder, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Henry Birekhart, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Joseph Boop, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Emanuel Boyer, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 18, 1865.
 William J. Barnhart, mus. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Bolig, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
 George W. Bower, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Henry Bolig, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John W. Beistle, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to musician Co. C Oct. 2, 1864.
 John Brown, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
 Joseph Catherman, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William Christ, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William M. Curns, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Henry Crouse, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Mahlon Courtney, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

- Alfred Chubb, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- John Clark, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
- Henry Diellenbach, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded in action; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
- George W. Doebler, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Frank Duffy, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
- James Erdley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Jeremiah Erdley, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.
- Lewis V. Ellis, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- John A. Ettinger, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to musician Co. F Sept. 22, 1864.
- Elias Ettinger, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
- Enoch Fockler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.
- John Fink, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Jacob Fisher, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Jacob Fieg, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Thomas Fitch, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
- George Gaughler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- John Gaughler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Paul Gemberling, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Aaron Gundrum, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Percival Gemberling, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- G. W. Gemberling, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to musician Co. A Sept. 30, 1865.
- Nicholas P. Haxton, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- John M. Harbison, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Franklin Haupt, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Henry Hendricks, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Casper Hahn, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Edw. Haupt, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Adam Hartz, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Geo. H. Habue, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to musician Co. F Oct. 2, 1864.
- J. J. Housenworth, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to musician, Co. H, Oct. 2, 1864.
- John Harris, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
- Peter Krotzer, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Percival Keiser, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- John P. Kautz, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Josias L. Krebs, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Isaac Long, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Danl. D. Messner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Jeremiah M. Malick, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Wm. McMonigal, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
- Michael McCearney, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
- Benj. Pifer, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- David Peters, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Nathan Roush, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Saml. P. Rowe, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Joel D. Rubenthal, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Isaac Roshon, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Jeremiah Straub, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Henry J. Stroh, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Peter Stahl, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Peter Shipman, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Amos M. Stroh, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Daniel G. Sechrist, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- George W. St. Clair, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Samuel W. Seesholtz, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Daniel Schrauder, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- William E. Snyder, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- George W. Snyder, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Merritt Snyder, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Amos F. Spittler, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Joseph Stevens, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 8, 1865.

Daniel Stouffer, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to mus. Co. C Oct. 2, 1864.

William S. Thursby, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John H. Visner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.

Charles W. Winters, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Wharton S. Welch, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry S. Werline, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Charles Wolborn, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Thomas H. Wilson, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.

COMPANY E, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company E of the Two Hundred and Eighth :

F. M. McKeehan, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John T. McHaffie, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 9, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Solomon T. Buck, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Ephraim B. Wise, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Joseph W. Gantt, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Joshua E. Vancamp, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

David R. P. Bealor, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William R. Dunn, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel W. Lutman, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Meredith Darlington, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Raffensberger, corp., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Dunn, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob S. Wagner, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel I. Shortess, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

William S. McHaffie, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Ranaplee, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Peter S. Albert, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Harris A. Rohraback, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry A. Albright, corp., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

David Adams, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

George Albright, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Bitner, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Bistline, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John S. Baker, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Frederick Barrick, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Joseph Bipp, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Ephraim Bird, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob B. Burkpile, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George M. Bryner, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Best, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Andrew J. Barrick, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jasper Blain, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel Bellman, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Thomas Boston, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.

Simon W. Clouser, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Adam Clemens, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William H. Delaven, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Dice, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George E. Davis, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Jacob Foose, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Isaiah C. Foose, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Frank Foose, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Jan. 11, 1865.

Henry D. Foose, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Henry Ferris, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Isaiah M. Gantt, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John S. Garlin, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.

John Gregg, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
 Jacob High, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Joseph Hirt, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Joseph Heckart, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; killed near Appomattox River, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
 William Jackson, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
 Charles Jacobs, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 Thomas Jones, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 George Kocher, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John W. Kell, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William T. Kepner, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Darius I. Klinepeter, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company, June 1, 1865.
 William H. Kacy, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William M. Kennedy, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; died at City Point, Va., April 15th, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
 Edm'd B. P. Kinsloe, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 24th, of wounds received at Petersburg Va., April 2, 1865.
 George Keilholtz, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
 John C. Loy, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William Lupfer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Robert W. Long, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
 Samuel A. Martin, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; promoted to hospital steward Sept. 8, 1864.
 Manoah Mercer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jonathan Miller, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 James L. Moore, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Levi Markle, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Robert Markle, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 James Mickey, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Richard Magee, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John Mercer, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
 John Mace, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 James L. Meginley, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
 Joseph P. McCabe, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
 Charles Nickols, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 William Power, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William A. H. Persing, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William H. Perry, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

George W. Reamer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John Reapsome, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Henry Ricedorff, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Harvey Rank, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William Robison, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
 Christian Snyder, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 T. M. Sullenburger, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Peter Shalto, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Franklin Schwartz, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jacob Spriggle, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Daniel Shadel, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 George Snyder, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Robert Surrell, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Henry Snyder, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Jerome Toomey, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Dav. P. Tressler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jacob Turnbaugh, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., April 13th, of wounds received at Petersburg April 2, 1865; grave 3080.
 Daniel Wertz, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
 John S. Warren, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
 John Zeigler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

COMPANY F, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company F of the Two Hundred and Eighth :

Gard C. Palm, capt., must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Henry Shreffler, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Francis A. Campbell, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Thos. J. Sowers, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Martin H. Furman, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Robt. H. Campbell, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Wm. Berrier, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded

- at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Hugh Smith, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Henry A. Wade, sergt., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Samuel G. Smith, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
- George Bistline, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- George W. Reiber, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- James Meminger, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; pro. to corp. March 26, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- John K. Stump, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- John A. Newcomer, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Daniel T. Ritter, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Samuel S. McKee, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Frederick Shull, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.
- John A. Ettinger, mus., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- George H. Hahn, mus., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Privates.*
- Thos. A. Adams, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- W. H. Armstrong, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Robert A. Blackburn, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- David V. Brickley, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
- Godlip Burkel, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Solomon Bistline, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Thomas Berrier, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Sylvester K. Baltozer, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Jacob R. Bender, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- S. W. Bernheisel, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Peter Berrier, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Henry Berrier, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Wm. Baltozer, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Joseph Bistline, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- John H. Briner, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- George S. Briner, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Joseph C. Collins, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Barnard A. Connor, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Fred. Daum, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Reuben Dillman, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- G. W. Droneberger, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
- John Delancy, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Daniel Ernest, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- James English, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- George Emory, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- James Foose, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
- James A. Finley, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Jacob Fritz, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- John Getz, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
- Jacob Gatshall, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Wm. Garland, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Wm. H. Garber, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Michael Hoffman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- David Hoffman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- Wm. A. Hull, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- D. A. Hollenbaugh, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- W. C. Hollenbaugh, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
- A. T. Hohenshelt, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel S. Henry, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John B. Hench, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
 Saml. A. Johnston, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Lloyd K. Kistler, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Simon Kern, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Chas. W. Kline, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jacob S. Lowe, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Saml. R. Morrow, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Thomas Messimer, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Andrew J. Munper, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Wm. Morrison, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John H. Mathers, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Philip McElheney, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 S. W. McElheney, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 20th, of wounds received at Fort Steadman March 25, 1865.
 Jonathan Peckard, must. in September 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Saml. Rinesmith, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Robert Reed, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 James D. Rhea, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William T. Reeder, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
 John Reeder, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
 Samuel F. Shaffer, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 George Shoff, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William Sheibley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 George Sheibley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Andrew Shearer, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Samuel G. Smith, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William H. Seager, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John Swales, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Shoemaker, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Stroup, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 David E. Saylor, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
 Jacob Shearer, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
 William D. Seibert, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
 Andw. B. Shreffler, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Elias Shope, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Henry Shope, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Charles S. Shields, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John G. Snyder, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William H. R. Segar, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John H. Titzel, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Samuel Welsh, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Sinary Wentzel, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Daniel Wilt, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Henry Waggoner, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 George E. Walker, must. in Sept. 12, 1864.
 Philip Zeigler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

COMPANY G, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company G of the Two Hundred and Eighth:

Benj. F. Miller, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William A. Zinn, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Wm. Fosselman, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Lewis Beson, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Wm. A. Blain, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
 Wm. S. Hostetter, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Thomas J. Latchford, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jeremiah J. Billows, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Nicholas Hogentogler, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

D. B. Hohensheld, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Isaiah W. Clouser, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Joseph S. Bucher, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John B. Swartz, corp., must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 L. H. C. Fleckinger, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Findley Rogers, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Daniel W. Gantt, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 A. Worley Monroe, mus., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John Howell, mus., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

John Acaley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Valentine Arndt, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Wm. A. Blain, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Sylvester Byrem, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Peter S. Baker, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Geo. W. Burrell, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Adam Bucher, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Benj. F. Barnhart, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Wm. H. Clouser, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Cyrus S. Clouser, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Calvin H. Clouser, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Henry C. Charles, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John H. Cox, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Geo. L. Comp, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jacob S. Comp, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Edward T. P. Dunn, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Wesley Deitrick, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Samuel Duffield, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
 Alexander M. Fleck, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Fair, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jesse M. Ferguson, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William H. Fleckinger, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John Fosselman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Christopher Fisher, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Ephraim F. Gardner, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John Gutshall, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Watson L. Gant, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Isaac Haines, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jacob S. Haines, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Wendell Haines, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jacob Hoffman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William Hinbach, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 David W. Haines, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 William T. Johnson, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 J. B. Kochenderfer, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Peter Kerlin, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jacob Klinepeter, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John I. Kleffman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 John Lesh, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Baltzer Lesh, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jacob M. Long, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 James P. Latchford, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Samuel Maginnis, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Samuel P. Maginnis, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Jacob Mogel, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Henry C. Meredith, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Daniel Myers, Jr., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
 Shuman Miller, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Miller, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Samuel G. Miller, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. Sept. 12, 1864.

Jacob McLaughlin, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jesse S. Nace, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Newman, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George F. Nipple, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James C. Nipple, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Martin V. Orner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Adam J. Page, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Charles N. Price, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Lewis W. Powell, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Peterman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Thomas A. Reader, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

W. C. Reichenbach, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Justice Rouch, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Frank Rohm, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William J. Reigle, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob R. Rider, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Edward G. Sheaffer, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George A. Spahr, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Sweger, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John M. Smith, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Andrew C. Smith, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham S. Smith, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Christian Shoop, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Isaac Tschopp, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Trego, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William H. Troup, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Frederick Watts, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John B. Wright, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel D. Wrey, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel S. Witherow, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John W. Wagner, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jonathan Weaver, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George W. Weise, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.

David Yohn, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

COMPANY I, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the Two Hundred and Eighth :

James H. Marshall, captain, mustered in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Isaac D. Dunkle, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. from private Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John D. Neilson, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George K. Schall, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John J. Monroe, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. in with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Keen, sergt., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Edwin D. Owen, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John F. Ayle, sergt., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Theodore Jones, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham Kitner, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Frank W. Gibson, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Benjamin Shaffer, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Rufus Potter, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob Seiler, corp., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Samuel Landis, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry F. Sweger, corp., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Jacob P. Kerlin, mus., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Vincent M. Gallen, mus., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

Samuel Albright, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Owen Brunner, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Samuel Behel, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel W. Bair, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jeremiah Bair, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samel W. Bair, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William H. Brunner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George W. Brunner, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Peter Bair, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James Clegg, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John A. Clouser, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Cornelius Clouser, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel Cless, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Andrew J. Clouser, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Simon S. Clouser, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham Carl, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Duke, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William J. Deliser, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John T. Dew, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Dressler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Edward Dressler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham Dile, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William H. Donaldson, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.

Elias L. Fetrow, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James Gibney, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham Garling, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865.

Patrick Gibney, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Gohn, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Ernest Gurdom, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.

Josiah Grubb, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; died at Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1865.

Benjamin Holmes, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John W. Hench, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Levi Hunter, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at must. out.

Daniel Hilbert, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Hains, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Haymaker, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob Hain, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob Hull, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John A. Hillbish, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham E. Howe, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Robert Hunter, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Inch, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Kepperly, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Kamler, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 11, 1865.

Christian Lickel, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George S. Lenhart, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Liddick, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William A. Lackey, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John H. Miller, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Joseph W. Miller, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry Marshall, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

William Morris, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John P. Motter, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel W. Motter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George W. Myers, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John N. Motter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob B. Meek, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William McKinzie, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Potter, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Rice, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Reuben Rewhental, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John L. Retter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Joseph Ready, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. Feb. 18, 1865.

Geo. W. Swarts, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Benj. W. Small, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Israel W. Smith, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Alexander Shortess, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Henry M. Sweager, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Shorer, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Geo. W. Souder, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Emanuel Staner, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jno. Shaffer, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Danl. T. Shaffer, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jno. W. Silks, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Silks, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Shotsberger, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Saml. Shotsberger, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.

Henry Shotsberger, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Noah Shoop, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Isaiah Skevington, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry H. Spots, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Emanuel Troutman, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Williams, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob A. Zeigler, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment (one year's service) was recruited in the summer and fall of 1864, and was organized at Camp Curtin on the 24th of September in that year, with Colonel William Sergeant as commanding officer, and having as its lieutenant-colonel Edward L. Witman, previously captain of Company D of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. Immediately after its organization the regiment moved to the front of Petersburg, where it was assigned to duty in the Third Brigade of the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. Its first engagement was at Hatcher's Run, October 27th and 28th, where its loss was but slight. Early in December it moved with the Fifth Corps on an expedition having for its purpose the destruction of the Weldon Railroad and the Confederate stores gathered along the route, which duty was successfully performed for a distance of many miles along the line. On the 5th and 6th of February, 1865, it fought at Dabney's Mills, behaving with marked steadiness and gallantry, and losing severely in killed, wounded and missing. Again, in the battle at Gravelly Run, March 30th and 31st, it fought bravely, and suffered a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and an equal number missing—many of them taken prisoners. From that time, during the ten days that intervened before the struggle was closed by the surrender of General Lee's army, it was continually at the front, taking part in the fighting of the 1st of April, and in subsequent engagements to and including the closing scene at Appomattox on the 9th. After the surrender it moved to Washington, D. C., where it took part in the great review of the armies in May, and was mustered out on the 30th of that month. Companies H and I were largely composed of Mifflin County men, with detachments from the contiguous territory.

COMPANY II, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company II of the Two Hundred and Tenth:

John R. Miller, capt., must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

William P. Miller, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 20, 1864;

- wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
- J. W. Mutherbaugh, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by S. O. Dec. 7, 1864.
- George W. Garber, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; com. 1st lieut. May 16, 1865; not must.; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Phillip Trewitz, sergt., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; com. 2d lieut. May 16, 1865; not must.; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Wm. P. Waream, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Josias Kisinger, sergt., must. in Sept. 16, 1864; pro. to sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Cyrus E. Solida, sergt., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Isaac Umholt, sergt., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; bur. in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, div. A, sec. D, grave 69.
- Hugh Conley, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Levi Gable, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John B. Gise, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Adam Demmy, corp., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Joseph F. Yeager, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John L. Good, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
- John B. Fordyce, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
- Edmund Umholtz, mus., must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John G. Keilner, mus., must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John Brooks, must. in Sept. 17, 1864.
- William Blizzard, must. in Sept. 21, 1864.
- William Carbaugh, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Martin Carbaugh, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Joseph Cummings, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Allen Cutler, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John Collins, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Samuel Crawford, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
- James Carl, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
- Frank Cannon, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
- John Carden, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
- John Doyle, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
- Philip Devers, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
- John English, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Christian Funk, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John Feeny, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John Freilich, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
- John Flevel, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Elias Grims, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Joseph Grove, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- William Grell, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- William Galliger, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
- Daniel Hafer, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Jacob Hafer, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Jacob K. Hess, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Cornelius Hawk, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., May 9th of wounds received at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
- Michael Higgins, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
- Francis Hair, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
- Henry Heckman, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
- George Jordon, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- James Jones, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
- Joseph Klinger, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- William Koelner, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- George Kemmerer, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
- John Kreitzer, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
- Francis Kidwell, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.

Privates.

- William Adams, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
- John Anderson, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
- John Anderson, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
- Henry Bingerman, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Peter Blystone, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Samuel E. Brown, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- William Burns, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.

- John Lebo, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John C. Murphy, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Edward Mendenhall, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- David W. Miller, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- William A. Moyer, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- George F. Matler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; pro. to hospital steward Sept. 19, 1864.
- John Misel, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
- George W. Miller, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
- Bernard Mullen, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
- William Miller, must. in Sept. 17, 1864.
- John Mockerman, must. in Sept., 1864.
- James Munson, must. in Sept. 17, 1864.
- Anthony McCartney, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Oliver P. Newman, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; died Dec., 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
- James W. O'Dare, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 16th, of wounds rec. at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington.
- James O'Brian, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
- James M. Penepacker, must. in Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Eli Paul, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Hiram H. Parson, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Manley Y. Pond, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.
- David Rohrer, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Daniel Rickert, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John A. Riley, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John B. Reiss, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
- Ephraim Rinker, must. in Sept. 15, 1864; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
- John Shoop, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John C. Soltzer, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- James F. Simons, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Jonas Swab, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- William Shuye, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; captured at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
- Peter Smith, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
- Leonard Stearns, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
- Daniel Tobias, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Charles Trout, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Thomas Thornton, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Josiah Umholtz, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by General Order June 2, 1865.
- William Walters, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John A. Warner, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- John Winterode, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by General Order May 17, 1865.
- John Weest, must. in Sept., 1864.
- John Webber, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
- Charles White, must. in Sept. 17, 1864.
- John Wright, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
- John Williams, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
- William Yeater, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- S. A. Zimmerman, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

COMPANY I, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the Two Hundred and Tenth :

- Perry J. Tate, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 23, 1864; disch. Dec. 24, 1864.
- James H. Foster, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. Jan. 21, 1865; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Charles J. Sefton, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 23, 1864; disch. Dec. 24, 1864.
- John C. Martin, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; pro. from corp. to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. Feb. 5, 1865; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- David L. Michaels, 1st. sergt., must. in Sept. 19, 1864; pro. from corp. Feb. 20, 1865; com. 2d lieut. April 12, 1865; not must.; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Thompson McCork, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Richard B. Carson, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
- Jesse C. Tate, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Philip Dougherty, sergt., must. in March 8, 1865; pro. to sergt. April 24, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.
- David C. Summers, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; died Jan. 5, 1865.
- George W. Knell, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; mustered out with company May 30, 1865.
- Jacob Honelyshell, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Henry Ogle, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Joseph Kunkle, corp., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; pro. to corp. April 24, 1865; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Smith King, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

Charles W. King, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; captured at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

John T. Done, corp., must. in March 9, 1865; pro. to corp. April 24, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.

Amos S. Lenig, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; died at Richfield, Juniata County, Pa., date unknown.

Daniel C. Blank, musician, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

James H. Weaver, musician, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.

Privates.

Thom'n Anderson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Wilson R. Alberson, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

George Andrew, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

George B. Barnhart, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

James B. Boyd, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Americus Brook, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

David Best, must. in Sept. 18, 1864.

Bernard Bradley, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

William Brannon, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Charles Burns, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Isaiah Cauffman, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

David Cauffman, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

George H. Carhner, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Jerome Conlycome, must. in March 8, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.

George Cauffman, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 1, 1865.

Nicholas Codori, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Patrick Clary, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

Thomas H. Curry, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

Edward Coleman, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Hugh Carrigan, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

S. Dunkleberger, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

William Ditch, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

James L. Dunbar, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

John Dugan, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

George English, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

James T. Funk, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Adam Frey, must. in Sept. 24, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

David Fulton, must. in Oct. 1, 1864; died Jan. 18, 1865.

John Foster, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

Theodore Fisher, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.

John Flaherty, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.

Patrick Gibney, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Dabney Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

Charles Gardner, must. in March 8, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.

Simon P. Green, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1865.

John Gowldy, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

John Gordon, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

William E. Hensel, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Adam Histe, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Daniel J. Hepfer, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Daniel Hahn, must. in Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 28, 1865.

George Holdsworth, must. in March 8, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.

George Herron, must. in March 9, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.

Patrick Harrington, must. in March 9, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.

John S. Heirer, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1865.

James Harewood, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

George A. Krise, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Joseph Kent, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

John Knox, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 14, 1865.

Philip Kearney, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

John Lynch, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

Henry Lipocome, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

James Landers, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

Joseph Muckley, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Henry Mayor, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Daniel Miller, must. in Sept. 24, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

William H. Martin, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O., date unknown.

John Machie, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

Daniel McPherson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

John McPherson, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 Frank McKenna, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 James McGruer, must. in Sept. 11, 1864.
 John M. Newhart, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 Peter Putnam, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 John Pervard, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 Frederick Peters, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
 Charles Rock, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 Samuel Robinson, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 P. E. Rosenberger, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 Nicholas Radle, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 Edward Reese, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
 Thomas Ryan, must. in Sept. 20, 1864.
 Harvey Reily, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
 Daniel S. Saylor, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 George W. Swank, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 Martin L. Summers, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 John Shank, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 Amos F. Savage, must. in Sept. 15, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
 Francis Strawbaugh, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
 Henry Sinms, must. in March 8, 1865; died at City Point, Va., April 5th, of wounds received at Gravelly Run March 31, 1865.
 Felix Schneff, must. in March 9, 1865; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
 Thomas Searth, must. in April 1, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.
 Joseph H. Sanders, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
 Michael Stanton, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
 Michael Sullivan, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
 Wm. F. Thompson, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 John B. Thomas, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
 Peter Weaver, Jr., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 John A. Wilson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
 Robert Walton, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
 Francis C. Williams, must. in Oct. 18, 1864.

Charles Williams, must. in Oct. 18, 1864.
 Jacob Williams, must. in Oct. 14, 1864.
 John Walter, must. in Oct. 18, 1864.
 Daniel Zetts, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O., date unknown.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment (one year's service), was organized March 2, 1865, under command of Colonel John A. Gorgas. During the less than forty days which elapsed between its organization and the close of the war by the surrender at Appomattox, it was on duty guarding the prisoner's camp in Maryland, known as "Camp Parole," and (a part of the command) was posted at Frederick City, Md., guarding the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. After the surrender of the Confederate army and consequent close of the war, the regiment was placed on the north line of the Washington defenses, and there remained until the 18th of November, when it was mustered out of the service. A large detachment of Juniata County men enlisted, and served in this regiment in Company G., commanded by Captain William Babe. These men were all mustered out with their company November 18, 1865.

Martin L. Littlefield, 1st lieut., must. in March 1, 1865.
 Jesse W. Warner, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 John A. Ebberts, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; pro. to corp. Sept. 11, 1865.
 James Stewart, must. in March 10, 1865.

Privates.

Richard Alcott, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
 Samuel Bell, must. in Feb. 22, 1865.
 William Brannan, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
 Jacob Etka, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
 Hiram Knox, must. in Feb. 22, 1865.
 David H. Long, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Israel W. Long, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Martin C. Leonard, must. in Feb. 22, 1865.
 Hezekiah McAfee, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Moses Pennbaker, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.

EMERGENCY TROOPS.

The Emergency Troops and the militia regiments of 1862 and 1863, that were called out by the Governor of the State to assist in repelling the Confederate invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the years named, were largely

swelled by contributions of men and officers (very many of them veterans who had previously served out a term of enlistment) from each of the five counties of Mifflin, Union, Juniata, Perry and Snyder. In the Third Regiment of 1862 were two companies (B and C) from Union County, and Company E, same regiment, was of Juniata County men, commanded by Captain Erasmus D. Crawford. To the Fourth Regiment, called out at the same time, Mifflin County contributed Company A, from Lewistown and Company C, from McVeytown. In the Sixth Regiment were two Perry County companies, D and I. Of the Eighteenth Militia Regiment in the "Shade Gap and Mount Union campaign" of 1862, Company I was taken out from Juniata County by Dr. S. B. Crawford as captain, who, being promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, was succeeded in the company commanded by William C. Laird; and Company K of the same regiment was also of Juniata men, commanded by Captain John Deitrick; while Companies D and E, commanded respectively by Captain A. C. Simpson and Captain Simon P. Wolverton, were made up of men of Snyder and Mifflin Counties. A cavalry company of Mifflin County was organized September 15, 1862, under: Captain, William Mann, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Thomas Reed; Second Lieutenant, John Hays, Jr.; with Sergeants Howard McFarland, Edward Locke, Reynolds McDonald, John Montgomery; Corporals Michael Buoy, Robert Roenig, Henry Taylor, William Wills; Privates, Elijah Burns, James A. Carson, Thomas Ellis, Michael Garvin, Andrew Taylor, John Garver, George Houser, Davis Henry, William Irvin, John Kerr, James Kyle, Jacob Kohler, John Langton, Luther Longwell, Joseph Latchford, John W. Lehr, Edward Moore, James Mayborn, Samuel McDowell, James McFarland, Edward McBride, James H. McClenchan, Samuel McNitt, Howard McDowell, A. J. Patterson, James J. Pelters, James W. Sterrett, John D. Snook, Samuel Shunk, Frederick Schaaf, Jacob Swabt and Isaac Strunk,—but, like many other independent companies organized at the time, was discharged after about

twenty days, without having been called on for service.

Of the ninety-day militia of 1863, the Thirty-sixth Regiment contained Companies A and H, of Mifflin County men; B and I were from Perry County; Company D was composed of Juniata County soldiers, under Captain Lewis Degen. The Thirtieth Regiment Emergency Troops of 1863 embraced one company (I) from Snyder County, under Captain A. C. Simpson. Of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Emergency Troops of 1863, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and nearly the entire staff were from Union County, while three of its companies were chiefly composed of Union and Snyder County men, for which reason, lists of them are given here, which has not been done in the cases of the militia and Emergency Troops before mentioned, whose existence did not extend more than about fifteen days at the most from organization to discharge, and who had no opportunity to show their fighting qualities in the field, though their patriotism was fully shown by their promptness in organizing and holding themselves ready to meet the invader. Following are the lists referred to of the Twenty-eighth:

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, EMERGENCY TROOPS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

James Chamberlin, col., Thompson G. Evans, q.m.,
John McCleary, lt.-col., George Lotz, surgeon,
Samuel H. Orwig, q.m.-sergt.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

Thomas R. Jones.

First Lieutenant.

David M. Nesbit.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles S. James.

First Sergeant.

Owen P. Eaches.

Sergeants.

Benjamin F. Cox, Ross Ward,
John B. Hutton, Robert A. Townsend.

Corporals.

John G. Blair, Henry H. Witmer,
John Ritner, Harrison B. Garner,
David McDermond, Joseph H. Shepperd,
Joseph R. Frederick, Henry C. Wolf.

Musicians.

Frederick E. Bower, George D. Kincaide.

Privates.

David Brooks, Alfred Lilley,
 Franklin Bay, Howard W. Murphy,
 Samuel Baus, James Murty,
 John W. Balliet, Salman D. Munson,
 John H. Betzer, Abraham Mowry,
 Bright Henry Barton, P. Meixell,
 William K. Crites, Ziba Meixell,
 Edward Cornelius, John Mench,
 Zaccheus Cornelius, Theodore McFadden,
 Zaccheus Chappel, Hugh H. Penny,
 Peter Collins, George Paul,
 William H. Cowley, George Pross,
 George Dull, Amariah H. Pierce,
 Charles C. Dunkle, Samuel Reber,
 William O. Donachy, William R. Rossell,
 Franklin Donahower, Edward M. Reber,
 John Eyer, Oliver P. Rearick,
 John A. Frain, Howard W. Reed,
 John H. Fornwalt, Elisha Straub,
 Abraham H. Goodman, Alfred Slifer,
 Isaiah Gussler, Samuel Stuck,
 Samuel M. Giffin, Jonathan W. Slear,
 Henry Heitsman, John D. Stitzer,
 Jacob Heitsman, Charles E. Solomon,
 James E. Herr, John A. Winegarden,
 Thomas Howard, Conrad Wetzel,
 John Howard, William H. Washeliskei,
 John R. Hess, George Washeliskei,
 John F. Irwin, Benjamin H. Williams,
 James W. Kelley, Joseph H. Wagner,
 William A. Loomis, George W. Zechman.
 William Lokas,

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Charles C. Shorkley.

First Lieutenant.

Josiah Kelly.

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel D. Bates.

First Sergeant.

Samuel W. Murray.

Sergeants.

William L. Nesbit, Jacob K. Mertz,
 Jacob Neyhart, Sylvanus G. Bennett.

Corporals.

George W. Cornelius, Thomas Shoemaker,
 Daniel Meyers, George B. Miller,
 William T. Leinbach, William Myers,
 Daniel Brown, Isaac Wagner.

Musician.

Edward McGregor.

Privates.

Daniel W. Barnhart, George Bowman,
 Peter G. Bobb, William W. Case,
 George J. Brensinger, Asher Cook, Jr.

John W. Curtis, Henry C. Munro,
 Edwin Colvert, John J. Overholt,
 John A. Donachy, Thomas E. Phillips,
 Frank C. Derr, John B. Probasco,
 George Fegley, David E. Read,
 David Gebhart, Jesse J. Read,
 Theodore A. K. Gessler, Oliver J. Read,
 Nathaniel Giddings, Edwin H. Ranney,
 Thomas A. Gill, William H. Runyan,
 Henry F. Grier, Orlando W. Spratt,
 George C. Hall, Leroy Stephens,
 Jacob W. Hess, Thomas W. Shanafelt,
 Eleazer E. Hill, Charles A. Stone,
 John S. Hutson, John J. W. Schwartz,
 Henry J. Henderson, Franklin P. Startzle,
 Jacob D. James, Edward H. Shaffer,
 Jesse Z. Johnson, Robert C. Straw,
 Antis Krape, Thomas J. Small,
 David P. Leas, Joseph R. Smith,
 Galen H. Lotz, George W. Truitt, Jr.,
 Freeman Loomis, Robert Vanvalzah,
 Clement B. Low, William Winterbottom,
 James C. Leinbach, Jacob C. Wolf,
 George O. Martz, William J. Wolverton,
 Webster R. Maul, Isaac C. Wynn,
 Charles W. Mettler, Peter Yeager.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

George W. Forrest.

First Lieutenant.

Andrew H. Dill.

Second Lieutenant.

James Hays.

First Sergeant.

David B. Nesbit.

Sergeants.

William Ginter, Adolphus A. Kaufman,
 Lorenzo D. Brewer, William H. Nesbit.

Corporals.

J. Henry Brown, Joseph M. Housel,
 John W. Brown, Samuel F. Gundy,
 Richard Dye, Thomas Ritner,
 Theodore Taylor, Edward H. Richards.

Musicians.

James Forest, Jacob H. Worth.

Privates.

Absalom Baldwin, Thompson Donachy,
 Samuel Beck, George Hughes,
 Allen Bell, William H. Imhoff,
 Frank Bently, William Kennedy,
 William D. Bower, Jacob Long,
 William F. Brown, William Loudenslager,
 Robert M. Cathcart, Charles Marsh,
 George P. Derr, J. Howard Miller,
 David H. Dotts, Joseph Murphy,
 M. Reese Dill, Alvin Nesbit,
 Abraham Dolby, Samuel I. Pardoe,

Peter G. Paul,	William Search,
George M. Poeth,	Frank Stoughton,
Lemuel Rank,	John Vincent,
John S. Reese,	Edward Walker,
John W. Simonton,	C. C. Wertz,
Benjamin F. Smithers,	John D. Wallace,
Jacob M. Smith,	Peter Zentmeyer.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN (1864), PERRY COUNTY.

The following were one hundred days' men of 1864 from Perry County. They were mustered in from July 16 to August 12, 1864, organized at Harrisburg and mustered out November 10 to 14, 1864.

COMPANY D, FIRST BATTALION.—The following served in Company D, First Battalion, of the one hundred days' men :

D. C. Orris, 1st. lieut. ; residence, Saville township.
George Flickinger, 3d sergt. ; residence, Saville twp.
Andrew J. Kochenderfer, corp. ; residence, Saville township.

Privates.

Henry O. Bender ; residence, Saville township.
Benjamin F. Bender ; residence, Saville township.
Henry W. Flickinger ; residence, Saville township.
Martin Flickinger ; residence, Saville township.
William H. Graham ; residence, Saville township.
David Gutshall ; residence, Saville township.
Henry S. Jacobs ; residence, Saville township.
Irvin Kerr ; residence, Tuscarora township.
Peter Long ; residence, Saville township.
William T. Odell ; residence, Tyrone township.
John A. Odell ; residence, Tyrone township.
David M. Rice ; residence, Saville township.
William P. Stambaugh ; residence, Saville township.
John A. Stambaugh ; residence, Tyrone township.

COMPANY E, SECOND BATTALION.—The following served in Company E, Second Battalion, of the one hundred days' men :

Joel F. Fredericks, capt. ; residence, Bloomfield twp.
John Jones, 1st sergt. ; residence, Juniata twp.
Samuel Briggs, 2d. sergt. ; residence, Carroll twp.
George S. Lackey, 3d sergt.
Isaac B. Trostle, 4th sergt.
James P. Laird, 5th sergt ; residence, Bloomfield twp.
Israel Bair, 1st. corp. ; residence, Buffalo twp.
James E. Woods, 2d corp. ; residence, Jackson twp.
Wilson D. Messimer, 4th corp. ; residence, Bloomfield twp.
Carson S. Gotwalt, 5th corp. ; residence, Bloomfield twp.
Charles B. Heinbach, 8th corp. ; residence, Greenwood twp.

Privates.

John C. Adams ; residence, Tyrone twp.
David R. Demaree ; residence, Newport twp.
David T. Dumm ; residence, Spring twp.
Henry B. Eby ; residence, Toboyne twp.
John Frank ; residence, Newport twp.
A. Blain Grosh ; residence, Jackson twp.
Anthony Gibbons ; residence, Spring twp.
D. H. Hollenbaugh ; residence, Madison twp.
Alexander M. Hench ; residence, Madison twp.
D. M. Hohenschildt ; residence, Madison twp.
Aaron Hoffman ; residence, Madison twp.
George Kochenderfer ; residence, Saville twp.
John Miller.
Silas H. Mickey ; residence, Carroll twp.
Andrew Lightner.
Isaiah D. Musser ; residence, Newport twp.
Charles A. Murray ; residence, Bloomfield twp.
John S. Musser ; residence, Newport twp.
Samuel Noll ; residence, Spring twp.
John M. Noll ; residence, Spring twp.
Benjamin Rice ; residence, Spring twp.
William W. Sheibley ; residence, Madison twp.
William F. Sheibley ; residence, Madison twp.
David R. Smith ; residence, Spring twp.
Philip Shuler ; residence, Jackson twp.
Alfred Waggoner ; residence, Spring twp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is a list of persons who resided in Mifflin County and who served in the regiments and companies designated :

John S. Houtz, Co. B, 10th Regt., Pa. Vols. (three months').
J. Shaffer Jacobs, Co. B, 10th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
George W. Threlkeld, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols., (three months') ; first prisoner of war taken.
Hiram Edmiston, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
Samuel Tice, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
Josiah Marks, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
Alexander Edwards, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
William H. Kreider, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
James Settle, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
Peter Hardsock, Co. A, 77th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three years').
Marion F. Hamaker, Co. B, 11th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months') ; wounded at Falling Waters, Va., July 2, 1861 ; first Union soldier wounded in the war.
Rev. David McCay, chaplain 103d Regt. Pa. Vols.

William Earnshaw, chaplain 49th Pa. Inf'y; chaplain to Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio.
 William H. Lepley, Co. H, 51st Pa. Vol. Inf'y.
 David C. Appleby, Co. I, 149th Pa. Vol. Inf'y.
 Milton Lane, Co. H, 54th Regt. Mass. Vols.
 William H. Spigelmoyer, Co. I, 184th Pa. Vol. Inf'y.
 John I. Smith, Co. I, 184th Pa. Vol. Inf'y.
 Jeremiah Mohney, Co. I, 184th Pa. Vol. Inf'y.
 Isaiah Marks, Co. G, 184th Pa. Vol. Inf'y.
 William Whippo, Co. C, 49th Pa. Vol. Inf'y.
 Aaron F. Gass, Co. I, 184th Pa. Vol. Inf'y.
 James Potter, Co. L, 9th Pa. Cavalry.
 John H. Brought, Co. L, 9th Pa. Cavalry.
 John F. Stratford, Co. L, 19th Pa. Cavalry.
 John W. Bradley, Co. F, 19th Pa. Cavalry.
 William Lepley, Co. H, 51st Pa. Inf'y.
 William H. Benjamin, Co. F, 184th Pa. Inf'y.
 John R. McMullin, Co. I, 21st Pa. Cavalry.
 William Hanan, Co. D, 130th Pa. Inf'y.
 Joseph H. McClintock, Co. A, 87th Pa. Inf'y.
 Frank P. Kirk, Co. F, 126th Pa. Inf'y.
 D. Crawford Selheimer, lieutenant, 9th Regt. N. Y. S. M.
 Hon. Walter Parcells, 25th Regt. N. Y. Cavalry.
 Thomas Strang, Crocker's Iowa Brigade.
 Abram Cash, lieutenant, 71st Regt. N. Y. Vols.
 John M. Gallagher, Co. K, 143d Pa. Inf'y.
 John H. McKim, Co. G, 22d Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.
 Lewis Thomas, Co. C, 8th Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.
 John Boone, Co. K, 22d Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.
 James Gayton.
 Edward C. Stones, 1st. sergt., 22d Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.
 William Anderson, Co. H, 54th Mass. Vols.
 Milton Lane, Co. H, 54th Mass. Vols.
 Evan R. Hildebrand, 2d lieutenant, Co. A., 30th Regt. Indiana Vols.
 George H. Stains, private, Co. E., 53d Regt. Pa. Vols.
 John Feeney, Co. L, 19th Pa. Cavalry.
 Josiah Brininger, Co. E, 93d Pa. Vols.
 Samuel Lessick, Co. E, 84th Regt. Pa. Vols.

The following served in the Third Pennsylvania Artillery :

Battery A—William S. Settle.

Battery E—George Clum, Cyrus Corbet, Daniel Bearley, Francis H. Sample, Henry H. Rush, Daniel Amich, Vance C. Aurand, Harry Peters, John Long, George W. Threlkeld, John A. Aultz, William George.

Battery M—John A. McDonald, John Pugh, Lewis P. Crawford, Robert Dunn, John L. North, Sergeant Abram Harshbarger, William Stull.

The following served in the Eighteenth United States Infantry :

John Martin, William H. Wagner, John Hoffer, John Armstrong, James Campbell, John Brown, Thomas Havice, James Barlett (Juniata County).

The following were officers in the United States regular army :

David D. Van Valzah, capt.; Evan Miles, capt.; David Wilson, capt.; Richard C. Parker, major; William C. Mitchell, brevet brig.-gen. (deceased); William P. Maclay, capt., 62d Pa. Inf'y.

The following were surgeons :

Andrew J. Atkinson, Thomas A. Worrall, brig. surg.; George Hooyer, J. Irwin Marks, George V. Mitchell, John Norris; Drs. Bowers, Bigelow, Harshbarger, Rothrock, Mahone and Gibboney, Dr. John Van Valzah (Illinois Vols.).

The following were hospital stewards :

Joseph McFadden, 131st Regt.; Charles Nieman, 46th Regt.; W. F. McCay, 107th Regt.

The following names are of persons who resided in Juniata County, Pa., who do not appear in rosters of companies given, together with the rank, company and regiment of which they were members :

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY F (THREE MONTHS').

E. W. H. Kreider. William Littlefield.
T. A. McAllister.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT (THREE MONTHS').

Matthew Hate, sergt. Isaiah W. Marks.
Jacob Deitrich. William Roush.
William H. Kreider. I. W. Reynolds.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Indian Paths followed by the White Man's Roads—
 The Pennsylvania and other Railroads within the Five Counties.

IN almost any given region of territory it will be found that the centres or chief seats of the past and present populations have occupied practically the same ground, and so general is this rule that where a marked exception has occurred, peculiar and potent causes may be looked for as its explanation. As a natural sequence to this truth that the centres of population of successive races have been generally one and the same, it follows that the highways of travel

in the past and in the present must similarly coincide or approximate. The lines along which, with roar and rumble, the iron horse now rushes with his mighty load, making an old-time day's journey in sixty minutes, are almost exactly coincident with the first rude wagon-roads of the pioneers of a century and more ago, and also with the paths or trails along the water-courses and through the easiest mountain passes trodden from time immemorial by the moccasined foot of the red man. In one respect, then, it is literally true that civilization has followed in the footsteps of barbarism; that the skilled surveyor and engineer has followed with scientific instruments where the ignorant savage first went, guided only by the instincts of woodcraft. The difference between the new and the old is far less in the direction or lines of communication than in the method of travel, and the moderns, with all of their wisdom and knowledge, have done little besides making grand improvements on old routes—building with stone and iron and steel, it is true, but nevertheless along the course of the old, narrow, leaf-strewn path that the Indian first found out was the most direct and practicable line of communication between two given points.

Bearing in mind the foregoing general fact, it may be of interest to briefly describe the Indian trails of the Juniata and Susquehanna region before taking up for consideration the roads and railroads and other means of transit and traffic which have succeeded them. For this purpose we draw information from the writings of two local students of and writers upon the subject.¹

"There can be no doubt (says Mr. Guss) that the whole country was ramified with the paths used by the *Onajutta-Haga*, or the ancient people of the Juniata, who were exterminated by the Iroquois prior to the time this country was penetrated by the white people. They were a superior race, lived largely by cultivation of the soil, and beyond doubt had regular paths by which they traveled to and from their settlements.

"The Tuscaroras, also, who came to the Juniata Valley in 1713, no doubt fell in the old routes, and used them for communication in different directions. Even after the great body of them had removed to New York, they had a settlement in Tuscarora Valley, and used it as a stopping-place between those in the north and those still left in the south, for they continued passing backward and forward for fifty-five years. There was a regular path from the Five Nations in New York, down the Susquehanna, leaving the river at Shamokin or Sunbury, passing near Richfield, Thompsonstown and Mexico, crossing the Juniata at Port Royal, continuing up through Tuscarora Valley, entering Path Valley at Concord, striking the Potomac about Harper's Ferry, and continuing on down through Virginia east of the Blue Ridge, and at a later date west of the Ridge down the Shenandoah Valley. This was known as the Tuscarora Path, and this term gave the name Path Valley to a part of the present Franklin County. Another branch of this path led on up the valley and crossed the Potomac at Hancock, Md.

"From this path there were branches leading from Port Royal, by way of Licking Creek, to Lewistown, which, after 1755, was called the Fort Granville road; another across Tuscarora Mountain by the Run Gap; and a couple of others farther up the valley. Many other paths ramified through the surrounding country, but the knowledge of their exact locations has perished in most instances. Where the soil has been left undisturbed, however, they may yet be traced in the woods for great distances."

Mr. Linn says the great Indian path through the Buffalo Valley "left the Susquehanna River at the first ravine, a few rods below the Northumberland Bridge, passed up the river, following the main road as it now is, for a few miles; then turning towards the river, it came down the hill upon the Merrill place; thence followed the bank of the river up through the old Macpherson place to Lees Winfield; thence passed through the fields from the Gundy road to Fourth Street, Lewisburgh; thence to Buffalo Creek, where the iron bridge now is; thence it curved towards the river, passed up through Shickelmy's town and along the river around the rocks into White

¹The accounts of the Indian paths or trails as here given is derived chiefly from an article by Prof. A. S. Guss and from John Blair Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

Deer Valley. The paths through the valley westward are obliterated, historically and topographically, except the small portion of the one passing into Brush Valley, which may still be traced in the woods at Solomon Heberling's."

There was an Indian path along the Juniata River for many years, and it was the route of the Delaware Indians in 1742, when they were on their way to Philadelphia to attend a treaty, and discovered Frederick Starr and others located upon their lands on the Juniata, above Mexico, in Juniata County. This path passed through the Juniata Valley and on to Kittanning Point, near the present western line of Blair County. It was described by Governor Morris as "only a horseway through the woods and over mountains, not passable with any carriage." This trail became a pack-horse path used by the Indian traders in their journeys through this region. George Croghan, Thomas McKee, Jack Armstrong, Francis Ellis, William Baskins and many others passed through this region in 1740 and succeeding years.

It was along this path, then called the "Horseway," that Braddock's troops marched when on their way to Fort Duquesne, in 1755, and it was improved by Colonel James Burd for their passage. It was along this path, also, that the Rev. Charles Beatty passed, August 25, 1766, when on his missionary tour through this region. In 1769, at the October term of court, the inhabitants upon the route petitioned the court of Cumberland County for a bridle-path along this trail from Aughwick to the mouth of Kishacoquillas Creek. This route, by action of court at various times, was improved, and eventually became the great stage and mail route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and later the route of the canal and railroad lines, the latter being the great through route from Philadelphia to the West.

EARLIEST BRIDLE-PATHS AND WAGON-ROADS.—By the Improvement Act of April 13, 1791, £300 was granted for the improvement of a road from the mouth of the Juniata to David Miller's (Millerstown), on the Juniata, through Dick's Gap; £180 was granted for a road through the Long Narrows, and £120 for one through Jack's and Igow's Narrows. In 1807 an act

was passed incorporating a turnpike company to build a road along this route, which was completed at the east end in 1818, and at the west end in 1825.

The earliest evidence of a road laid out in the Indian purchase of 1754 is found in the court records at Carlisle. In 1761 a road was ordered to be laid out from Carlisle to Sherman's Valley, extending through part of Cumberland and Perry Counties.

"South of these counties there had been a road cut for military purposes, in connection with getting supplies to General Braddock, during his campaign in 1755. It passed from Fort Loudon, in Franklin County, by Fort Littleton, in Fulton, to Fort Bedford, in Bedford County.

"In 1762, January term, viewers previously appointed advised that a road be made through lands of Francis West and others from Carlisle across the mountain, and through Sherman's Valley 'to Alexander Logan's, and from thence to the Gap in the Tuscarora Mountain, leading to Aughwick and Juneata as the nearest and best way from the head of Sherman's Valley to Carlisle.' The road from Carlisle to the gap in Tuscarora Mountain was all in Perry County. The 'Gap' is that through Liberty Valley near Bealetown. 'Aughwick' is now Shirleysburg, in Huntingdon County. The 'Juniata' is the Raystown Branch in the vicinity of Bedford. This report was confirmed.

"In the spring of 1767 there was a petition for a road from Baskin's ferry, on the Susquehanna, to Andrew Stephens' ferry, on Juniata." The location of this proposed road was from Baskinsville (now a part of Duncannon) to Stephens' ferry, a few miles up the Juniata River.

"At the July sessions, 1767, the court received a 'petition of the inhabitants of Kishicoquillas, Jack's Creek, Lost Creek, Juniata and Tuscarora, &c., for a road from the Sherman's Valley road to Kishicoquillas Valley.' On the 6th of May, 1768, the viewers reported in favor of a carriage-road from the Sherman's Valley road, beginning two and three-quarter miles from Croghan's Gap, running through Rye township

and across the Juniata at the mouth of Sugar Run, into Fermanagh township, and thence through the same and Perry township, up the north side of Juniata, into Kishacoquillas Valley.

"Croghan's Gap is now known as Sterrett's Gap. (Sugar Run is a small stream that enters the Juniata a short distance below Raccoon Creek, in Perry County.) The signers who are represented as living in 'Juniata,' as distinguished from Tuscarora, Lost Creek and other valleys, were the inhabitants along the river from Mexico to Thompsonstown. That region was frequently mentioned in the old days as 'Juniata,' and, big 'Juniata.'"

This was the first road laid out in Mifflin and Juniata Counties.

"At the October sessions, 1767, a petition was presented from inhabitants of Lack township, asking for a Bridle Road from said township to cross the Tuscarora Mountain at the Run Gap, and thence to Carlisle; and from the mouth of the Long Narrows to the Run Gap and to Sherman's Valley."

Viewers were appointed, who reported to the court "that they had viewed the route on the 7th of September, 1768, and recommended 'a road from Alricks' plantation, in Sherman's Valley; thence through the Run Gap in Tuscarora Mountain, and through lands of William Remison, Hugh Quigley, Clement Horrell, Charles Poulk (Pollock), William Erwin and Alexander Robison, in Tuscaroras Valley, and from thence to the Long Narrows, on the Juniata.' The location of Remison was where Thomas Stewart resides, in Turbett township. Horrell lived where Robert Robison resides. Pollock lived next the ridge adjoining the Sterrett place. Irwin's place was afterwards known as the old Hugh Hardy place. Robison lived on the Doty farm, in Muddy Run. The river-crossing must have been about Milford Siding. The petitioners asked for a Bridle-Path, but the viewers recommended a Road. It seems to have been on the route of the Fort Granville road, at least from Sterrett's, over the ridge, through the Run Gap at the end of the Shade Mountain, to Licking Creek.

"At the January term, 1770, a petition was

received from the inhabitants of Tuscarora Valley for a road 'from John Furgues', in Sherman's Valley, round Tuscarora Mountain and by Bail's Mills; thence across the Juniata River below William Patterson's and intersecting the road lately laid out on the east side of Juniata.' Nothing further in regard to this road appears in the records. Patterson lived, at this date, on the Strouse place, opposite Mexico. The road, it seems, was to run up the valley and pass into Perry County by the Gap through Liberty Valley. Furgus lived in the house occupied by Alex. Logan before he was killed by the Indians, in 1763, now owned by McMillans. This action might have been a revival of the effort to get the same road (including an extension to the river) that was opposed in 1767.

"At the March sessions, 1770, there was a petition from 'inhabitants of Fermanagh township for a Bridle-Road leading from the upper parts of Lost Creek to the Meeting-House in said settlement and Captain James Patterson's mill and the landing for water carriage.' The signers are William Maclay, James Purdy, Hugh McAllister, Samuel Mitchell, William Henderson, John McCartney. No further record in regard to this road is found. The 'meeting-house' spoken of was at the residence of David Diven, in Walker township. The upper parts of Lost Creek was no doubt about McAlisterville. Maclay then lived upon and owned the land where Mifflintown now stands and the farms eastward. Purdy lived on Lost Creek, near Jericho. McAlister and Mitchell lived near McAlisterville. Henderson lived where Joseph Rothrock resides. Patterson built the first mill in Juniata County, and the expression 'Landing for Water Carriage' shows that this was already a kind of headquarters for flat-boats on the Juniata.

"At the January term, 1771, a petition was presented for a road 'from James Gallaher's, on the Juniata River, thence to William Patterson, Esq.'s, and from thence to James Baskin's Ferry on the Juniata River,' which road was confirmed as a Bridle-Path at the April term, 1771."

James Gallagher at this time lived near Thompsonstown. William Patterson resided in

Pfoutz's Valley, and Baskin's Ferry was at Duncannon. This road was also a part of the Indian path along the Juniata before mentioned.

"At the October sessions, 1771, there was an application for a road from Armagh township at Logan's Gap to Penn's Valley. This would be from Reedsville, Mifflin County, to the neighborhood of Potter's Fort, in Centre County, across the Seven Mountains, indicating settlers already over there.

"At the same term of court a petition was received for a road from Wm. Patterson's mill, on Cocolamus Creek, to Middle Creek. This probably led from Pfoutz Valley to Middle Creek, by Freeburg, and perhaps to Middleburg, in Snyder County."

The first road in the territory here treated of, and in the purchase of 1768, of which any mention is made, was in 1773, when upon petition to the Northumberland County Court William Irwin, John Kelly, Robert King, Jacob Grozean (called French Jacob) and Ludwig Derr were appointed viewers to lay out a road "from the fording between Ludwig Derr's and John Aurand's mill through Buffalo Valley to the Narrows." They never reported, and at May sessions, 1774, Samuel Maclay, William Irwin, Henry Pontius, Christian Storms and William Gray were appointed in their stead. At the February term, 1775, they reported the first public road laid out by court through the Buffalo Valley. It commenced on Ludwig Derr's land (now Lewisburg) at a hickory on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. The Hon. J. B. Linn thus describes its course in 1877,—

"Leaving the river at Stroehecker's landing, it passed up his lane and by an old house that formerly stood in the southwest corner of Adam Gundy's field; thence along the line between John G. Brown and J. M. Linn, or near it, to and through Mortonville, through or by the site of Ellis Brown's new house, to a white oak about one hundred rods west of his house. Thus far one course. Thence it curved about the hill, and ran in front of Frederick's, where stood the pine; and thence by Schrack's it ran straight, crossing the present turnpike beyond Bieh's tavern. It then ran north of the turnpike a little distance; thence along its site to another pine, which stood near where the Great Western Hotel now stands; thence it followed the turnpike site until it reached its terminus, where the Orwig mill road now comes out upon

the turnpike, east line of Jane Little, warrantee, one hundred and twenty rods west of the officers' survey. It was ordered to be opened, thirty-three feet wide."

Before this time, in 1770 or 1771, Reuben Haines, a brewer of Philadelphia, who was the owner of a large tract of land in Centre County, and whose name has been perpetuated in the name given to one of the townships in Centre County, which adjoins Union County, had, as a private enterprise, opened a road from Northumberland by way of Dry Valley, and through what is now Limestone, Lewis and Hartley townships, and through the Narrows into Penn's Valley, in the neighborhood of what is now Aaronsburg. A tree on this road became famous as a landmark under the name of the "four-mile tree." It was situated at the distance of four miles from the eastern end of the Narrows, and became a point on the line between Northumberland and Centre Counties, and afterwards between Union and Centre. The tree fell down many years ago. At this time all vestiges of the tree have disappeared, and it has mouldered into its original elements. A stone monument stands near its site and marks the spot where the line between the counties crosses the turnpike. A babbling brook, which, on its way to join Laurel Run, comes tumbling over the rocks near where the celebrated old tree formerly stood, still bears the name of the Four-Mile Run, and is a favorite place at which wayfarers on the turnpike stop to regale themselves with its sparkling waters.

In the summer of 1775 petitions were sent to Northumberland court, asking for a road from Bald Eagle to Sunbury. Viewers were appointed to examine and report a route, which they did, and reported at the November term. So much of its route is here given as relates to the Buffalo Valley,—

"From a White Oak in the Narrows between White Deer and Buffalo Valleys, two miles, ninety-nine perches, to Smith's Mills (now Condor's); thence to a white oak west side of Blythe's Mill (which was probably nearer the mouth of the creek); thence to McClure's (who lived on Blythe's land); thence to a white oak opposite the lower end of Marcus Hulings' Island (Milton Bridge Island); thence to a plumb at Peter Swartz's (Miller's place); thence to a stone at Clark's (late John Kling's); thence to a post at Robert Fruit's (Hineley's); thence to a post at William

Gray's (now Paul Geddes'); thence to Buffalo creek (where the iron bridge now spans the creek); thence to a pine near the head of Derr's dam; thence to a pine, corner of Abel Reese's (*i. e.*, through the University grounds to Adam Gundy and William Brown's corner); thence to a post at Aurand's barn (Jenkins'); thence to John Lee's (Winfield); thence to Andrew Gibson's; thence to the gum near Reuben Haines' road; thence down the same to the black oak on the west bank of the river opposite Sunbury."

At the same sessions the great road up the valley was extended, through the Narrows, to the Great Plains, now in Centre County.

A petition was received by the court of Cumberland County, at the January term, 1775, "from inhabitants of Milford township, praying for a road from a point near Thomas Kerr's, on the great road from Path Valley, thence to the Juniata River at or near John McClelland's." The viewers appointed reported in favor of the road, and the report was confirmed at the April sessions, 1775. At the April term following, inhabitants from the same township petitioned the court for a road from the summit of Tuscarora Mountain, at or near the head of the Run Gap, and from thence to Thomas Correll's, on the Juniata, at the lower end of the Long Narrows; and at the July term in the same year a road was confirmed from William Logan's to David Beale's mill (now Bealetown).

The excitement of the Revolution, which broke out this year, absorbed the attention of the people, and no further effort was made to lay out roads until 1781. The first petition was presented at the July term of the Cumberland County Court in 1781, and was for a road from John Keppler's, on the Juniata River at Thompsontown to Hamilton's Mill on Cocolamus Creek, now the site of the saw-mill of Robert Humphrey, in Delaware township. At the January session following (1782) a petition was presented for a road from John Harris' plantation (now Mifflintown) to Hamilton's mill, mentioned above, thence to Fulton's Ferry, on the Susquehanna. "At the April term, 1787, a petition was presented for a road from John Harris' Island to John Lyons, thence to Thomas Kerr's, to extend through the mountains; and from Path Valley road to Laurel (or Spruce) Run, on the south side of the Tuscarora Moun-

tain.' Harris' Island was Bell's Island, at Mifflintown. This seems to be the same route on which a road was asked for in 1775. It was probably opened soon after this last application. It left the river at Patterson and passed directly over the hills to Licking Creek, crossing that stream about one hundred yards below the residence of David Cunningham, and it then came to the present road leading from Patterson to Academia, at the Lyon (now Sterrett) place.

"At the same term of court viewers reported in favor of a road 'from Hamilton's Mill, on Lost Creek settlement (Oakland Mills) to Miller's Tavern, near the Ferry that leads to Carlisle from Juniata.' The draft of this road starts at Hamilton's Mill, on Lost Creek, passes Hugh Sharron's house, crosses Lost Creek, passes over Cedar Spring Ridge, goes by J. Dougherty's house, and further on passes David Walker's house and, going on, it terminates at the Carlisle road. This road ran from Oakland Mills, across the ridge, past Van Wert, to Thompsontown," and to Millerstown, Perry County, from which place a road ran to Carlisle through what is now New Bloomfield, Landisburg through Croghan's Gap to Carlisle.

"At the October sessions, 1787, a report was made in favor of a road, which was prayed for by petitioners of Milford and Fermanagh townships, 'from Captain Enoch Anderson's mill on Juniata to Robert Nelson's and thence to George Pyle's, on the line of Northumberland County.' At some distance from the starting-point the road crosses Lost Creek at Epenetus Hart's house; passing Hugh McAlister's house, it recrosses Lost Creek, then passes David Martin's house, to Cocolamus creek at William McAlister's house; just above the forks of the creek, then passes Michael Page's house, then crosses the Mahantango creek at George Pyle's house, and then down the creek by J. Shellenberger's house to a maple on the bank of the creek.

"At the July sessions of 1788 viewers reported favorably on a road from David Miller's Ferry on Juniata River to John Graybill's Mill on Mohontongo Creek.' By the draft it commenced at Miller's, passed by N. Myers' house, crossed the Cocolamus creek to David

Beal's dwelling, crossed Crane's run, crossed McConnell's run, near E. McCormick's house, then by Evans' Cabin, on to Graybill's Mill, a distance of nine and three-quarter miles."

The Pyles, Shellenbergers and Graybills all lived on Mahantango Creek, near Richfield, and the last two roads ran from the Juniata River above Millintown, through Oakland, McAlisterville, to Richfield, to John Graybill's mill, near that place. Then across the county southwesterly, passed Thomas Evans' cabin, east of Thompsonstown, across the Cocolamus, to Millerstown.

At November sessions of the Northumberland County Court, (1786) viewers were appointed to lay out a new road from the upper part of Penn's Valley to Jenkin's mill and Sunbury, "to take the place of the old road, whose badness is well known."

At the November sessions, 1787, the road commencing at the head of Penn's Valley, thence through Aaronsburg and the Narrows to John Davidson's ferry, was ordered to be laid out.

At the January term of Cumberland County Court, 1788, a road was reported favorably "from Reed's ferry, on the Susquehanna, to Boston Shade's mill, on Cocolamus Creek." (Sebastian Shade's mill was in what is now Greenwood township, Perry County).

In August of the same year viewers who had been appointed at a former term of court in Northumberland County reported "that they had laid out the road beginning at Derrstown, on the West Branch; thence to the meeting-house, in Buffalo; thence to Thompson's mill, on Buffalo Creek; thence to the east side of George Rote's lane, where it intersects the road leading from Davidson's ferry to the Narrows; distance, nine and a half miles. (Thompson's mill became Rocky's in 1789.) This is the road leading past the late Francis Wilson's (by the old Billmyer place) to Mifflinburg, Union County.

In November, John Clarke, John Lowden and Philip Voneida reported a road from Michael Shirtz's, at the narrows of Penn's Creek, past Peter Kester's, on the Cole place, to a pine-tree at the end of Colonel Clarke's lane. This is still the main road down Penn's Creek, through

Laurelton, Hartleton, and then south of the turnpike to Mifflinburg."

In November, 1788, John Clarke, John Lowden and Philip Voneida reported the road that comes down from the upper end of the valley, through Laurelton, Hartleton, and then south of the turnpike to Mifflinburg.

At May sessions, 1789, Samuel Mathers, Colonel John Clarke, John McPherson, Christian Schively and William Moor made report that "they have laid the road from the second hollow in the Big Blue hill to Hartley's house, where Peter Kester now lives, on the road from Davidson's ferry to Penn's Valley."

At the November sessions, 1790, a petition was presented to the Northumberland County Court asking for a road from the Mahanoy road on the east side of the Susquehanna River across the Isle of Que to the Penn's Valley road, "to begin at Peter Witmer's Ferry, on the Susquehanna; then by Peter Hosterman's at the mouth of Middle Creek; thence by George Overman on Penn's Creek, and from thence to the road lately laid out from the Susquehanna River, through Dry Valley, to Colonel Hartley's tavern in Buffalo township." The viewers made a report in May, 1791, which was confirmed at the December term in that year.

Prior to 1791, Colonel Samuel Miles, who owned nearly all the lands in the lower end of Brush Valley, built a road from what is commonly called Heberling's Mill, in West Buffalo township, through the Brush Valley Narrows and up through the valley to its upper end. This he did to facilitate the access of settlers to his lands. At January sessions, 1792, a public road was reported, by viewers appointed for that purpose, from Brush Valley, by way of French Jacob's mill (Heberling's), to where it intersected "the meeting-house road." (This refers to the road from Lewisburgh, by way of Buffalo Cross-Roads, to Mifflinburg.) The road through these narrows remained bad and difficult to travel over until the present improved road was made.

In 1840 an act was passed authorizing commissioners to lay out a State road from Heberling's mill (French Jacob's) to Elk Creek, through the Brush Valley Narrows. It was laid

out and completed in 1846-47, and passed along the route of the old road in most of its course.

At November sessions, 1792, the road from Wolf's tavern (afterwards Lyon's, on the Cumberland road, leading to Sunbury) to Jenkins' mill, thence to Derr's Town, at the south end of Second Street, along Second to Market, to Front, by way of St. John's, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, was laid out.

Mifflin County was erected in 1789, and at that time embraced its present territory, Juniata County and part of Centre. The following is a brief account of petitions for and locations of roads, as taken from court records, March term, 1790:

On petition from inhabitants of Wayne township for a road from Samuel Holliday's mill to intersect the road from Summerville's mill to the State road, viewers were appointed, who reported at next term. John Carmichael petitioned for a review, which was granted, and the reviewers reported a road laid out thirty-three feet wide, which report was confirmed at the December term, 1790.

In March, 1790, a petition was made from inhabitants of Derry township for a road from Lewistown to intersect the road from Beaver Dam township (Beaver) to the Northumberland County line. The road was laid out and confirmed at the next term of court.

Inhabitants of Derry and Wayne townships asked for a road from Lewistown, past William Smith's dwelling-house and Brightfield's Run, to Samuel Holliday's mill, to John Culbertson's fulling-mill, and the most direct course to Samuel Drake's, at the Huntingdon County line. Upon reports and examination, the road was declared laid out in September, 1790.

The inhabitants of the east end of Armagh township presented petitions for the two roads here given:

"A Road leading from the east end of said Township (viz.) from Thomas Thompson's, the highest and best road to the Cove Hill, and from thence the Old Road, with amendments, to James Reed's, where the West End Road comes in."

"A Waggon-Road from James Scott's Saw-Mill to the Meeting-house, the nearest and best way to the Road already laid out near the Meeting-House."

These roads were laid out and confirmed by the court in the following June.

March, 1790, the people of Fermanagh asked for a "bridle-road from Sunbury road that leads through Lost Creek Settlement to the tent where the Rev. William Logan preaches, on the land of James Bonner, over the Cedar Spring Ridge; from thence to the school-house on the land of Robert Hayes, and from thence the most convenient and best way to Joseph Poultney's Ferry, on Juniata," the petitioners proposing to open and keep the road in repair at their own expense. Road laid out and confirmed at June sessions, 1791. The tent where the Rev. William Logan preached is the site of the old Seceder Church, in Walker township, Juniata Co.

At the June sessions, 1790, the inhabitants of Wayne township asked for "a road branching off from the road now laid out from Lewistown to Jack's Narrows, at or near William Smith's, from thence to cross Juniata at Widow Huston's and join at the county line a road from Sommerville Mill down the south side of the Juniata."

The people of Jack's Creek Valley at the same sessions asked for "a road leading from Kishacoquillas to Northumberland County line, to begin at or near Semple's Lick, and proceed the straightest course down Jack's Creek to Lewistown."

People of the same locality also asked for "a road from Lewistown to the county line which divides Northumberland and Mifflin Counties, at or from George Bell's, in Jack's Valley; thence to George Zeigler's saw-mill; thence the nearest and best way by Christopher Martin's to Lewistown." The court appointed viewers, by whom the road was laid out thirty-three feet wide, and confirmed by the court at the next sessions.

At the same term the inhabitants of Milford asked for "a Road from the Run Gap in Tuscarora Mountain, thence by Thomas Turbutt's tan-yard, the nearest and best way to Joseph McClelland's Ferry, on Juniata." Viewers were appointed, who laid out the road, and their action was confirmed by the court at the next sessions. Joseph McClelland's ferry was at Millintown.

Inhabitants of Fermanagh township petitioned the court at this term for "a Road to the House of Publick Worship, and also to Mill, beginning at Samuel Wiley's plantation, and at the Road laid out from Juniata River to Sunbury, and to be opened to the Road leading from John Hamilton's Mill to David Walker's; the said Road to be opened and supported at the Expense of the subscribers, viz.: Samuel Wiley, John Robison, James Dickey, George Moore, William Speedy, Jr., Ebenezer Larimer, William Speedy, Sr., Hugh Sharon, Robert McDowell and James Sharon."

At the September sessions in that year, 1790, numerous inhabitants of Mifflin County united in asking the court for "a Road leading from William Brown's Mill through the Kishacoquillas Valley to the Huntingdon County line."

A petition was presented to the court by the people of Milford at the December term of court, 1790, asking for "a Road leading from John Lyons' to Thomas Beal's Forge; thence to Thomas Hardy's Mill; thence to Alexander Robinson's; thence to Juniata at Stanford's Fish-Dam." Viewers were appointed, who made a report. A review was granted March, 1791, on petition setting forth the great expense. It was ordered laid out at the June session, 1791.

Armagh and Union townships united in a petition to the March term of court, 1791, for "a Road leading from Lewistown, past William Brown, Esq.'s Mill, to the Huntingdon County line." Viewers were appointed, who made a favorable report, whereupon the court, at the June term of 1791, ordered the road to be laid out and opened thirty-three feet wide.

The people of Fermanagh township at the same term asked for "a Bridle-Road leading from the Waggon-Road to Carlisle, beginning at the Rev. Mr. Logan's Plantation, the highest and best way cross to the other Great Road from Robert Nelson's to Juniata and joining on James Bonner's Land."

In March, 1791, sundry inhabitants of Fermanagh township asked the court for "a Waggon-Road from Mr. David Walker's down to Thomas Jordan's Mill, and from thence, the nearest and best way, Down to John Smith's

Mill, on Cocalamus Creek." Thomas Jordan's mill was on the site of the grist-mill of Samuel O. Evans, in Delaware township, Juniata County.

At the same term of court the inhabitants of Derry township asked for "a Road leading from Lewis Town and across the Gap of the Bald Ridge leading to John Cever's, and thence along the North Side of said Bald Ridge to Andrew McKee's; from thence to the line of Wayne township near John McKee's." Viewers were appointed, on whose report the court, at the June term, 1791, ordered the road laid out and opened.

The inhabitants of Union township, at the June session in 1791, asked for "a Road from the Stone Valley road, where it ends on the Standing Stone Mountain in McEllevy's, *alias* Meteer's, Gap, to lead down through said Union township, the nearest and best way to the Kishacoquillas great road, at the plantation whereon Col. Alexander Brown, Dec.^d, lately lived, so as to intersect the said Great road at or near said place." Viewers were appointed. Their favorable report was presented at the April term, 1792, and then confirmed and the road ordered laid out and opened.

At the same sessions the inhabitants of Lack and Milford united in asking for "a Road leading from the Narrows of the Path Valley, the highest and best way to John Terrier's Mill; thence to the end of Daniel O'Keson's Lane, where it joins the Great Road leading down the other side of the Valley to Mr. McClelland's Ferry."

At the same term of court, and from inhabitants of the same townships, a petition was presented, asking for "a road leading from the Tuscarora meeting-house; from thence to James Harrell's, and from thence, the nearest and best way, to Thomas Wilson's, at the Juniata River." Viewers were appointed, on whose report the court, at the following term, ordered the road laid out and opened. Thomas Wilson lived at Port Royal.

At the September term in 1791 the court ordered the laying out and opening of "a road from Lewistown through the Kishacoquillas Valley to the Huntingdon County line. . . .

Beginning at the middle of the street, and opposite Jeremiah Daily's house," and thence running, by various courses and distances, "to pirkins' Spring," the width of the road to be thirty-three feet. Also another road "from Samuel Wiley's plantation, from the road laid out from Juniata River to Sunbury, to be opened to the road leading from John Hamilton's mill to David Walker's."

A petition "of Divers Inhabitants of Wayne township," Mifflin County, was presented at the April sessions in 1792, praying for "a road beginning at the publick road, at or near the Centre Meeting-house, in Wayne Township, to join the Main Road leading to Lewis Town, at the place [which] shall appear most suitable to the Inhabitants, &c." (The Centre Meeting-House was at that time the log church that stood in the old Bratton grave-yard.)

At the same term a petition of sundry inhabitants of Mifflin County was presented, asking for "a Road from the Cedar Creek Meeting-house, to lead across Penn's Valley and Nitany Valley to the Bald Eagle Creek, at or near Pearsons, as it may be most conducive to the publick."

At the August sessions, 1792, divers inhabitants of Mifflin County presented a petition for "a Road from Lewis Town to lead to the Road, or to intersect the great Road, leading from Northumberland County through Beaver Dam Township, as may be most conducive to the publick."

At the April sessions, 1793, divers inhabitants of the east end of Armagh township presented a petition for "a Road from Mathias Rubel's unto the laid-out Road that comes amongst James Reed's."

At the same term sundry inhabitants of Wayne and Derry townships united in a petition for "a Road on the south side of Juniata to the County Town."

At the same term inhabitants of Wayne township presented a petition, "praying that the Road laid out from the line of Huntingdon County to the house of Marshall Standley, on the south side of the Juniata, and that the same may be continued, crossing the North side, at the mouth of John McBea's Run; from thence

until it may intersect the Road at the aforesaid Crossing-place on Cuthbertson's Road." (Marshall Standley (Stanley) resided on and owned the land where the town of Mattawana stands, opposite McVeytown.)

At the same term sundry inhabitants of Lake and Milford townships presented a petition for "a Road to begin at or near Anderson's Mill, in Lack Township, and to run down the valley to fall into the Road about Robert Muscelley's, and join the Road that leads from Joseph McClelland's, Esq., to the Valley Meeting house." At the November term in the same year a review was ordered, and at the January term, 1794, the court ordered the road laid out and opened.

At the same term the court ordered laid out a road "beginning at a White Walnut Tree upon the bank of the Kishacoquelles Creek, opposite the middle of the Main Street" of Lewistown, and running thence, by a great number of courses and distances, to and down the Long Narrows "to the Bank of Lost Creek."

A number of inhabitants of Milford township petitioned the court at August term, 1793, for "a publick Road through part of the said Township, viz., from Thomas Harris' Mill, down the Tuscarora Valley, the nearest and best way, until it intersects the Great Road at the east end of Daniel Okeson's lane." Viewers were appointed, and on their report the court, at its November term in the same year, ordered the road laid out and opened.

At the same sessions the court ordered the laying out and opening of "a Road from Mr. James Eakins' (Aitkins'), on Juniata River, to James Henderson's; from thence to the Northumberland Road," at Hamilton's Mill, about six and three-fourths miles.

At November sessions, 1793, the court, on report of viewers, ordered laid out a road commencing at the Huntingdon County line, and running thence, by various courses and distances, "to the Center of Lewis Town."

At the same sessions the court ordered laid out and opened "a road from the fording of Juniata, at Mifflin Town, to intersect the road leading to Northumberland, by Hugh McAlister's, at the side of the Widow Mitchell's plantation."

At the same court sundry inhabitants of Mil-

ford township presented a petition for "a Road from the plantation of James McEllary to the landing at the mouth of John Wilson's Run."

In 1794 the following roads were laid out by order of the court:

At the January session, "A Road from John Kyle's house, in Armagh Township, to the Rev. James Johnston's." * Also, "A Road from John Cooper's, of Armagh Township, to intersect the Penn's Valley Road, near the Rev. James Johnston's Meeting-House."

At April sessions, "A Road from James Mays' Mill, to intersect Mr. McKee's road, at Charles Hardy's, in Derry Township." (James Mayes resided at Yeagertown.)

August sessions: Upon the return of William Sharon, William Cunningham, John Henderson (cooper), Samuel Burge, Hugh McCalister and David Davidson, viewers,—a road in Fermanagh township, "from John Watson's Mill, to intersect the road leading to Sunbury, at John Hamilton's Mill, on Lost Creek." (John Watson's mill was later known as the Cuba Mills.)

On the return of viewers appointed at the preceding April sessions, "a road from John Lyons', in said county, through the Town of Mifflinburg, to John McClelland's old Ferry, cross the Juniata."

Upon the return of viewers appointed at the sessions in April, 1794, "a Public Waggon-Road from the Extremity of the Huntingdon road, at the county line, above James Mateer's, to Poe's Mill, on the West Branch of Kishacoquillas, in Union Township."

Upon the return of viewers appointed at the preceding April sessions, "a road from the west end of William Beale's Lane, passing near Hugh Hart's place, to the Huntingdon line, on a direction to William Goose Horn's."

At November sessions, upon the return of viewers appointed at the April sessions of the same year, on a petition by inhabitants of the upper part of Wayne township, "a road from the south-east corner of John Uneles' Meadow to the mouth of the lane west of John Culbertson's barn."

At the January term, 1795, on the return of viewers appointed at the August term, 1794,

reported "a road from William Thompson's to Abraham Wells', and from said Thompson's to Tuscarora Center Meeting-House."

August, 1795, upon return made by viewers appointed at the preceding April term, on a petition of sundry inhabitants of Wayne township, reported "a road beginning at George Hanniwalt's, in that township, and running thence, by various courses, to Samuel Holliday's mill."

January term, 1796, upon return made by viewers appointed at the August term of 1795, on a petition by sundry inhabitants of Milford township, "a publick road from William Campbell's Grist-Mill, in Milford Township, to intersect the Great Road already laid out down Tuscarora Valley, to Joseph McClelland, Esquire's Ferry, at John Lyon's Spring-House." Also, "a road the nearest and best way from the said William Campbell's Mill to the river Juniata, intersecting the great road leading from Abraham Wells' to Mifflintown, near said Mill, to strike the river at or near the half Falls, nearly opposite Squire Taylor's."

On a return by viewers appointed at November sessions, 1795, a public road beginning at the upper end of the Main Street of Mifflintown, "thence along the same south five degrees and one-fourth of a degree, east one hundred and eighty perches, through said town and across Deep Hollow and the Widow Harris' orchard, till it intersects the old road leading to George Patterson's Mill," at Mexico.

At April term, 1796, on return by viewers appointed at January term next preceding, on petition of sundry inhabitants of Mifflinburg, a road from Market Street, on the northeast side of that town, the nearest and best way to intersect the Northumberland road, on the near side of Robert Nelson's, in Fermanagh township.

On return by viewers appointed on memorial of inhabitants of Derry township, presented at January sessions, 1796, a road "beginning at the road already laid out from Lewistown up thro' Ferguson's Valley to ye Township line between William and John McKee's; thence to run parallel with Brightwell's Run, the nearest and best way, till it intersects the River Juniata, at or near the mouth of said run."

Upon the return made by reviewers appointed at the term in January preceding, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road "beginning at Millintown, opposite McClelland's Ferry," and running thence, by a great number of courses and distances, as described in the record, "to the old Northumberland road, and at Hugh McCallister's Dwelling-House."

At August term, 1796, upon a return made by reviewers appointed at the April term of 1794, "a road from low-water mark, opposite Bell's Landing, to where the road is laid out up the river at the Huntingdon County line."

On a return made by viewers appointed at the August term, 1795, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wayne township, the court ordered the opening and laying out of "a public road from the great road leading from Summerville's Mill to Marshal Standley's, down by Nathaniel Standley's and Joseph Culter's, till it intersects the great road at James Stackpole's leading to Lewistown."

At November sessions, 1796, on a return by reviewers appointed at the January term, 1796, "a road from the great road leading from James Aitken's to Hamilton's Mill, on Lost Creek; beginning at the land possessed by Michael Moore, thence to Peter Sturgeon's Mill, on Lost Creek."

James Aitkins resided in the Long Narrows, and Peter Sturgeon's mill was near Jericho, in Fermanagh.

On a return by viewers appointed at the preceding April term, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road "from the house of James Johnson, in Wayne township, to John Culbertson's Mill."

At January session, 1797, on a return by viewers appointed at the sessions in the preceding November, a road "from a leaning pine-tree on the Cove Hill, in Armagh township, standing on the south side of Mitchell's road, the nearest and best way to James McFarlane's Mill."

On a return by viewers appointed at April sessions, 1797, the court ordered the laying out and opening of "a road leading out of the great road leading from Millintown to Sunbury, Beginning at the end of the Rev^d Hugh McGill's

lane, past his house, the nearest and best way, to George Patterson Esqr's Mill." (Rev. Hugh McGill resided near the Cedar Spring Meeting-House, in Walker township, and George Patterson's mill was at Mexico.)

At August sessions, 1797, upon a return made at the January term, 1797, by viewers of "the river road from the borough of Lewistown to Huntingdon," the court confirmed and ordered the laying out and opening of the road "from the Huntingdon line to John Culbertson's mill, in Wayne township, and from James Stackpole's, in said township, to Lewistown; beginning at the lower end of Jack's Narrows," and thence, by a great number of courses and distances, "to the west end of Water street; thence along said street eighteen perches to the end of Main street; thence along the Main street seventy-two perches to the Market-House in Lewistown."

At November sessions, 1797, upon a return by viewers appointed at the preceding April sessions, the court ordered the laying out and opening of "a public road, the nearest and best way, from the bridge on Kishacoquillas Creek, opposite Lewistown, through Jack's Valley, to meet or intersect the great road leading from Beaver Dam township, in Northumberland County. . . . Beginning at the bridge on the bank of the aforesaid creek," and thence running, by a great number of courses and distances, as described, to the Northumberland line.

Upon return by viewers appointed at April sessions, 1797, "a road, beginning at John Lyttle's Mill," and running thence, by various courses, to intersect "the road leading from McClelland's Ferry up the Tuscarora Valley."

On return by viewers appointed at the August term preceding, the court ordered the vacation of a certain part of the Huntingdon road, and the laying out and opening, in lieu thereof, of a road beginning at the Huntingdon County line, and running thence, by numerous described courses and distances, to a point "on the Kishacoquillas great road."

Upon a return by viewers appointed at the August sessions, a road "beginning at a black oak near Mr. Potter's mill, in Penn's Valley," and running thence, by many described courses

and distances, to "the Meeting-House in Kishacoquillas Valley, near the Rev^d James Johnston's."

On a return by viewers appointed at April sessions, 1796, a road beginning at Joseph Strode's mill, and thence, as described by course and distance, to "the great road at Captain William Armstrong's, in Derry township."

On a return by viewers appointed at August term next preceding, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road "beginning at John Patterson's store," and thence running, by described courses and distances, "to the mountain road, at or near Hogg's Gap."

At January session, 1798, the court ordered the laying out and opening of "a public road from the north end of the Main street of Lewistown, to intersect the road laid out leading through Ferguson's Valley." The return was made by viewers appointed at the April sessions in 1797.

At April sessions, 1798, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road "beginning at King's road, near Gilson's mill," in Milford township, and running thence, by described courses and distances, "to Gray's road, to intersect between James Gray, deceased, and James Smith's." Return made by viewers appointed at the January term, 1798.

At August sessions, 1798, the court ordered laid out and opened a road beginning at William Junkin's mill, and running thence, by numerous described courses and distances, to intersect "the great road leading from Lewistown to Huntingdon." (William Junkin's mill was in Bratton township.)

At November sessions, 1799, upon a return by viewers appointed at the August sessions, 1799, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road in Milford township, "beginning at Juniata River, opposite James Aitkin's," and running thence, by a number of courses and distances, as described, to William McCrum's mill, on Licking Creek.

On a return by viewers appointed at August sessions, 1799, on petition of inhabitants of Milford township, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road beginning "near Lawrence King's saw-mill, in the laid out road lead-

ing from Joseph McClelland's, Esq., to Tuscarora Mountain;" thence, by several described courses and distances, "to a post by the main street of the town of St. Tammany" (old Port Royal).

On a return made by viewers appointed at June term preceding, the court ordered a road laid out and opened, beginning at Nathaniel Standley's, near the Juniata River; thence across the river and by several courses to the south end of Water Street, in Waynesburg; thence to the north end of the same street; thence by two courses to the Lewistown and Huntingdon road, "fourteen perches below Holliday's Mill;" this road being granted "on the petition of Sundry inhabitants of the County of Mifflin, stating therein that themselves and the upper end of the county labor under great disadvantages for want of a road or crossing-place over Juniata River, there being no convenient crossing-place for waggons from Lewistown to Jack's Narrows."

At November sessions, 1801, on a return made by reviewers appointed at the August sessions in 1801, "on a petition of Sundry inhabitants of Greenwood and Fermanagh townships," praying for a road "from the Sunbury road, near William McCallister's, by his merchant mill, thence to intersect the public road leading from Lost Creek to Juniata, at the head of Jordan's Narrows," the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road beginning at the head of Jordan's Narrows, and running thence, by numerous courses and distances, as described, to a point of intersection with the Sunbury road. (William McAllister's mill was then in Greenwood township, now in Fayette and known as Brown's Mill. Jordan's Narrows was the Long Narrows.)

The roads here given are all in Union and Snyder Counties.

In 1801, Abraham Eyerly and Daniel Rees laid out a road in Buffalo Valley from Jenkins' mill to where it joins the road from Mifflinburg to Lewistown.

At November sessions, 1802, a road was laid out from Milton, by way of the ferry at Orr's or John Boal's (Miller's place now); thence through Boal's and Heckle's land, crossing Lit-

the Buffalo at William Clingan's, Buffalo Creek near Chamberlin's mill; thence to the Derrstown and Millinburg road.

In 1803 a road was laid out from Jenkins' mill to Michael Smith's house, in East Buffalo.

A road was laid out in April, 1805, from the west line of Andrew Billmeyer's, by Mary Harris', to intersect the road from Derrstown to Japhet Morton's. This is the road from Kephart's to the turnpike, past W. L. Harris'. Hugh Wilson, Daniel Rees and John Brice were the viewers.

In 1814 the following roads were laid out: From Mortonsville, by Hugh Wilson's and Derr's mill, etc., two and one-half miles; from Rockey's mill to Reznor's saw-mill, five miles; from Reznor's saw-mill to the Brush Valley and Millinburg road, four miles, one hundred and forty-one perches.

The first of them was vacated in 1830, and the Turtle Creek road from Mortonsville was extended to the turnpike.

On the 29th of March, 1824, an act was passed to lay out a State road from Bellefonte, by way of Sugar Valley, to the river, at the mouth of White Deer Creek.

On the 10th of April, 1826, a turnpike company was incorporated to make a road from the bridge at Lewisburgh to Millinburg. William Hayes, Jones Geddes, Jacob Maize, Henry Roush and Jones Duncan were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions. The course was surveyed September 11, 1828, and was eight miles and thirty-four perches in length. The contract for building it was let January 27, 1829, to John Maclay. It was completed in December of that year.

In 1828 the Union County Court ordered a road laid out from Lewisburg to Selinsgrove, and in May of the next year James F. Linn surveyed and laid out the road along the river.

The court records of the different counties make mention of many roads, part of which are now in use, others that are abandoned, and many that were not opened, even after order of court to that effect.

TURNPIKES—STAGE—LINES.—The first agitation for the construction of a turnpike in this territory was in 1806. Petitions were

made to the Legislature, asking for a charter to construct a turnpike from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh along the Juniata River. In accordance with this petition, an act was passed incorporating the company, March 4, 1807, with power to build a road from Harrisburg to Lewistown. It was later extended. The incorporators who lived in the limits of this territory were David Davidson, William Thompson, Dr. Ezra Doty, James Knox, John Brown, George McClelland, John Norris and John Bratton, of Millin County. The west end was built first and completed about 1818. On May 14, 1821, books were opened for subscription to build the east end, which was completed about 1825. The road from Clarke's Ferry (now Duncannon) ran past the old Woodhull tavern and crossed the Juniata River at James Powers' ferry (now the farm of Oliver Rice, in Oliver township), passed up the east side of the Juniata River, through Millerstown, Thompsettown, Mexico, Millintown, the Long Narrows, Lewistown and, later, McVeytown, Mt. Union and to Huntingdon.

Judge William Brown presented to the Legislature a petition of the inhabitants of Millin County praying that a company might be incorporated for the purpose of making an artificial road or turnpike from the court-house in Lewistown to the house of Alexander Reed, in Kishacoquillas Valley. The petition was referred to the Committee on Roads and Inland Navigation, who reported favorably. An act to incorporate was passed January 3, 1813. William P. Maclay, Andrew Keiser, John Alexander, Robert Means, William Brown, Jr., James Milliken, John McDowell, Richard Hope and James Potter were appointed commissioners to obtain subscriptions. The commissioners advertised to open books October 11th in that year, at the house of James Kinsloe, in Lewistown; Alexander Reed, in Kishacoquillas Valley; John Kerr, in Penn's Valley; and Evan Miles, in Bellefonte. The turnpike was built and is now used.

Soon after the turnpike company was incorporated a company was organized to run a line of stages from Harrisburg to Alexandria. The proprietors were John Walker, John McConnell, George Galbreath, of Wayneburg (now

McVeytown), George Mulhollen, John M. Davison, Thomas Cochran, of Millerstown, and Robert Clarke, of Clarke's Ferry. The company was known as the Juniata Stage Company. The following circular was issued as the advertisement of this first stage-line in the territory which forms our subject:

"JUNIATA MAIL STAGE.—The Subscribers beg leave to inform the Publick that on the 3d of May next their Stage will commence running from Harrisburgh, by the way of Clark's Ferry, Millerstown, Thompsonstown, Millintown, Lewistown, Waynesburgh and Huntingdon, to Alexandria once a week. Leaves the house of Mr. Berryhill, in Harrisburgh, every Tuesday at one o'clock P.M., and arrives at Alexandria on Friday following. Returning, leaves Alexandria every Saturday morning and arrives at Harrisburgh on Tuesday evening.

"As the Company have procured elegant and convenient carriages, good horses and careful drivers, they flatter themselves that the passage of those who please to favour them with their custom will be rendered safe, easy and agreeable. Fare for travelers, six cents a mile, each entitled to fourteen pounds of Baggage gratis; one hundred and fifty pounds of Baggage equal to one passenger.

"JOHN WALKER.

"JOHN MCCONNELL.

"GEORGE GALBRAITH.

"GEORGE MULHOLLAN.

"JOHN M. DAVIDSON.

"THOMAS COCHRAN.

"ROBERT CLARK.

"April 14, 1808.

"N. B.—Horses and Chairs will be procured at the different towns for those Passengers who wish to go off the road or proceed further than Alexandria."

This was the pioneer line of stages, and the first stage-coach was named the "Experiment" and began its trips May 3, 1808, as advertised, leaving Harrisburg every Tuesday at one o'clock P.M., from the hotel of Mr. Berryhill at Harrisburg, passing over Clarke's Ferry, through what is now Wheatfield township to the tavern of John Woodhull, now in Oliver township; then to James Powers' ferry, where it crossed the river to Joseph Fetterman's; then up the Juniata River on the east side, through Millerstown, Thompsonstown, Mexico, Millintown, through the Long Narrows to Lewistown, where the stage-house was kept by Benjamin Patton, "a gentleman of the old school, with manners matching in grace and stateliness

the sterling worth of his character. The hostess was a mate worthy of her lord." From Lewistown it passed up the river to the stage-house of George Galbraith, at Waynesburg, from thence on to Alexandria. The turnpike was not built until many years after, and from Clarke's Ferry to Lewistown was completed in 1818, and in 1825 was finished to Alexandria, greatly to the relief of the stage-lines. In 1828 the company put on the route a daily stage, carrying the mail three times a week. In 1829 a daily mail was put on, commencing February 1st. Soon afterwards the line was divided into two sections, each ending at Huntingdon. The east division was run by Colder, Wilson & Co. Other stage and mail-routes were established to run in connection with this through route by Leech, Snodgrass and others. Robert Clarke opened a line westward from Clarke's Ferry to Landisburg. The Pennsylvania Canal was completed to Lewistown in 1829 and to its termination in 1833. With this line of communication opened, stage-lines began to decline and passengers were conveyed by the canal packets, which were, a few years later, superseded by the railroads.

Probably the most noted stage route in this territory, if not in this State, was that opened in 1853 by Zachariah Rice. The route established by Robert Clarke had long since been abandoned. No stage-lines were in operation in Perry County, and all the mails for the interior were carried by post-riders. In that year he established a daily stage and mail route from Landisburg, through Loysville, Green Park and Bloomfield, to Newport, and a tri-weekly stage to Germantown; the latter in 1856 was made a daily line. Soon after this lines were established by Major Alexander Barnes from Ickesburg to Newport and from Ickesburg to Millerstown, which were purchased in 1863 by Zachariah Rice, who continued in the management of the various lines until his death, in 1880. His sons—Samuel, Jesse, William, James, Henry, Zachariah and Joseph—each became drivers on the various routes, and succeeded to the business upon the death of their father. At present the lines from Landisburg and New Germantown to Newport are

owned and conducted by Zachariah and Joseph Rice, the route from Landisburg to Carlisle by Henry Rice and that from Ickesburg to Newport and Millerstown by Samuel Rice.

Stage routes are run from Patterson westward into Juniata County, from Mifflintown eastward through McAlisterville and Richfield to Selinsgrove, and from railroad connections in different parts of this territory.

A stage and postal route was established in the latter part of the last century, which ran through the valley from Northumberland, and through Penn's Valley Narrows to Aaronsburg. This route was established not later than the early part of 1788. The mail was carried once a week by carriers on horseback. In 1818 a mail-stage ran between Northumberland and Bellefonte, on the following schedule: It left Northumberland every Friday, at five o'clock A. M. Passengers breakfasted at L. B. Stoughton's, at Lewisburgh, and arrived at Jacob Maize's, in Mifflinburg, for dinner; at Henry Roush's, in the Narrows, at four P. M. and at W. L. Brown's, at Aaronsburg, at six P. M. Left Aaronsburg at seven o'clock A. M. the next morning, stopped at Earlstown for dinner, and arrived at John Rankin's, at Bellefonte, at four P. M. The return trip was made from Bellefonte, starting every Monday morning, reaching Northumberland the next evening. Soon after the completion of the turnpike from Lewisburgh to Mifflinburg and to the Old Forts, a daily line of mail stage-coaches was run from Northumberland to Water Street, on the Juniata, in what is now Blair County, passing through Mifflinburg, Hartleton and the Narrows. This line was continued until the construction of the canals, and subsequently the railroads, along the Juniata and West Branch so changed the course of travel as to make the running of coaches unprofitable. In the palmy days of the stage-coach era the arrival and departure of the stage was an event that brought together a concourse of people not inferior to that which now greets the arrival of a railroad train; indeed, the old-time tally-ho coach, with the driver on his high seat, with horses four-in-hand on a brisk trot, sounding his horn as he approached his stopping-place, formed a pictur-

esque sight and one not easily blotted out from memory, and remains as one of the pleasing recollections of the past.

The first act incorporating a company to build a turnpike road from Northumberland through Buffalo and Penn's Valleys, and on to Waterford, in Erie County, was passed February 22, 1812, under the following sonorous title: "An act to enable the Governor of the Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road by the best and nearest route from Waterford, in Erie County, through Meadville and Franklin, to the river Susquehanna, at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek, in Clearfield County; and also to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland, by the best and nearest route, to the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek, passing through Derrstown, Youngmaustown, Aaronsburg, Bellefonte and Milesburg."

The war with England of 1812 interfered with the commencement of operations, and nothing was done.

In 1814 a supplementary act was passed extending the time for commencing the work for three years from February 22, 1815. In 1818 another supplementary act was passed reviving the original act and again extending the time for commencing the work for five years. The financial depression consequent on the War of 1812 still delayed the enterprise, and on March 29, 1819, another supplementary act was passed, Section 1 of which provided for the creation of five companies to make the road from Northumberland to the West Branch, at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek, as follows, viz.:

No. 1. To make road between Northumberland and Youngmanstown.

No. 2. To make road between Youngmanstown and Aaronsburg.

No. 3. To make road between Aaronsburg and Bellefonte.

No. 4. To make road between Bellefonte and Philipsburg.

No. 5. To make road between Philipsburg and river Susquehanna, at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek.

Section 4 authorized the issuing of letters-patent to No. 2, under certain conditions.

In 1822 another supplementary act was passed, again extending the time for commencing the work for four years.

In 1823 still another supplementary act was passed, of which Section 1 consolidates companies 1, 2 and 3, of the act of 1819, above mentioned, under the name, style and title of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown Turnpike Company.

Section 3 authorizes the issuing of letters-patent by the Governor when a certain number of shares have been subscribed to the stock, and provides "that the said subscribers and those who may hereafter subscribe shall have perpetual succession, and shall have, enjoy and possess all the powers and privileges and authority, and be subject to all the duties, qualifications and restrictions given and granted by the acts to which this is supplementary."

Section 5 empowers and authorizes the company to commence their section of the road at Youngmanstown or Bellefonte, or at any point where they may think proper on the Centre and Kishacoquillas turnpike, south of Bellefonte, and to proceed to lay out and complete the road from the point so fixed, by the nearest and best route, to Aaronsburg, and thence to Youngmanstown.

Section 6 extends the time of commencing for five years from first Monday of April, 1826.

On September 24, 1825, the requisite number of shares of stock having been subscribed and the other requirements of the acts of Assembly having been met, the Governor, John Andrew Shultze, issued letters-patent incorporating the company. The company was organized with James Duncan as president, and let the work to contractors in four sections, the third of which extended from Aaronsburg to Roush's, at the foot of the Narrows; the fourth from Roush's to Millinburg; whole length, thirty-four miles. The road extends from Millinburg to the Old Fort, where it connects with the road of another turnpike company running from Bellefonte to Lewistown. In pursuance of what was then the policy of the State in the furthering of public improvements within her borders, the State subscribed to and

was the owner of a large portion of the stock of the company, and had the appointment of a portion of its managers. In course of time it became the policy of the State to dispose of its stock in all corporations of this kind. The stock was sold at public sale, and bought by General Abbott Green, of Lewisburgh. After the death of General Green the stock changed owners, and eventually was mainly owned by John C. Motz, Esq., of Woodward, Centre County, Pa. For nearly forty years a contest was going on between the different owners of the State stock and the other holders of stock for the control of the affairs of the company, which more than once required the interposition of the courts. But for the last few years peace has reigned.

A road had been made at a comparatively early day from Sugar Valley through the mountains to White Deer township which passed through the northern and mountainous portions of Hartley, Lewis, West Buffalo and White Deer townships, which formed the most direct route of communication between the valleys of White Deer and Bald Eagle. This road was usually in a very bad condition, owing to the fact that the people in some of the townships through which it passed had to travel a days journey to get to it, in order to repair it; and that it was never used by them, but entirely by persons outside. This state of things continued for many years until at last a company was formed to build a turnpike road through the Sugar Valley Narrows, under the name of the Sugar Valley and White Deer Turnpike Company. This company commenced making the road at both ends of the Narrows, and becoming straitened for funds, in 1851 the Company received financial aid from the state and the road was finished. After collecting toll a few years it was found that the income of the road would not keep it in repair, and it was abandoned and thrown back upon the townships through which it passed.

The maintaining of these roads had long been felt to be a grievous burden to the tax-payers of West Buffalo, Lewis and Hartley, but more especially to the latter two. In response to their complaints, the Legislature of the State,

in May, 1871, passed an act requiring the commissioners of the county to take charge of these mountain roads through the Brush Valley and Sugar Valley Narrows, and keep them in repair at the expense of the county, so far as they lay in the county and beyond the settled portions thereof. For the passage of this the citizens of the townships named owe a debt of gratitude to Hon. A. H. Dill, who was at that time a member of the State Senate, who dared to do what he thought to be right.

In 1852, or thereabouts, John McCall became the owner of a large body of land, covered with a heavy growth of fine white pine timber, on the head-waters of the South Branch of White Deer Creek, lying partly in Centre County and partly in Union County. He built a saw-mill on said tract and made other improvements with a view of engaging in the manufacture of lumber on a pretty extensive scale for that day. But he had no road to his saw-mill, it being situated about three miles from the Brush Valley Narrows road (the nearest public road), and a precipitous mountain intervening. He applied for a view to lay out a road from his saw-mill down the waters of White Deer Creek, and thence across to the neighborhood of what was called Rengler's saw-mill, where it would intersect an already existing road. This was a distance of at least eight miles through an unbroken, howling wilderness, and his application for a road was contested at every point by the townships through which it would have to pass. Views, reviews and re-reviews were had and exceptions filed to every report, until at length a compromise was effected under which, by act of Assembly, commissioners were appointed to lay out a State road from the Brush Valley road at a certain point named, by way of McCall's saw-mill to Schreyer's Gap, in Clinton County. This road ran about two and a half miles through Hartley township, Union County, and about a half-mile in Miles township, Centre County, before it reached the line of Clinton County. West Buffalo and Lewis townships each contributed two hundred dollars towards the making of the road.

To head off all future attempts of a similar kind in the way of having public roads made

at public expense, to subserve private or individual interests, an act of Assembly was passed which declared that it should not be lawful for the Court of Quarter Sessions of Union County to grant a view to lay out a new public road in the townships of Hartley, West Buffalo or Lewis unless the petition for such view was signed by at least one-third of the taxables resident within the township. Mr. McCall died within a couple of years after the completion of the road for which he had so long contended, and his property passed into the hands of Mr. Arlo Pardee, of Hazleton, who changed the mode of getting the lumber to market by clearing out White Deer Creek, and floating the logs by means of splash dams to the mouth thereof, opposite to which, at Watsonstown, he had large saw-mills. The McCall road has ceased to be of any public or private use and is no longer kept in repair; but the act requiring one-third of the taxables to sign the petition for a new road in the townships named is still the law of the land.

There are at present in the county of Union four hundred and fifty-six miles of roads and in Snyder six hundred and seventy miles.

RIVER, CREEK AND CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The first act concerning the improvement of the Susquehanna River and its branches was passed by the Legislature March 9, 1771, which declared the Susquehanna River a public highway to Wright's Ferry, Juniata River to Bedford and Franklin and Penn's Creek twenty miles along its course from its mouth. Commissioners were appointed to attend to the clearing the rivers and creeks of obstructions, and with power to receive and collect subscriptions for the purpose. John Lowden, William Macclay, William Patterson, Reuben Haines and Thomas Holt, members of the commission, resided in the territory here treated. It is not known that much was done toward the improvement of Penn's Creek under this act.

Sherman's Creek, in Perry County, was declared a public highway by act of Assembly, February 6, 1773. A Mr. James Patton had erected a saw-mill dam across Sherman's Creek near its mouth, thus proving an obstruction to its passage. On complaint of a number of

persons living near to the creek that this dam was a hindrance to navigation, the act mentioned above was passed. As it explains the manner of constructing early dams, the bill here given—

"Section I. Provides that the said James Patton, and 'all and every person or persons claiming under him, and all and every person or persons whatsoever, having already erected any mill-dam or other obstruction across the said creek, where the same has been or can be made navigable for rafts, boats or canoes, shall make open and leave the space of twenty feet in breadth near the middle of said dam, at least two feet lower than any other part thereof; and for every foot that the dam is or shall be raised perpendicular from the bottom of said creek, there shall be laid a platform, either of stone or timber, or both, with proper walls on each side, to confine the waters, which shall extend at least six feet down the stream, and of breadth aforesaid, to form a slope for the water's gradual descent, for the easy and safe passage of boats, rafts and canoes through the same.' The section further provides a penalty for not constructing these dam-shutes within eight months from date of act—six months' imprisonment or £50 forfeiture, one-half to the informer and the other half to the Overseers of the Poor of the township wherein the offender resides.

"Section II. Provides against the construction of 'any wear, rack, basket, fishing-dam, pond or other device or obstruction whatsoever within said creek,' for taking fish, with the penalty of one month's imprisonment 'without bail or mainprize,' or £10 fine.

"Section III. Makes it the duty of the constables of the respective townships adjoining the creek to inspect the dams therein and make information against offenders. This they must do once every month throughout the year under a penalty of twenty shillings.

"Section IV. Provides against fishing at the shutes of the dams so constructed, by 'net or seine,' within twenty perches above or below the same, under a penalty of £5.

"Section V. Is a proviso that the act shall not be taken to preclude fishing with a seine or net in other places in the creek, except at or near the shutes.

"Section VI. Declares the creek a public highway so far as the same is navigable for rafts, boats or canoes.

"Section VII. Provides that James Patton's dam shall not be affected in any way other than is specified by the act."

In 1816 the Legislature appropriated two thousand dollars to remove obstructions and improve the navigation of Sherman's Creek between Craighead's mill-dam and the junction of

the creek and Susquehanna River. Francis Gibson, William Bower, Samuel Anderson, John Creigh, Robert Adams and others were appointed commissioners to superintend the work. The time for attending to these duties was extended until 1822. The creek was made navigable for small crafts as far as Gibson's mill.

A convention was held at Paxtang on the 19th of October, 1780, to take measures for the improvement of the Susquehanna River. Charles Smith, Anthony Selin, William Wilson, Frederick Antes, Aaron Levy, Andrew Straub and others were delegates. They resolved to solicit subscriptions, to be received in money, grain or produce of any kind, to be paid in at Boyd & Wilson's store, in Northumberland; Teutzer & Derr's mill, at Derrstown (now Lewisburgh); Selin & Snyder's, in Penn township (now Selinsgrove). Nothing further has been learned of their success. Three of these men here named were founders of towns,—Selin of Selinsgrove, Aaron Levy of Aaronsburg, and Straub of Straubstown (now Freeburg).

On the 31st of March, 1785, another act was passed authorizing the appointment of new commissioners. Section III. declared that "*Whereas* the extensive counties which are watered by the River Susquehanna and the numerous branches thereof are stocked with immense quantities of oak, pine and other trees suitable for staves, heading, scantling, boards, planks, timbers for ship-building, masts, yards and bowsprits, from which great profit and advantages might arise to the owners thereof, if the same could be conducted in rafts and otherwise down the said river to the waters of the Chesapeake, which trees must otherwise perish on the land whereon they grow." Section IV. declared the Susquehanna a public highway within this State upwards to the Northumberland, and then by each of the two great branches. Four years after this act, and on September 29, 1789, an act was passed by the Legislature which authorized the State to expend twenty-five hundred pounds for the improvement of the Susquehanna River above Wright's Ferry (now Columbia, Lancaster Co.) Timothy Matlack, John Adlum and Samuel

Maclay were appointed commissioners to survey and examine the proposed improvements. Samuel Maclay, in his journal, says they began the work April 26, 1790. They examined first the Swatara, then the West Branch. "The Society for Promoting the Improvement of Roads and Inland Navigation," in a memorial to the Legislature, estimated that two thousand three hundred and twenty pounds would be needed for the improvement of the Juniata River to Frankstown, giving also amounts in their opinion necessary for other rivers and creeks. The Legislature passed an improvement act April 13, 1791, by which eight thousand three hundred and twenty pounds was granted for improvements on the different rivers and creeks of the State; of this amount, three hundred pounds was for use from the mouth of the Juniata to the West Branch; two thousand three hundred and twenty pounds, as suggested by the society mentioned, for the Juniata River from its mouth to Frankstown.

A meeting of influential citizens was held at Harrisburg, August 13, 1795, to remove the obstructions on the Susquehanna from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line. Five commissioners were appointed to raise money and apply it for the purpose. Three of the commissioners were General John Bratton, of Wayne township, Mifflin County (now Bratton township); Colonel Ephraim Blain, Cumberland; and George Gale, Esq., of Maryland. The Legislature of Maryland had authorized a lottery to raise fifty thousand dollars, to be appropriated to clearing the river in that State. Money had been advanced, and the work was to begin in August, 1796.

In the year 1796, Zachariah Poulson, an editor and printer in Philadelphia, published a pamphlet, entitled "A Description of the River Susquehanna, with observations on the present state of its trade and navigation, and their practicable and probable improvements." It contains an account of the river and the advantages to be derived from its improvement, from which the following is quoted :

"The West Branch of the Susquehanna is at present navigable for boats of ten tons about one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, to Sunbury. A person who

had been with a boat of that burthen, laden with provisions for the surveyors in the western part of Pennsylvania, informed Mr. Cooper, of Manchester, Eng. (who had been gathering information concerning America), that he stopped at the Whetstone Quarry, in the forks of Sunbury, and could have gone fifteen miles further."

Of the Juniata River the writer says,—

"It flows through the Allegheny Mountains from the west, pursues an irregular and winding course into the Susquehanna through a mountainous, broken, but cultivable country. It is navigable one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and forms, with the Susquehanna, the most important of all the communications between Lake Erie with the western country and the Atlantic. In the spring of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five Mr. Kryder came down from his mill, near the Standing-Stone on Juniata, in the neighborhood of Huntingdon, and about eighty-six miles from the Susquehanna, in a flat-bottomed boat, with one hundred and seventy barrels of flour. He passed Wright's Ferry in the morning, and was at Havre de Grace with time enough in the evening of the same day to put his flour on board a shallop, which delivered it at Baltimore the next day at twelve o'clock."

The trip was made from Wright's Ferry in twelve hours, and in the month of May, 1796, a trip was made from the same place in seven hours. Captain Charles Williamson, in his "Description of the Genesee Country," written in the year 1799, also gives the account of Mr. Kryder, and further says,—

"He built a sort of boat he called an *ark*; it was long and flat and constructed of very large timber, such as he supposed would suit the purpose of builders. This vessel, or float, carried three hundred barrels of flour. This man had the courage to push through a navigation then unknown, and arrived safe at Baltimore, where he received from the merchants a premium of one dollar above the market price for every barrel. Thus encouraged, the same person has been down every year since, and has made so considerable improvement on this sort of boat, that *arks* are now used which carry five hundred barrels. As they are never intended to be used except for descending in high water, they are navigated by three to five men, and will float down at the rate of eighty miles per day."

The ark was a large, strongly-built and high-sided flat boat, formerly in almost universal use on the rivers of Pennsylvania (particularly the Susquehanna and its tributaries) for the transportation of all kinds of produce down the streams to market. They were, of course, never

intended to be brought back up the stream, but were sold for building lumber or other purposes, at the place where their cargoes were disposed of. In a note to the "Description of the Susquehanna," 1796, an account of the arks is also given,—

"The boats which come down the Susquehanna in the spring are from fifty to seventy feet long, and about fifteen feet wide, carrying from one to three hundred barrels of flour, and navigated by four men. They are built, without any iron or caulking, of two-inch plank, jointed and pinned in a frame, and draw from twelve to eighteen inches of water. These boats, not being intended to return, are sold as plank and scantling nearly at their original cost. Behind these smaller boats, from five to eight tons burthen, may be towed for the purpose of carrying up returns. Neither these boats nor any other calculated for the Susquehanna can navigate the bay any further than Havre de Grace."

The smaller boats here mentioned were known as keel-boats, and were brought back up the rivers by the use of setting poles. They were used on return trips for the transportation of groceries, hardware, iron, gypsum and general merchandise. The gypsum was used as a fertilizer.

The first shipments down the rivers were of lumber, of which Poulson says: "Large quantities have been brought down the Susquehanna from the distance of three hundred miles above its mouth during the freshets of spring, and rafts of boards, masts and all kinds of timber have been floated from the State of New York and the head-waters of the Susquehanna, as well as down the Tioga and Juniata branches for several hundred miles in their different windings." In the year 1790 "The Society for the Improvement of Roads and Inland Navigation" estimated that "one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain had been brought down the Susquehanna" that year, . . . and of that amount "Juniata, (the lands on the banks of which are but in an infant state of cultivation,) afforded a considerable portion." The report of the society also stated that "In the year 1788 large quantities of wheat and flour were carried up the river for the use of settlers in Northumberland County (which then embraced, west of the river, all of Union and Snyder Counties and a considerable region to the northward and west-

ward). In 1790, after the month of March, thirty thousand bushels of wheat returned down the stream from the same county."

The rapid settlement of the interior of the State and the cultivation of the lands demanded an outlet to market, and every step taken towards the improvement of inland navigation was an incentive to agricultural improvement. In January, 1791, Penn's Creek, in Snyder and Union Counties, Little Juniata, in Perry County, Conococheague, Spring Creek and Tuscarora, in Juniata County, were all declared public highways.

It will be remembered that Penn's Creek was declared a highway in 1771, as was Bald Eagle Creek to Spring Creek, in Centre County. Concerning the former measure, Mr. R. V. B. Lincoln says: Among the commissioners named in the act for the improvement of Penn's Creek were John Lowdon, William Maclay and Reuben Haines. On April 3, 1792, another act was passed making the creek a public highway up to the mouth of Sinking Creek (Spring Mills). About the beginning of the present century the first arks were built upon the upper part of the course of the creek, and run down at the time of the spring freshets, freighted with the productions of the country. The navigation of the stream was difficult and dangerous, and the arks were frequently "staved," with serious loss to the owners of their cargoes. Various attempts were made to raise money to improve the navigation, with indifferent success. Under the act of 1771, which applied to the twenty miles above its mouth, the commissioners tried to raise money by private contributions, and as that portion of the stream was comparatively free from obstructions, it is reasonable to suppose that they were in a measure successful.

On March 31, 1807, it was enacted "That Samuel Templeton, George Long, Robert Barber, Peter Fisher, James Duncan, Adam Wilt, Christopher Seebold, Jr., and George Weirich be and are hereby appointed Commissioners to raise by way of lottery \$4000, to be by them applied for removing all natural and such artificial obstructions as are not authorized by law out of Penn's Creek, in the County of North-

umberland, from the mouth thereof to Green's saw-mill (late Marston's)." The act further provided that before the commissioners proceed to place tickets on sale, they shall lay the lottery scheme before the Governor for his approbation, and shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. Robert Barber was appointed treasurer, and in October they advertised a scheme of cash prizes amounting to thirty thousand dollars, but nothing came of it. The lottery did not take place, but arks still continued to be run with varied success.

By Section 66 of an act of Assembly passed March 26, 1821, the sum of two thousand dollars was appropriated to improve the navigation of Penn's Creek, in the county of Union, to be paid on warrants to be drawn by the Governor on the State treasurer in favor of Robert Barber, Jr., and Peter Richter, who were appointed commissioners to superintend the judicious expenditure of the same from the mouth of the creek to the Centre County line. The act provided that the Court of Quarter Sessions of Union should appoint viewers to examine the work and report to the court; and upon that report being certified to the Governor, the warrant for the money should be drawn.

At September sessions, 1824, John Ray and Elias Youngman reported "that, in pursuance of the order of the court, they had proceeded to view and examine the work done by Robert Barber, Jr., for improving the navigation of Penn's Creek from Stees' Mill (more lately known as Bellas') to the Centre County line, and that in their opinion the work was done to the best advantage."

By act of Assembly approved April 10, 1826, entitled an act appropriating to internal improvements certain depreciated paper in the treasury of the commonwealth, it is enacted, "That the sum of five hundred dollars, with the interest thereon, of the Centre County Bank, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the improvement of Penn's Creek between the Union County line and Spring Mills, in Penn's Valley, and the said notes shall be delivered by the State Treasurer to Jacob Kryder, Michael Musser and Jacob Henry, of Centre County, who are hereby appointed commissioners to

superintend the expenditure of the said appropriation." This money was not all expended within the bounds provided by the act. There was a balance of about two hundred dollars left in the hands of the commissioners, and on March 3, 1829, another act was passed, Section 1 directing the commissioners appointed under the act of April 10, 1826, to apply the unexpended balance of the former appropriation for the improvement of Penn's Creek within a distance of six miles from the line between Union and Centre Counties, in the county of Union. Section 2 of the same act appropriated an additional two hundred dollars to be applied to the improvement of said creek "at a point not higher up than Spring Mills, in Centre County, and not lower down than a distance of six miles below the Centre County line." The work done in the improvement of the creek consisted in removing rocks from the bed of the creek and building wing-dams where the stream was wide and shallow, so as to confine the water within narrower limits and thus deepen the channel.

On February 27, 1822, an act was passed requiring the supervisors of the roads to remove obstructions from certain navigable streams in the counties of Huntingdon and Centre, such as accumulations of driftwood and trees overhanging the streams. On February 12, 1831, the provisions of this act were extended to Penn's Creek, in Union County. By joint resolution No. 14, approved April 14, 1828, the board of canal commissioners are authorized, if they deem it expedient, to connect the navigation of Penn's Creek with the Pennsylvania Canal. On September 23, 1830, was approved an act to incorporate the Penn's Creek Navigation Company. Christopher Seebold, Sr., Robert Barber, Jr., Abraham D. Hahn, James Duncan, George Weirich, Daniel Fitzsimmons, George Bogar, William Kessler, James Merrill, Henry Gross, Samuel Wilson, Solomon Kleckner, John Seebold, Sr., and John MacLay were named as commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions to build a canal or slack-water navigation, or both, for the passage up and down of arks, rafts and boats from the lock out of the Pennsylvania Canal into the said creek to Solo-

mon Kleckner's dam, at New Berlin. The time for commencing this work was extended several times, but no work was ever done.

Boating was carried on extensively along the Juniata at an early time. Store-houses were erected, at which grain and other produce from the interior was stored and from which place it was shipped. One of the earliest store-houses of which anything is known was owned and operated by George McClellan, in 1795, at Lewistown, near the mouth of the Kishacoquillas Creek and on the site of the stone brewery at the foot of Main Street. This place was, until the railroad was completed, kept up as a place of storage. The following is an advertisement from the *Juniata Gazette* of date December 28, 1819:

"STORAGE AND BOATING.

"The Subscriber respectfully informs the farmers, merchants, millers and stillers that he has rented a part of the new store-house at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas Creek, in the borough of Lewistown, where he will store produce of every description in the best manner and on the most moderate terms. He has provided himself with good Boats, suitable for stage of water, and from his attention he feels confident that he will be able to carry produce in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. He may always be found at his house, west end of Water Street.

"PHILIP MARKS."

Samuel Holliday had a store-house at Waynesburg (McVeytown) from which shipments were made down the river, and Robert Gallagher also had one at Millintown.

THE ERA OF CANALS.—On the 27th of March, 1824, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State providing for the appointment of commissioners for the purpose of promoting the internal improvement of the State. Three commissioners were to explore a route for a canal from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, by way of the Juniata and Conemaugh Rivers; also a route for a canal by the West Branch of the Susquehanna and Sinnemahoning to connect with the waters of the Allegheny. Commissioners were appointed under an act passed 1825, and on February 25, 1826, an act was passed to provide for the commencement of a canal to connect the eastern and western waters. The style and name was to be "The Pennsylvania Canal." This act was re-

pealed and superseded by that of April 11, 1825, which authorized the appointment of five commissioners, who were to examine routes from Philadelphia through Chester and Lancaster Counties, then by the West Branch of Susquehanna and from the mouth of the Juniata to Pittsburgh.

Ground was broken for the canal at Harrisburg July 4, 1826. A canal-office was opened at Millerstown; James Clarke was chosen superintendent of the Juniata Division, and, July 15, 1827, advertised for proposals for building the line of canal from Lewistown down the north side of the river a distance of sixteen miles, to a point near the town of Mexico; also for the erection of dams, bridges, aqueducts, locks, culverts and other works necessary. This section was to be let on contract August 15th, proposals to be received to August 29th for the section from a point near Mexico along the north side of the Juniata River to the lower end of North's Island, below Millerstown, a distance of fourteen miles.

Proposals were received until September 12th for the section from the lower end of North's Island along the south side of the Juniata River for about fifteen miles, to a point nearly opposite Duncan's Island. The time of letting these contracts was postponed until October 12th, and then were concluded at the office at Millers-town. May 13, 1828, proposals were advertised for the construction of the aqueduct over the Juniata at Duncan's Island and for the construction of thirteen houses of wood, stone or brick for the use of lock tenders.

The *Millin Eagle* of February 23, 1828, says,—

"THE JUNIATA CANAL.—The work on this canal progresses rapidly; many sections are now more than half completed. The sections in the Narrows appear to get along slower than the rest. This is occasioned in a great measure by the high water, which has prevented the work from going on. The Juniata has not been frozen over this season, and ever since the middle of December it has been in what is termed by boatmen good 'arking order.' We saw five arks pass down on Tuesday last. This is the first winter, in the recollection of our oldest citizens, that the river has remained clear of ice."

The canal was completed in 1829, and the

first boat went up the canal from Harrisburg August 27, 1829. It was commanded by Cornelius Baskins, of Upper Clarke's Ferry. The freight consisted of seven thousand brick and a quantity of merchandise, the latter consigned to John Hipple, then sheriff of Perry County and residing at New Bloomfield. On September 22, 1829, the water was let into the first level of Juniata Canal at Lewistown. On the afternoon of October 30, 1829, the whole canal from Lewistown to the aqueduct at Duncan's Island, a distance of forty-five miles, was filled with water. The following communication (November 5, 1829) to one of the Lewistown papers gives an account of the arrival of the first boat at Lewistown :

"PACKET BOAT 'JUNIATA.'—On Thursday last this Boat, built by Joseph Cummins, Esq., of Mifflintown, arrived at this town from Mifflin, having on board a large Party of Ladies and Gentlemen from the lower end of the County. The boat was met at the head of the Narrows by a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen from Lewistown, accompanied by the Lewistown Band, who got on board the Packet and landed here about 2 o'clock P.M. About 4 o'clock the company from Mifflin, after having taken Dinner, and a number of Ladies and Gentlemen from Lewistown, embarked on board the Packet, and returned to Mifflin that evening, remained there all night, and the next day returned to Lewistown, with a view of conveying the Members of the Legislature, who had, by a publication in the papers, been invited to pass through the Canal to the mouth of the River; but, in consequence of a letter having been received by Mr. Clarke from Mr. Craft, of Pittsburgh, one of the Western members, stating that the members from the West would be on on Saturday, the Boat was detained until about half after three on that day, when several Members of the West arrived, viz.: Mr. Brown, of Allegheny, Mr. McQuaid, of Westmoreland, Mr. Blair, of Huntingdon, Mr. Galbraith, of Venango, Mr. Petriken, of Centre, and Mr. Cummin, of Mifflin, &c., and a number of Citizens of Lewistown and strangers, got on board the Boat, which was drawn by two white horses, when she set off in fine style, with the 'Star-Spangled Banner' flying at her head, and amidst the roar of cannon, the shouts of the populace and the cheering musick of the Band which was on board."

The canal from Lewistown to Huntingdon was completed in 1830. Regular packet lines for passengers and freight were established, and continued as late as 1850. Kennedy and Porter, of Lewistown, were proprietors of a line, and

advertised that their packet, "W. C. Porter," would leave the landing below McKee's tannery, in Lewistown, April 1, 1850, and solicited passengers and freight. Soon after this time all travel by packets was suspended, as the railroad was then in operation along the Juniata, and the canal was used only for the transportation of freight. In 1834 the line was open through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, *via* Columbia Railroad, 82 miles; Eastern Division of canal from Columbia to Hollidaysburg (including Juniata Division), 172 miles; Portage Railroad to Johnstown, 36 miles; Western Division of canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh, 104 miles.

The cost of this line is here given,—

Eastern Division.....	\$1,736,599.42
Juniata Division.....	3,521,412.21
Western Division	3,067,877.38
Total.....	\$8,325,889.01

The West Branch Division of the canal was begun in 1828, and leaves the junction of Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers at Duncan's Island, passes along the west bank of Susquehanna, through Perry, Snyder and Union Counties, to Northumberland Bridge, a distance of thirty-nine miles; then across the river and up the east side of the West Branch, through Northumberland, Lycoming and Clinton Counties, to the mouth of Taugassatach Creek. It was completed in 1831. The announcement of the arrival of the first boat was made in the *Miltonian* May 14, 1831,—

"Arrival of canal boat 'Merchants' Choice' at Milton, nine days from Philadelphia, with twenty tons of merchandise for C. Comly and S. Cadwallader, saving thereby \$400 on freight, which had usually been \$1.50 per cwt."

In this division are thirteen locks,—nine in Perry County and four in Snyder County. Two are in close proximity near Clarke's Ferry. The remainder are located, respectively, as follows: New Buffalo, Girty's Notch, Montgomery's Ferry, Mt. Patrick, below Liverpool, above Liverpool, Dryson Mill, Mahantango, Chapman, Port Treverton and Shamokin Dam.

An improvement act was passed by the Legislature March 22, 1831, which included provisions for constructing the "Cross-Cut

Canal." Upon the receipt of the news at Lewisburg a public meeting was held, speeches made and the town was illuminated in the evening. It was put under contract at Harrisburg about May 1, 1831, and was completed in fifteen months, under the charge of William Cameron, who was an earnest advocate for the canal from its inception. Water was let in on the 26th of October, 1833, and the first boats passed through December 7th in that year. The improvement consisted in the construction of a dam below the site of the Old Bridge at Lewisburg and a canal three-quarters of a mile in length, from the east bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna eastward to the canal at Montandon. The canal is entirely in Northumberland County, but was constructed for the benefit of Lewisburg and Union County. In the summer following its completion bituminous coal from the western part of the State was shipped by canal to Lewisburg.

An act was passed April 21, 1858, authorizing the Governor to sell and deliver to the Sunbury and Erie (now Philadelphia and Erie) Railroad Company all the public works remaining unsold in Pennsylvania, viz.: Delaware, Lower Branch, Upper and North Branch, West Branch and Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. The said company was bound to keep up the same, and pay annually to the trustees of the sinking fund \$7,500. The whole consideration was \$500,000.

December 19, 1858, Wm. F. Parker, Governor of Pennsylvania, sold the West Branch Division of the State Canal, beginning at the Taugassatach, in Clinton County; thence to Lockport, and through Clinton, Lycoming and Northumberland Counties to the North Branch Junction, at Northumberland; thence through Northumberland, Snyder, Perry and to the Juniata Junction.

Wm. J. Moorehead, president, and John Lindsay, secretary of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and John A. Gamble, president West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Company, and Charles A. Mayer, secretary, signed and executed the contract.

The company are yet in possession, and are gradually abandoning the Juniata Division.

ERA OF RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.—The building of railroads followed quickly the establishment of that class of internal improvements of which De Witt Clinton has been generally and rightfully regarded as the father. It has already been shown in this chapter how the canal and railroad were first used in conjunction, and it remains only to give outline sketches of the growth of those works of the latter class which have now, in a very large measure, supplanted the former. Of these, the earliest in any part of the territory which forms the province of this history was the Pennsylvania Railroad. Properly speaking, the history of this great public improvement is much older than its incorporation, for it had its inception under other organizations and names—notably under that of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad—and it merged many other enterprises to create its own stupendous strength.

It will be remembered (by the reader who has read the account of the canals hitherto given) that in 1827 the canal commissioners were authorized to make an examination for a railroad to connect sections of the canal, already partially connected, and that in 1828 they were authorized to locate and put under contract a railroad from Philadelphia through Lancaster, to Columbia. This was in reality the beginning of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1832 portions of the Columbia road were finished and cars were run upon them. In 1834 the entire line, partly railroad and partly canal, was opened from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Horse-cars were for several years run over the Columbia road, but in 1836 locomotives were regularly employed, to the exclusion of horse-power.

Several attempts were made towards the construction of a continuous railroad from the Delaware to the Ohio, but they were abortive, and it was not until 1846 that the project assumed tangible shape, through the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The act was passed April 13th, and from that date (says a writer,¹ from whom we condense the subsequent

¹ The editor of the *Lewistown Gazette* in the issue of his paper for December 8, 1880.

history of this railroad) many energetic men, comprising the leading merchants and capitalists of Philadelphia, as well as a large number of citizens along the line, heartily engaged in the work. The board of directors elected on March 30, 1847, was as follows: Thomas P. Cope, Samuel V. Merrick, Robert Toland, David S. Brown, James Magee, Richard D. Wood, Stephen Colwell, Geo. W. Carpenter, Christian E. Spangler, Thomas T. Lea, William C. Patterson, Henry C. Corbit and John A. Wright. S. V. Merrick was elected president.

Under this board energetic measures were adopted to save the interests of the road. An act of the Legislature had been passed some years previously giving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right of way for a railroad through Pennsylvania from Cumberland, Md., to Pittsburgh. As this would have created a rival to the Pennsylvania at the start, and jeopardized its prospective prosperity, a clause was inserted in the act of incorporation of the latter that if three million dollars stock were subscribed and one million dollars paid in, and fifteen miles of road at each terminus put under contract by the 30th July, 1847, the privilege granted to the Baltimore and Ohio should be annulled. All these conditions were complied with by unusual stir in locating and securing the right of way, the second letting having saved the road by eight days.

The managers determined that instead of borrowing money to construct the road, the stock subscriptions should make it, and, as an inducement to subscribe, six per cent. interest was allowed thereon on the payments. The location was commenced in the early part of 1847 under the chief engineer, J. Edgar Thomson, and the grading of the first eighteen sections west of Harrisburg (including Rockville bridge) was let on the 15th July of that year, and a week thereafter fifteen miles east from Pittsburgh were let. On the 26th November of the same year forty miles additional of the eastern end were let at Lewistown. These lettings were as follows:

LET AT HARRISBURG.

- Section 1.—Murray & Duffy.
- Section 2, 3.—J. McMahon.

- Section 4, 14.—Gambrell & Oliver.
- Section 5.—Riley, Kearns & Gaynor.
- Section 6,¹ 8.—Barron & Co.
- Section 7.—George Blattenberger.
- Section 9.—Lea & Schofield.
- Section 10.—Church & Co.
- Section 11, 12.—Schuyler, McReynolds & Co.
- Section 13.—Drums & Anderson.
- Section 15.—Gavit & Garver.
- Section 16.—Gilson & Co.
- Section 17.—Miller, Moore & Elliott.
- Section 18.—Jackson McFadden.

LET AT PITTSBURGH.

- Sections 1, 4, 9, 10.—Joseph Hunt.
- Sections 2, 11, 13.—J. Rebrar and J. & J. A. Irwin.
- Section 3.—Collins, Reeside & Co.
- Section 5.—Collins, McFarland & Stewart.
- Section 6.—Lutz & Wallace.
- Sections 7, 8.—Nestar & Co.
- Section 12.—Rehrar, Black, Irvin & Co.
- Section 14.—Sterritt, Humbird & Co.
- Section 15.—C. Cherry.

LET AT LEWISTOWN.

Timber.—The contract for one million feet of hemlock sills was allotted to S. Hopper and J. Hamilton, of Lewistown.

Grading and Masonry.

- Section 22.—Nagle & Lee.
- Section 23.—Joseph Bailey.
- Section 24.—D. Custer & Co.
- Section 25.—D. Custer & Co.
- Section 26.—Rody Magee.
- Section 27.—P. Donnelly.
- Section 28.—W. Buffington.
- Section 29.—W. Buffington.
- Section 30.—James Mead.
- Section 31.—Thomas O'Brien.
- Section 32.—McConaughy & Fitzpatrick.
- Section 33.—Easton, Adams & Co.
- Section 34.—J. Nestor.
- Section 35.—Waltman & Mills.
- Section 36.—J. Lafferty & Co.
- Section 37.—Means, O'Harra & Co.
- Section 38.—Wm. G. Thompson.
- Section 39.—McAllister & Co.
- Section 40.—Dolan & Schott.
- Section 41.—William Mead.
- Section 42.—Lafferty & Irvine.
- Section 43.—Lafferty & Irvine.
- Section 44.—Michael Quinlan.
- Section 45.—Shoemaker & Passmore.
- Section 46.—Shoemaker & Passmore.
- Section 47.—J. & D. A. Dougherty.
- Section 48.—J. & D. A. Dougherty.
- Section 49.—A. & P. Martin.

¹ This section comprised the bridge.

Section 50.—Wells, McReynolds & Co.
 Section 51.—P. & P. Collins.
 Section 52.—Edward Kearns.
 Section 53.—John Gaynor.
 Section 54.—Casper Dull.
 Section 55.—Crisswell & Oliver.
 Section 56.—E. & J. McGovern.
 Section 57.—D. & H. Salisbury.
 Section 58.—William Clark & Son.
 Section 59.—Ralph Bogle.
 Section 60.—Galbraith, Walters & Co.
 Section 84.¹—John McCord.
 Section 85.¹—John McCord.

From this time on thousands of men were hard at work between Lewistown and Harrisburg, and also at the most difficult points above, comprising Granville, Mayes' and Manayunk bridges with heavy embankments, the formidable rock cuts at Newton Hamilton, and the Spruce Street tunnel. For nearly two years but little, except busy engineers, supervising contractors, picks, axes, shovels and carts, with now and then the boom of a heavy blast, was seen or heard, but the road was steadily creeping westward from Harrisburg, and every few months the note was made that the rails were down to Duncannon, to Newport, to Millers-town; that some bog in Juniata County which had bothered the engineers was at last firm enough for the superstructure, etc.

In May, 1848, another letting was held, at which the following were the successful bidders. The omitted sections were either bridges or some other heavy work, or had been allotted:

Section 62.—Evans, Long & Co.
 Section 64.—Geiger & Shultz.
 Section 65.—Ralph Bogle.
 Section 68.—D. Lutz & Co.
 Section 69.—Jackson McFadden.
 Section 70.—W. & J. Ross.
 Section 71.—J. & H. Drum.
 Section 72.—D. Lutz & Co.
 Section 73.—D. Lutz & Co.
 Section 74.—John Long & Co.
 Section 75.—John Long & Co.
 Section 76.—Daniel Keefe.
 Section 77.—Houston & McMahon.
 Section 78.—Houston & McMahon.
 Section 79.—Garrett & Garver.
 Section 80.—J. Kelly & Co.
 Section 81.—J. Kelly & Co.

¹Sections 84 and 85 comprised a deep cut and embankment at Newton Hamilton.

Section 82.—Michael Quinlan.
 Section 85.—D. Lutz & Co.
 Section 86.—Miller & Elliott.
 Section 87.—Thomas Dolan.
 Section 88.—McHuff & Dougherty.
 Section 89.—A. & P. Martin.
 Section 90.—Salsbury & Bro.
 Section 91.—Saxton & Anderson.
 Section 92.—Becker & Gros.
 Section 93.—George Scott.
 Section 94.—Charles Murray & Co.
 Section 95.—Charles Murray & Co.
 Section 96.—James McMahon & Co.
 Section 97.—White, Wolf & Co.
 Section 98.—E. & J. McGovern.
 Section 99.—McMurtrie & Fisher.
 Section 113.—Carr & Thurlow.
 Section 114.—George Liebrick & Co.
 Section 115.—John McGran & Co.
 Section 116.—McCue & Gillespie.
 Section 117.—W. P. Sterrett & Co.
 Section 121.—E. Sankey & Co.

The several lettings given above surmounted all or nearly all the heavy and most important work east of the mountain, most of the remainder being light grading, side cuts, small bridges, etc.

The first train that arrived at Lewistown was a lumber train, August 23, 1849. On the 30th a large party of railroad men and others came up to Lewistown from Harrisburg.

On the 1st of September the trains commenced running regularly, but no advertising was done until November 3d, when the following appeared in the *Gazette*:

"Freight trains now run twice a week between Lewistown and Philadelphia, as follows, viz.: Leaving Lewistown on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Philadelphia on Mondays and Thursdays, at the following rates of freight, which include commission on storage: [From Lewistown to Philadelphia for 1st class, 25; 2d, 30; 3d, 37½; 4th, 45 cts. per 100 pounds.]


"Way freight per mile is 2½ mills for first and second, and 3 mills for third and fourth.

"This notice was signed by Samuel Milliken, Jr., agent, Lewistown, and Craig & Bellas, agents, Philadelphia."

No mention was made of passenger trains until December 22d of that year, when the following was published:

"ON and after MONDAY, 24th December, *FREIGHT TRAINS* will run three times a week between Lewistown and Philadelphia, as follows:—Leaving Lewistown eastward, on *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, at 7 o'clock A. M., and arriving

from Philadelphia on *Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays*, at 5.10 P. M.

“ All freight going east MUST BE DELIVERED BY THREE O'CLOCK P. M. on the day previous.

“PASSENGER TRAINS east will leave at 15 minutes to 10 A. M., daily.

“SAM. MILLIKEN, Jr., Ag't.

“Lewistown, Dec. 22, 1849—tf.”

To this was subsequently added, “Fare to Harrisburg \$2.10; to Philadelphia, \$5.50.” The fare was afterwards reduced to three cents per mile.

During 1850 the railroad steadily progressed westward, having been completed to McVeytown in the winter, where, by the by, an incident which occurred on the 9th of February shows how little was then thought of a locomotive. An omnibus, with several passengers in it, was driven right on the track, and when the train came along it could not be stopped in time and the bus and some of the inmates rather got the worst of it, though not badly.

On the 5th of April the *Gazette* contained the following advertisement:

“On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1850, *PASSENGER TRAINS* leave daily for the East at 3 o'clock 47 m. and 10 o'clock 16 m., A. M., and Wednesday at 12 o'clock 20 m. and 5 o'clock 45 m., P. M.


“*FREIGHT TRAINS* daily (except Sunday).

“***Freight in all cases payable on delivery of goods at the warehouse.

“SAM. MILLIKEN, Jr., Ag't.

“Lewistown, April 5, 1850—tf.”

On the fourteenth of June the *Gazette* local notices had the annexed in relation to the railroad,—

“ The passenger trains ran through to Huntingdon on Friday evening last, where, for some time, they will connect with the packet boat and stage lines—making the trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburg by railroad and boats in 53 hours, and by railroad and stages in forty hours.”

The principal event connected with the regular opening of the road took place on the 18th of October, 1850. On that day a large party arrived in Lewistown from Philadelphia, and remained over-night at the various hotels, “where they were sumptuously entertained.” The party comprised the president and directors of the railroad company, the municipal authorities and members of the Legislature from the city and county of Philadelphia, Morton McMichael, Esq., of the *North American*; A.

Boyd Hamilton, Esq., of the *Messenger and Gleaner*; George Lippard, of the *Quaker City*; Major Freas, of the *Germantown Telegraph*; Henry S. Evans, Esq., of the *West Chester Record*; C. McCurdy, Esq., of the *Harrisburg Intelligencer*, and others of the corps editorial. Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. William M. Meredith, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Brigadier-General Riley, Major-General Patterson, Adjutant-General Irwin, A. L. Russell, Esq., Secretary of State, Judge Kelley, S. W. Roberts, Esq., chief engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, ex-Governor Porter, William D. Lewis, collector, J. P. White, postmaster, P. C. Ellmaker, naval officer, etc., and Beck's Philadelphia Brass Band. On the following day, which was Friday, the party went westward to the foot of the Alleghenies, and, returning to Lewistown in the afternoon, partook of a substantial dinner at the depot. The *Gazette*, in its issue of October 25, 1850, says,—

“Grace having been pronounced by Rev. Dr. Sudards, the clatter of knives and forks, interspersed with the sharp cracks of the sparkling champagne, showed that a general onslaught was being made on the friendly fare before us, and great was the slaughter thereof. These preliminaries having been concluded, Colonel W. C. Patterson, afterwards president of the company, arose and opened the proceedings by an admirable speech in relation to the great work entrusted to their construction and management by the stockholders. He concluded by proposing as a sentiment,—‘*Pennsylvania, rich in everything but a knowledge of her own strength.*’ Mr. Buchanan, yielding to repeated calls, responded to this sentiment in a most effective and eloquent speech, which was listened to with the deepest interest. He was followed by Messrs. Meredith, Roberts, J. R. Ingersoll, Generals Riley and Patterson, Morton McMichael, Esq., and Judge Kelly, after which the party again took their seats in the cars and returned to Harrisburg and thence to Philadelphia.”

The celebration took place in the Junction building, now occupied as a ticket-office, waiting-rooms, telegraph-office, and by the superintendent of Lewistown Division. It had been erected as a freight depot, and was then all in one room. The supper was provided by the railroad company, and was a sumptuous affair, with champagne and other choice liquors as plenty as water, if not a little more so; but, notwithstanding the dense crowd, everything passed

off pleasantly, although it was with difficulty or-
der enough could be preserved to hear the dis-
tinguished speakers. Everybody seemed to be
happy, and felt as if a great work had been ac-
complished.

From that time the road was rapidly pushed
east from Pittsburgh and west from Johns-
town, and on the 10th of December, 1852, the

This railroad is now recognized as one of the
best managed corporations in the world.

WILLIAM M. PHILLIPS, superintendent of
the Lewistown Division of the Pennsylvania
Railroad, is a descendant of Welsh ancestry.
His grandfather, William Phillips, whose an-
cestors were large land-owners in England and
Wales, emigrated to America early in life, and



cars ran to Pittsburgh *via* the Portage, with its
ten inclined planes. On the 15th of February,
1854, the Mountain Division, the Horse-Shoe
Bend and Gallitzin tunnel, (about three-fourths
of a mile in length) were completed. The
Pennsylvania Railroad, thus finished, formed
a connecting link between Philadelphia and
Pittsburgh, and was afterwards arranged into
divisions, each of which has a superintendent.

soon after married a Quakeress by the name of
Clifford, whose ancestors came to America at
the time of the Penns. She was blind during
forty-five years of her life; yet, notwithstand-
ing this misfortune, she was lively in spirit and
greatly enjoyed society life. Several children
were born to her after she became blind. John
S. Phillips, the eldest son, in association with
Levering, invented the process of refining white

sugar. He built the Annex to the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia and bequeathed the most valuable set of engravings in this country to that Institution.

Clifford S. Phillips, son of William Phillips and father of the subject of this biography, was married to Eliza C. Morgan. Her ancestors came to America during the seventeenth century. The first representative of the Morgan family in this country was an English colonel of regulars. General Morgan, of Revolutionary fame at the battle of Cowpens, was a member of the branch from which the present family of Morgans is directly descended. Thomas A. Morgan, the father of Mrs. Phillips, owned a large sugar plantation along the Mississippi River, fifteen miles south of New Orleans. Clifford S. Phillips was accidentally shot while gunning and died December 3, 1868. His widow survives him. Their son, William M. Phillips, was born in Philadelphia, April 19, 1847; acquired a preliminary education in private schools; at the age of fourteen entered the Polytechnic College of his native city and received his diploma as mechanical engineer in 1866. Then he became an apprentice in car-works at Harrisburg, and completed his term of apprenticeship in the iron works of I. P. Morris & Co., at Port Richmond and was draughtsman for the company.

In 1869 he became superintendent of a sugar plantation at Washington, La., and continued in that business until 1871, when he accepted the position of rodman with the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, located in the last-named city. He was soon promoted to the place of assistant engineer, being indirectly employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Being called to Pennsylvania, he was sent to locate the Williamsburg Branch Railroad, and next was ordered to assume the direction of the superstructure and bridge-building of the Bennett's Branch Railroad, and served as superintendent until July, 1875, when he was appointed assistant supervisor of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In January, 1876, he was transferred to Philadelphia to make changes in the United States Navy Yard, with a view of pre-

paring for the reception of goods for the Centennial sent by the French government. In May, of the same year, was ordered to Uniontown to direct the building of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, and was next assistant engineer of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1877 was transferred as assistant engineer Middle Division. In 1880, Mr. Phillips was appointed assistant engineer of the Philadelphia Division, and on July 1, 1881, was elevated to the position which he now holds. The college from which he graduated conferred upon him the title of Civil Engineer. Mr. Phillips originated and carried into execution the plan of the first general encampment of the National Guards of Pennsylvania at Lewistown, in 1882; and as a special compliment he was appointed to the position of aid-de-camp, with the rank of major, on the staff of General Hartranft. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Phillips was married, June 5, 1873, to Miss Rebecca C., daughter of Joseph S. Lewis, a merchant of Philadelphia, whose ancestors came from England with the early Quaker settlers to Pennsylvania. On the maternal side of Mrs. Phillips she is descended, generations back, from the Thompsons, a family of considerable estate and influence, who were also among the first Quaker settlers of the Keystone State. Her mother's maiden name was Martha Lewis, daughter of Samuel Lewis, the founder of the white-lead works owned at present by John T. Lewis & Bros., of Philadelphia. Joseph Lewis, her father, was the original partner of William Shaw (now a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company) in the transportation business in the first days of railroads in America. His wife died in 1877, and he yet survives her. The children of Mr. William M. and Rebecca C. Phillips are Clifford S., born March 11, 1874; Martha L., born February 14, 1876; and Joseph L., born March 31, 1879. Mr. Phillips and family are connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RAILROAD.—This road was incorporated as the Middle Creek Railroad March 23, 1865, with the "right to

construct a road from a point on the Mifflin & Centre Railroad, at or near Freedom Forge, or on the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin, to run eastward at or along the Beaver Furnace, and at or through Selinsgrove, terminating at some point on the east bank of the Susquehanna River at or between Port Treverton and Northumberland, and connect with any railroad at or between these points. The road was to be begun within three years and completed within ten years. By act of Assembly February 17, 1870, the name was changed to Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company, and authority granted to connect not only above Selinsgrove, but also to terminate at Port Treverton. The road was built through Mifflin and Snyder Counties and around the Susquehanna River at the Isle of Que, and connected with the track of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at what is now called Selinsgrove Junction. It was in operation in 1868, and is now connected at the eastern termination with the Philadelphia and Erie, and at the western at Lewistown with the Pennsylvania road, of which latter it is now a branch.

SELINGSGROVE AND NORTH BRANCH RAILROAD.—An effort was made in 1838 to bring about the construction of a railroad from Mifflintown to Sunbury, and on the 15th of December in that year a meeting was held at the house of John F. Saeger (Juniata Hotel), in Mifflintown, to consider the expediency of memorializing Legislature to incorporate a company for the construction of a road-bed from the Juniata River, at or near Mifflintown, to Sunbury, in Northumberland County. The Hon. Daniel Christy was chairman, and Andrew Parker was secretary. Resolutions were drawn and a committee appointed to procure signers. No further information is obtained concerning this movement except that it did reach a passage by Legislature.

On the 3d of May, 1871, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the incorporation of the Selinsgrove and North Branch Railroad Company, with power to construct a railroad from Selinsgrove to Sunbury or Northumberland, and to Port Treverton or other points of

connection which would be advantageous. The commissioners authorized to open books for subscriptions met on June 21, 1871, and attended to their duties. On the 8th of August, 1871, an election of officers took place and Colonel A. C. Simpson was elected president of the board of directors. At this meeting the board ordered a corps of engineers to survey a route from Selinsgrove to Northumberland, intersecting with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg road, and from Selinsgrove to Port Treverton, through Liverpool, in Perry County, and thence down the Susquehanna River and across the Juniata River and intersecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1872 a committee was authorized to negotiate a loan of one million dollars to enable the company to construct and equip the road.

The project of building the road by the route mentioned above was abandoned in 1873, and in October of that year a survey was ordered made from Selinsgrove, through Freeburg, Fremont, Richfield, Avondale, Cocolamus, McAlisterville and Oakland Mills, to Mifflintown, a distance of thirty-five miles.

A public meeting was held at Mifflintown December 3, 1873, at which William A. Meeker, the president of the road, made a long address, touching upon all the reasons why the road should be built, and also stating that he had assurance from the Reading Railroad Company that if a line was graded and ballasted, they would lay track and equip the road. This address gave the people hope that a road might be obtained. Another meeting was held December 17th, and Mr. Meeker again addressed them, and asked of them thirty thousand dollars. This amount was raised in a few days, Mifflin County subscribing ten thousand dollars, of which Patterson raised three thousand dollars, Fermanagh township seven thousand dollars, and the eastern part of the county the balance. The survey was at once begun, and on March 12, 1874, the company awarded the contract for grading the entire line and building the masonry to Colonel J. W. Gaugler, of Selinsgrove, for one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

In the last week of June the terminus was located at Mifflintown. The grading was let to J. W. Gaugler, of Selinsgrove, who sub-let it in

sections, and by the fall of 1874 the grading and most of the masonry was completed, at a cost of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. Money gave out, however, and there seeming to be no movement on the part of the Reading Company to take any action towards pushing the work to completion, the people became disheartened and it was abandoned.

On the 5th of December, 1884, the property was seized by the sheriff of Snyder County and sold to Colonel James W. Gaugler, of Selinsgrove. A reorganization was effected January 20, 1885, under the name of the Middle Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and with the Hon. A. H. Dill, president, and the Hon. S. P. Wolverton, William H. Dill, J. W. Gaugler, E. B. McCrum, Miles Wetzel and Erwin M. Beale, directors.

The road has its eastern terminus at the west bank of the Susquehanna River, opposite Sunbury, where connection is made with the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburgh Railroad, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, thus giving direct and close connection with the anthracite coal-fields and with the cities of Philadelphia and New York. It is proposed by the company to continue the line southeast through Tuscarora Valley, in Juniata County, and Path Valley, in Franklin County, forty-five miles, to a connection with the Harrisburg and Western Railroad.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY (now Northern Central) was incorporated April 14, 1851, with authority to construct a railroad connecting with the York and Cumberland or the Pennsylvania Railroad, on either side of the Susquehanna River or on the Juniata, with the right to run to Sunbury. A supplement was granted, permitting the road to be continued to Williamsport. A railroad convention was held at Baltimore March 13, 1852, which was attended largely by delegates from Union County, then embracing Snyder. Public sympathy was aroused, and the commissioners of Union County subscribed two hundred thousand dollars in aid of the Susquehanna railroad, provided the road was built on the west side of the river. Much opposition was made to this action of the commissioners. The road

was surveyed, graded and built to Sunbury, and survey made and grading partially done from opposite Sunbury to Lewisburgh, on the west side of the river. The Susquehanna Company and the Sunbury and Erie Company became involved in a lawsuit, and, as a result, the road on the west side was abandoned. A proposition was made to Union County by the Sunbury and Erie Company to subscribe two hundred thousand dollars, with the understanding that the road should be continued through Union County. This the county refused to do, and the agitation concerning it was one of the causes that operated to bring about the division of Union County in 1855.

THE LEWISBURGH AND TYRONE RAILROAD. —Nearly forty years of talk on the subject of a railroad through the Buffalo Valley and on westward were passed before anything substantial was accomplished.

In the mean time railroads had been built across the entire continent and in almost all conceivable directions, until it really seemed that the denizens of Buffalo Valley would never awake from their Rip Van Winkle sleep.

As early as June 1, 1836, an act was passed incorporating the Lewisburgh, Penn's Valley and Hollidaysburg Railroad Company, and in the same year a survey of a route through the Penn's Valley Narrows and of another along Penn's Creek to the same point in Penn's Valley, was made by Mr. Charles De Haas, but nothing more was done in the matter.

In 1853 the Lewisburgh, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company was incorporated, and a partial survey made by Thomas A. Emmett. In 1856 a very careful and elaborate survey was made by Major Shunk, which was published in pamphlet form, but no other work done. At length, in 1869, after many supplementary acts had been passed extending the time for commencing and completing the work and changing the terminus from Spruce Creek to Tyrone, or leaving it optional with the company which one to select, the road was opened to Lewisburgh on Friday, July 23, 1869. It was extended to Mifflinburg in 1871, and, after resting there a few years, in 1875 it was extended to Laurelton and completed as far as

Spring Mills, in Centre County, in July, 1877, and during the present year (1885) it has been finished to Lemont, where it connects with a railroad to Bellefonte, and thence, by the Lock Haven and Tyrone Railroad, with Tyrone. In 1880 the corporate name of the company was changed to Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad. A section of the road from Tyrone to Pennsylvania Furnace, a distance of about seventeen miles, has also been in operation since the fall of 1880.

The continuation of this railroad has entirely changed the course of travel and business. Formerly the turnpike road through the Penn's Valley Narrows was thronged with teams conveying the products of the rich limestone valleys of Centre County to Lewisburgh. The wagons were strong and heavy, with a large bed usually painted blue, with a canvas covering stretched over bows and drawn by four or six horses, which, in size and sleekness, rivaled the far-famed Conestoga teams.

THE MIFFLIN AND CENTRE COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY was incorporated April 2, 1860, with an authorized capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and having authority to construct a road from a point at or near Lewistown, Mifflin County, by the nearest practicable route, to a point at or near Milesburg, Centre County, with right to use any five miles of the road when completed, and to equip the road with engines and rolling-stock. On March 7, 1861, the Pennsylvania Railroad was authorized to assist railroads auxiliary to their own to the amount of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and aid was furnished for the construction of the road. It was begun in 1864, at Lewistown, and constructed to Milroy, where it terminates, and after a few years it passed to the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and became one of its branches.

THE SHAMOKIN, SUNBURY AND LEWISBURGH RAILROAD, extending from Shamokin to West Milton, a distance of thirty-two miles, is operated under a lease for a long term to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. It extends along the west side of the West Branch, along Blue Hill, through Monroe town-

ship, in Snyder County, and through East Buffalo township and the borough of Lewisburgh and Kelly township, in Union County at West Milton. At this point it connects with the Catawissa branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which passes through White Deer and Gregg townships, and on to Williamsport. The first train from Williamsport, *via* Lewisburgh, Sunbury and Shamokin to Philadelphia, passed over the road in July, 1883.

PROJECTED RAILROADS.—Several efforts have been made to construct a railroad through Sherman's Valley, but without success. The account of the incorporation of these companies is here given. On the 5th of May, 1854, an act of Legislature was passed incorporating the Duncannon, Landisburg and Broad Top Railroad, authorizing a capital stock of eight hundred thousand dollars, and with power to construct a railroad from a point at or near Duncannon, in Perry County, to a point on Broad Top Mountain, in Bedford County, passing through Sherman's Valley by way of Shermansdale, Landisburg and Bixler's Mills, in Perry County, and Waterford, in Juniata County. In 1855 the name of the company was changed to the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Railroad Company, with power to change the eastern terminus to the mouth of Fishing Creek and to pass in their route Burnt Cabins, in Fulton County. The road was not begun within the time specified, and on the 18th of February, 1868, the time for building was extended five years from March 31, 1869.

On the 17th of April, 1866, the Duncannon, Bloomfield and Broad Top Railroad Company was incorporated, with an authorized capital of one million dollars and with power to construct a railroad from a point at the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Duncannon, in Perry County, to a point at Broad Top Mountain, in Bedford County, passing by the way of Bloomfield, Perry County; also right to connect with any road at the eastern or western terminus. By a supplement, February 27, 1868, the capital stock was changed to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and Loysville was to be made a point on the route. Benjamin F. Junkin, John R. Shuler, William A. Sponsler, Griffith

Jones, John Wistar and Henry D. Egolf were appointed commissioners to solicit subscriptions towards the Bloomfield route. Twenty-four thousand dollars was subscribed in two days at Bloomfield and Duncannon, and two thousand dollars at Loysville.

On April 3, 1872, the Duncannon, Bloomfield and Loysville Railroad Company was incorporated, with power to construct a railroad from Duncannon, by way of Bloomfield, to Loysville, in Tyrone township, Perry County.

Surveys were made for these roads, but delays and discouragements resulted in final abandonment of all of them. The name of the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Railroad was changed to the Pacific Railway, and again to the South Penn. On account of the changes the line through Perry County was abandoned, and the South Penn road, if completed, will have had its origin in the attempt to obtain a road through Sherman's Valley.

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